

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Wm. Remington

File Number: 65-56402

Section: 137 thru 161



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

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File No: 65-56402
Sec 137

Re: Wm. Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 8, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

By letter dated March 16, 1948, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON advised this office that he had transferred from the Council of Economic Advisors to the Department of Commerce and that he would be located in the Department of Commerce Building. At that time he was not certain as to what his room number or telephone number would be, but stated that he would notify this office when they became known to him. He added that his new job would be in the export control field and that he hoped he would have a chance to use all of his professional experience either directly or indirectly to help in the great job of combatting the actual and potential enemies of the United States. He went on to say that he hated Communism as much as any of the FBI Agents and that he hoped his new job would give him in a small way, a chance to prove it. He closed by stating that he would welcome any detailed review of his attitudes and his work at any time.

It has been determined through the personnel at the Commerce Department that REMINGTON is Director of Export Program Staff, Office of International Trade, and occupies rooms 3707 and 3709 with telephone extension 639.

WRC:JC
100-17493

G.I.R.-7

RECORDED - 95

100-56402-3249X

10 JUL 18 1948

62 JUL 23 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
 SUBJECT: GREGORY
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: June 1, 1948

On April 29, 1948, the following letter was received by Special Agent. WILLIAM R. CORNELISON from WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON: (U)

"My present office number is 3710 Commerce Building. The telephone is Extension 4287, and I can also be reached on 4137. (U)

"During the last months I have not been able to attend A.V.C. meetings so I have not written to you about AVC problems and personalities.

"However, there is something else I want to call to your attention. A friend of mine, JANE SHEPHERD, is helping to plan one of the regular Sunday afternoon radio programs of WQQW. It is now called 'Make Way for Freedom', and it comes on the air at 4 pm. She serves on a planning committee, and helps plan some of the individual broadcasts; with others she is not involved. (In this committee there is one man who more or less consistently seems to follow the Communist line. His name is CARTER BARBER. For example, he was asked to explain the possibilities of a program on Palestine. He came back with a suggestion apparently cribbed word for word from Communist sources, and he had already asked Representative ISAACSON to speak. The other members of the Committee voted him down, and the program director of WQQW refused to let ISAACSON appear on grounds he is too close to the Communists on this issue. (U)

"In connection with other proposed programs BARBER has also proposed anti-government points of view, but he receives no support. (U)

"This program has been reported in the Washington Post the last four times - in the Monday paper - if you care to check on it. (U)

"The program used to be called 'Americans All'. The negro who was in charge then seemed to be an extreme radical who made a nuisance of himself. WQQW finally dropped him and the name, retaining the program under the new title. 'Americans All' is now incorporated in the District of Columbia, and the names of all officers would be available through D. C. records. If the officers are not Communists they certainly are negro nationalists who would probably follow the policy suggested by PHILLIP RANDOLPH (of the Sleeping Car Porters Union) to the effect that negroes should resist service in the Armed Forces because of segregation. (U)

The members of the present planning committee all seem to JANE SHEPHERD to be non-Communists (judging from what she has told me) except for BARBER. (U)

RECORDED - 41

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55 JUN 9 1948

FBI

Letter to Director

June 1, 1948

It is not possible to be sure of anyone's loyalty I don't suppose. But BARBER is the only one she has consistently felt to be at least a fellow (U) traveler."

The above letter is being furnished for informational purposes (U)

100-17493

WRC:NFB

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402
See 138

Re: Sam Remington

Date: 11-78
(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	
3283	7/8/48	Michael to Talamo Memo	1	1	
3319	8/2/48	Keay to Ladd Memo	1	1	
3320	8/5/48	Ladd to Secretary Memo	2	2	
3320	8/5/48	Memo to Atty Gen	2	2	
3338	7/30/48	Fletcher to Ladd	1	1	
3340	7/31/48	Lehman to Ladd	1	1	

8 8

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT: ~~_____~~

DATE: July 8, 1948

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Carson ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Gurnea ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Mr. Pennington ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Holmes ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

While talking to Peyton Ford last week he asked me if I could check and ascertain whether William Walter Remington, a subject in the Gregory case, was still employed in the government. I have checked and Remington presently occupies the position of director, export program staff, Office of International Trade, Commerce Department. We have conducted a loyalty investigation on him.

Unless advised to the contrary I will so inform Ford.

LBN:hmc

G. I. R. - 10/11/48

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3 JUL 13 1948

71 JUL 27 1948

*Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Rosen
 2/9*

65-56402-3283
 FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : - V. E. Keay

SUBJECT: APPEARANCE OF ONI OFFICIALS
BEFORE FERGUSON COMMITTEE

DATE: August 2, 1948

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

Admiral Inglis, Chief of Naval Intelligence, advised Agent DeLoach of the Liaison Section today that he contemplates receiving a subpoena from the Ferguson Committee within the next day or so regarding the former connections of William Walter Remington with the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Admiral Inglis explained that during Remington's period of service with the U. S. Navy and his connections as an Administrative Officer with the Office of Naval Intelligence, ONI received considerable information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation pertaining to Remington's activities from a subversive standpoint. He stated that he anticipated no trouble answering questions and evidence uncovered by the Navy with respect to Remington's activities, however, some of the most important information in ONI files pertaining to Remington, and perhaps the basic reason for Remington's requested resignation from the U. S. Navy, was information furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Admiral Inglis stated that he desired an opinion from this Bureau as to whether he could have permission to advise the Ferguson Committee that some of the information pertaining to Remington was furnished by the FBI. He advised, that, of course, he would bend over backwards to keep from mentioning the name of the Bureau, and if the Bureau so desired he would advise the Committee, in answer to their probable questions, that the information was furnished by a highly confidential source. He stated that he would no doubt be requested to divulge this source and was requesting a decision from this Bureau accordingly.

Admiral Inglis was advised that his question would be brought to the attention of Bureau Officials and that he would be given an answer accordingly.

DD:AM

G. I. R. - 2

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22 AUG 5 1948

3319

50 AUG 12 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: August 5, 1948

FROM : - ~~Dr. M. Ladd~~ *DL*SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Tom Donegan called at my office this morning and advised that he had been in consultation all yesterday with the Attorney General and staff in connection with the hearings presently being held on the Hill with reference to the Gregory Case. Mr. Donegan advised that a conference had apparently been held at the White House yesterday morning presumably with a number of the Cabinet officers, although the President was not present. Mr. Donegan stated that obviously from what the Attorney General had said that the Administration is very much worried. The Attorney General had received a letter yesterday afternoon from the Committee requesting information concerning the Remington Case. It not only requested documents but also requested the dates on which the Attorney General notified the various agencies concerning the information available on Remington. A lengthy discussion was held yesterday with most of the officials in the Department and the Attorney General has taken the view that no records should be furnished and he was inclined not to furnish any dates in view of the fact that the distribution of the material would place too much blame on the Administration for taking no action. Mr. Perlman however insisted that the Attorney General would not be able to avoid furnishing the dates inasmuch as he could not claim this to be confidential. Mr. Donegan stated further that it had been decided not to put out any press release.

Mr. Donegan advised that late last evening even after the conference broke up he had returned to Peyton Ford's office with Peyton Ford and that the Bureau's memorandum of August 4 showing the distribution of the material with reference to Remington had been received and Peyton Ford was very much agitated apparently because of such wide distribution, making it more of an Administrative problem. Donegan stated that after he had returned to his hotel room last night, he received a phone call from Peyton Ford asking him not to mention the Bureau's memorandum to anyone.

RECORDED 3/5 56402-3320

The Attorney General called this morning with reference to the distribution of the material on Remington. He inquired concerning a memorandum which he stated the Bureau had stayed up all one night preparing for him for delivery to Clark Clifford of the White House for the use of the President at the Paris Conference. He stated that the Bureau memorandum was dated July 25, 1946, but that he had no copy of the summary memorandum which was transmitted. He wondered whether the summary memorandum had any reference to Remington. After checking the files and

DML:dad

71 SEP 23 1948

locating the memorandum in question, I called the Attorney General and advised him that the information concerning Remington's being involved in Soviet Espionage was set forth on page 16.

With reference to Dr. Steelman of the White House, the Attorney General advised he had talked to Steelman, who advised he did recall Bureau Agents calling on him and giving him some general information, that he asked the Agents if they thought it was enough to fire Remington and the Agents indicated they did not believe so.

The Agents, Floyd Jones and Ralph Roach, advised me that no such expression of opinion was given to Dr. Steelman.

There is being prepared a memorandum to the Attorney General giving him the information which appears in the Bureau's files from the memorandum dictated by the Agents at the time they held their conference with Dr. Steelman.

cc - Mr. Fletcher

8/5/48
LH
DF

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Jones
Mr. Beach

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

August 5, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

RECORDED - 3 WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

65-56402-3320

With reference to your telephone conversation with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd on August 5, 1948, wherein you mentioned having discussed with Mr. John R. Steelman the information furnished to him by the FBI concerning William Walter Remington, the following is submitted for your information:

On the morning of December 23, 1946, two Special Agents of this Bureau, pursuant to the request of Mr. John R. Steelman, The Assistant to The President, called upon Mr. Steelman at the White House and furnished him orally information from the files of this Bureau concerning William Walter Remington. Previously, Mr. Steelman had requested this Bureau to supply him with information available in our files in view of the fact that Remington was being considered for transfer from the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion to the White House under Mr. Steelman.

These Agents advised Mr. Steelman concerning Remington's background and the information that had been furnished to this Bureau by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in which she alleged that Remington was one of her contacts in Government agencies in Washington from whom she obtained highly confidential and other classified information while Remington was employed by the War Production Board from 1942 to 1944. This information, according to Miss Bentley, concerned airplane tests, airplane production, high octane gasoline, and other information that came into his hands through his employment with the War Production Board. It was further pointed out to Mr. Steelman that, according to our informant, Remington introduced another Government employee to the informant whom she thereafter contacted for confidential information. Mr. Steelman was advised further that, according to this Bureau's informant, Remington was a dues-paying member of the Communist Party during the period that he was working for the War Production Board from 1942 to 1944. Information concerning Remington's association with individuals with Communist sympathies and his past affiliation with Communist front groups was also made available to Mr. Steelman.

Upon receipt of this information, Mr. Steelman advised that he did not intend transferring Remington to the White House pay roll, but instead would leave him with the old Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion under General Fleming, who was the head of the Office of Temporary Controls. Mr. Steelman indicated that he intended to informally pass on to General Fleming the information supplied by this Bureau for his information. Mr. Steelman advised that in view of the nature of the information supplied by this Bureau, he did not feel it advisable to fire Remington outright, but rather to permit him to remain with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion until it was liquidated, thus disposing of Remington.

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

FLJ:de:esb

SENT FROM D. G.
TIME 4:00 AM
DATE 8-6-48
BY [signature]

62 AUG 13 1948

The Agents did not recommend or infer to Mr. Steelman what action he should take concerning Remington based on the information that had been furnished to him.
(65-56402-2097X, 2097X1)

The conversation of these Agents with Mr. Steelman has been made a matter of record in the files of this Bureau and the above information has been taken from a memorandum prepared by them dated December 23, 1946.

When this Bureau heard of the possible appointment of William Remington with the Council of Economic Advisers, Executive Office of the President, on March 21, 1947, an Agent of this Bureau contacted Mr. Steelman on that date and again reminded him of the conversation had with him on December 23, 1946, with respect to Remington. The Agent told Mr. Steelman that information had been received that Remington was being considered for employment with the Council of Economic Advisers, Executive Office of the President. On this occasion, no recommendation or comment was made by the Agent as to what action Steelman should take concerning Remington.
(65-56402-2456)

A record has also been made in the files of this Bureau of the conversation with Mr. Steelman on March 21, 1947.

(65-56402-2456)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *ok*

DATE: July 30, 1948

FROM : H. B. Fletcher *HBF*

SUBJECT: GREGORY

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

With reference to the scheduled appearance of William W. Remington before the Senate Investigating Committee at 10:00 am, July 31, 1948, I reached ASAC Hennrich of the Washington Field Office at 7:00 pm tonight and I instructed that he have an Agent attend the public hearing so that you would become aware of anything of possible interest to the Bureau, particularly any reference to the Bureau. I instructed that the Agent should not reveal his identity; that he should be discreet; should not take notes if that would make him obvious; that the Agent selected should not be known to Flanagan, the investigator of the Committee. I instructed that after Remington's appearance, that the Agent should furnish the results to the Bureau. I indicated that I would be available.

HBF:esb

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INDEXED - 98

165-56402-3338

28 AUG 3

59 AUG 19 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD *dl*

DATE: July 31, 1948

FROM : J. A. LEHMAN *jl*SUBJECT: *X* FERGUSON COMMITTEE HEARINGS
JULY 31, 1948

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

At 12:43 p.m., Special Agent Zander of the Washington Field Office called from the Capitol to advise that the Ferguson Committee had adjourned their hearings until 10:00 a.m., Monday, August 2. He advised that the Committee had questioned Remington concerning his background and his employment. Special Agent Zander advised that Remington's replies to these questions had not differed from the information appearing in our reports.

He further stated that later questioning pursued the lines of how he, Remington, had gained employment with the Commerce Department when there had been some question as to his loyalty and why he did not tell the people in the Commerce that he was under investigation as to his loyalty, as well as why he had not disclosed to them that he had appeared before the special grand jury in New York. Zander advised that to the latter question, Remington had defended his position by stating that he had been instructed by the grand jury not to disclose to anyone that he had appeared before them.

JAL:hmm

RECORDED - 60

INDEXED - 7

7/31/48

AUG 5 1948

65-56402-3340

7/31/48
dl

File No:

65-16402
sec 140

Re:

Sam Remington

Date:

11-78
(month/year)

11 5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-17493**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8-27-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/26/48	REPORT MADE BY MAURICE A. TAYLOR EKT
TITLE GREGORY CASE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*The serial was assigned to [unclear]
with [unclear] and [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] 5/1/48*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - New York 2 - Chicago 2 - Washington Field	65-116411-3430
	11 AUG 31 1948 STAT. SECT. RECORDED - 31 INDEXED - 31

62 SEP 21 1948

COPY IN FILE

PER [unclear]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

An informant

[REDACTED] advised that Mrs. ALLEN held regular meetings in her apartment, which she believed were Communist meetings, and mentioned that a number of Mrs. ALLEN'S friends who lived in the apartment house then or at one time were believed to be Communists and included MORTON SOBELL, ELAINE GOLDSTEIN, MAX ELICHTER, JACOB HERMAN, BERNARD BRUG, NETTIE SUCHER, IRVING KEISER, FLORENCE HERTZOG, and WILLIAM and ANN REMINGTON (subjects in this case). This informant mentioned that the REMINGTONS had been very active and always possessed a great deal of literature in their room.

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 29, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

This is to advise that on July 29, 1948, during the course of an investigation in another matter, Mr. LOUIS A. RUSSELL, investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, engaged in conversation with Special Agent RAPHAEL I. NIXON of this office, at which time RUSSELL stated that ROBERT STRIPLING, Chief Investigator for the Committee on Un-American Activities, had been invited to a conference with T. VINCENT QUINN, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, and GEORGE MORRIS FAY, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, to be held on the afternoon of July 29, 1948.

RUSSELL indicated that this invitation had given cause for speculation among the investigators of the House Committee, and indicated that it was being speculated that there was a Special Grand Jury convened in the District of Columbia to consider further the testimony given by BENTLEY as they could not understand any other reason why QUINN and FAY would be interested in talking to STRIPLING.

G I. R. 8

RUSSELL then stated that the Committee had been "double-crossed" by NELSON FRANK of the New York World Telegram, and Senator HOMER FERGUSON of Michigan, in the appearance of ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY. RUSSELL stated that on Saturday, July 24, 1948, a member of the House Committee had contacted BENTLEY in New York and had requested to see her, that at the time the investigator had a subpoena for her appearance before the House Committee for a Hearing to be held by Congressman PARNELL THOMAS on July 31 in the Federal Building in New York. RUSSELL stated that between the time the investigator made the call and the time that he contacted BENTLEY, BENTLEY had evidently contacted NELSON FRANK, and that when the investigator arrived FRANK was there with BENTLEY. RUSSELL stated that FRANK was highly incensed that the Committee had issued a subpoena for BENTLEY and wanted to know how the Committee had determined the identity of the informant, and if the Committee had received this information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. RUSSELL indicated that the source of their knowledge of the informant's identity was partially through LOUIS BUDENZ and later, JAMES WALTERS, reporter for the New York Herald Tribune. RUSSELL stated that WALTERS had received knowledge of the informant's identity through E. MILLER of the New York Sun while in Philadelphia covering the convention. He stated that MILLER had furnished the information to WALTERS on the basis that WALTERS would not "scoop" MILLER on the story, however, WALTERS had acted in poor faith and had released the story prematurely.

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INDEXED - 74
EX-28

19 AUG 31 1948

RIN:JC
100-17493

51 SEP 17 1948

100-17493-3444
JUL 31 1948
JUL 31 1948

Director, FBI
RE: GREGORY

RUSSELL voiced the speculation that NELSON FRANK had "double-crossed" the Committee by getting in contact with Senator FERGUSON, who had instituted hearings to which BENTLEY could appear before the scheduled hearings by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. RUSSELL stated that it was his understanding of the Committee that the hearings by the FERGUSON Committee were being held to ascertain the granting of export licenses by the Department of Commerce and particularly with regard to WILLIAM REMINGTON, and that NELSON and FERGUSON believed that REMINGTON would have information concerning this phase. (LJ)

RUSSELL stated that a press meeting had been scheduled by Senator FERGUSON for 12:30 P.M. on July 29, 1948, at which time he believed a release would undoubtedly be given as to the facts that BENTLEY was testifying and the purpose of her testimony.

With regard to whether the House Committee would hold the hearings as scheduled, RUSSELL stated that it would depend entirely now upon the results of the hearings before the Senate Committee and possibly the interview which STRIPLING was having with QUINN and FAY.

This information was volunteered by RUSSELL and no questions were asked by the Agent.

Office Memo. andum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: August 3, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE

Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Admiral Inglis of ONI called on the afternoon of August 2 and advised that he had been subpoenaed to appear before Senator Ferguson with reference to William Walter Remington. He stated that he proposed to see Senator Ferguson in private and to give him the background of Remington, that he would try to avoid any reference to the Bureau, if so desired, but that considerable information had been received from the Bureau.

I told Admiral Inglis that inasmuch as he was called before the Committee he should tell them that the information had been received from the Bureau. He then stated that he would advise that he had been in conference with the FBI, who had given him some of the background of this case. I told him that any action which had been taken was a problem of the Navy, that the Bureau had no information on this. He stated that he intended to tell them that action had been taken against Remington by removing his Reserve Commission, but that inasmuch as the Navy knew this was an active case still under investigation by the FBI, they did not want to do anything to interfere with the case and, therefore, used other charges for taking their action.

DML:dad

RECORDED - 63

31 AUG 31 1948

65-56492-3446
F B I
31 AUG 31 1948

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Re: Wm Remington
ser 139

Date: 11-78
(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	
3354	7/29/48	Walters to Ladd Memo	2	2	
3358	8/16/48	Mulvaney memo w/mcl	2	2	
3363	8/5/48	WFO Memo	1	1	
3366	8/5/48	Kerr to Ladd	1	1	
3369	8/16/48	Nyo LHM w/mcl	5	5	
3371	8/4/48	WFO Memo	2	2	
3381	8/10/48	WFO Memo	1	1	
3382	8/6/48	WFO. Memo	2	2	
3391	8/5/48	Ladd to Fletcher	2	2	
3403	3/18/48	Teletype to SAC Seattle	3	3	
3405	3/18/48	Radiogram Legat Ottawa	3	3	
3406	8/7/48	Nichols to Talsan w/mcl	2	2	
3413	8/13/48	D.M. Ladd	1	1	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: July 29, 1948

FROM : WHITSON

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE
(WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON)

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

You will recall that William Walter Remington was employed by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion from December 3, 1945 to March 1947.

On December 16, 1946, Mr. John Steelman, Special Assistant to the President, requested Mr. Ralph Roach of the Bureau to call upon him at the White House at which time he asked that the Bureau make a check of its files for available information on Remington. Mr. Steelman stated that Remington was then under consideration for transfer to his permanent staff which Mr. Steelman was about to maintain in his new position as Special Assistant to the President. At that time, according to Mr. Steelman, Remington was employed by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. He said that he was suspicious of Remington from a security view point in view of his association with James R. Newman and Harold Stein of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Based upon the above request, a letter was prepared for delivery to Mr. Steelman dated December 19, 1946, which contained background information on Remington, his implication in Soviet espionage (Gregory Case) and his implication in Communist activity. However, this letter was not delivered to Mr. Steelman.

Pursuant to your instructions, Supervisors Floyd L. Jones and Ralph R. Roach personally called upon Mr. Steelman at the White House on December 23, 1946 at which time Mr. Steelman was supplied orally the information contained in the letter prepared for delivery to him.

Upon receipt of that information Mr. Steelman advised that he did not intend transferring Remington to the White House payroll but instead he would leave Remington with the old Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion under General Flemming, the head of the Office of Temporary Controls. Mr. Steelman indicated that he intended to informally pass on the information supplied by the Bureau to General Flemming for his information. He said that in view of the nature of the information furnished by the Bureau he did not feel it advisable to fire Remington, but rather would permit him to stay on with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion until it was liquidated, thus disposing of Remington.

(65-56402-2097X, 2097X1)

Remington was employed by the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President, from March 1947 to March 1948.

(121-659)

165-56402-3354
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3 AUG 12 1948

53 AUG 30 1948

RECORDED - 14

On March 21, 1947, the Washington field office advised that information had been received from the Personnel Office of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion that Remington was to be appointed in an unknown capacity to the Office of the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President, on March 24, 1947.

By memorandum dated March 21, 1947, from Mr. J. C. Strickland to you this information was brought to your attention with the suggestion that the Liaison Section determine the exact nature and location of Remington's employment, and further suggested that the information concerning Remington be brought to the attention of an official of the Executive Office of the President.

A notation was made on this memorandum by Mr. Ralph Roach of the Liaison Section that the Council of Economic Advisors is a part of the Executive Offices of the President; that Remington is employed there and that Mr. J. R. Steelman of the White House was so advised.

(65-56402-2456)

You will note on the above two occasions, information concerning Remington was brought to Mr. Steelman's attention orally and therefore he will have no official notification in his files in writing that originated from the Bureau.

Appropriate memoranda substantiating the furnishing of information orally to Mr. Steelman are contained in the file at the Bureau.

7/30/47
Jus. [unclear]
advised
[unclear]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 16, 1948

FROM : J. H. MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: PUBLIC RELATIONS

As of possible interest to the Bureau, there is attached an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated 8/9/48.

HKJ:JJ
80-1-
Enc.

G. I. R. -2

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

65-56402-3358

F B I
34 AU 18 1948

2 AUG 31 1948

CRIME REG

This Should Jar Mr. Truman

Senator Ferguson is entirely justified in condemning President Truman for failure to turn over vital information to congress and in calling this course reprehensible. But the senator's suggestion of impeachment, we suspect, was made not to outline a course of action but to give Mr. Truman a good jolt.

If there is anything the country does not need now, in the midst of a presidential campaign, it is another session of congress and all the turmoil of an impeachment trial. The American people will decide, come Nov. 2 whether Harry Truman should be removed from the presidency. They are fully qualified to make this decision, and the whole thing can wait that long.

It is incomprehensible, as Senator Ferguson says, that an American president should choose to keep from a congressional committee information that is essential to the investigation of Communist activities within the federal government, Communist spying in behalf of Russia and the whole rat's nest of wartime intrigue in Washington.

Yet that is what Mr. Truman has done. He has refused to let Ferguson's committee have the full executive department records in the case of William W. Remington, who has admitted to giving confidential governmental information to Elizabeth Bentley, courier for a Communist spy ring.

These records would reveal how Remington was kept on the federal pay roll, how he was advanced to positions of greater and greater trust in wartime, and who in the government "protected" him in these posts.

As Senator Ferguson told the senate, the president's bar to this kind of information has made progress in the investigation very difficult.

It is about time for Mr. Truman to realize.

That the American people are entitled to every bit of information there is about Remington and every other federal employe who, through treason or just plain gullibility, has sold or given government secrets to foreign agents.

That the congress is certainly entitled to every bit of information necessary to enable it to pass legislation dealing with the menace of the American Communists and their stooges. Certainly Mr. Truman should realize, after the revelations of recent days, that such legislation is essential.

It is to be hoped that Senator Ferguson's broadside will awaken the stubborn Mr. Truman to the error of his stand and to a reversal of his policy.

This business of exposing Communists and Soviet spies is a matter of national security, not a matter of politics. Mr. Truman's friends should tell him.

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 41

17 - DECEMBER

165-56402
F B
34 AUG 18 1948

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

8-9-48

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *SA* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: *6* GORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 5, 1948

Re: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

An agent of this office attended the Senate Investigating Committee Hearing on the morning of August 5, 1948, in accordance with Bureau instructions.

LAWRENCE V. MELOY, Executive Secretary of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, testified most of the morning. He was requested by Senator FERGUSON, Chairman of the Senate Committee, to ascertain from the FBI exactly what action was taken by the FBI under the Loyalty Order in the case of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. Senator FERGUSON could not understand why WILLIAM REMINGTON could have been employed by the Commerce Department from March to June, 1948, without the results of the FBI investigation having been made available.

Earlier during MELOY's testimony, Chairman FERGUSON criticized the Justice Department, specifically exempting the FBI which he described as merely a Bureau under the Justice Department, for not having advised the Commerce Department at the time of REMINGTON's employment concerning the charges against him. Chairman FERGUSON stated that the Committee had already written a letter to the Justice Department about this matter.

SAMUEL KLAUS of the State Department testified that he was on loan to the Commerce Department for the purpose of helping set up an enforcement program in connection with the Office of International Trades Export Control program. KLAUS stated that when he heard that REMINGTON had been appointed to the Commerce Department he advised DAVID BRUCE of that Department specifically that he knew that REMINGTON was being investigated on suspicion of espionage and that he presumed that BRUCE discussed the matter with THOMAS BLAISDEL. BRUCE's attitude, according to KLAUS, was that vague rumors concerning REMINGTON had been checked into and that REMINGTON had been cleared.

REL:cl
100-17493

6 AUG 25 1948

8/5/48

File 09

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM : Mr. V. P. Keay
SUBJECT: *[Handwritten initials]*

16569

DATE: August 5, 1948

[Handwritten signature]

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. Roach learned while at the White House this morning the following statements made by President Truman at a press conference with reference to the recent Congressional Committee investigations with regard to "spies in the government."

The President in response to the reporters' inquiries made the following statements:

"No information has been revealed that has not long since been presented to a Federal Grand Jury. No information has been disclosed in the past few days by Congress that has not long been known to the FBI. The Federal Grand Jury found this information insufficient to prepare an indictment of the federal employees involved. All but two of the employees involved have left the Federal Government and those two have been placed on involuntary leave."

When further asked about the current Senate hearings, the President said, "The public hearings now underway are serving no useful purpose. On the contrary, they're doing irreparable harm to certain persons, seriously impairing the moral of federal employees, and undermining public confidence in the government."

When another reporter asked him what he intends to do with regard to releasing files to the Congressional Committee, the President replied, "The departments or agencies may forward to the Committee all unclassified routine papers such as Civil Service Form #57, records of promotion, efficiency ratings, letters of recommendation, etc. No information of any sort relating to the employee's loyalty and investigative data of any type whether relating to loyalty or other aspects of an individual's record should be included in the material submitted to a Congressional Committee. If there is doubt as to whether a certain document or a group of documents should be supplied, the matter should be referred to me."

One energetic reporter inquired of the President what he intended to do about releasing files specifically on the Remington Case. The President replied, "That is a matter that you will have to take up with the Secretary of the Navy." The reporter reminded the President that the Secretary of the Navy had testified before the Committee yesterday that any inquiries on the Remington Case would of necessity have to be referred to the White House. This particular line of inquiry got the President a little confused, but he stood on his answer, however, that the Secretary of the Navy must be conferred with.

RECOMMENDATION:

The above is for your information.

RRR:KK

6 AUG 25 1948

RECORDED

EX 91

165-5642-3366

8/13/48

[Handwritten initials]



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York 7, New York

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

August 16, 1948

Director, FBI

Att: Mr. H. B. Fletcher

RE: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephonic conversation between Mr. H. B. Fletcher of the Bureau and Mr. A. J. Tuohy of this office today, relative to a letter addressed to Miss ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, in care of the Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Washington, D. C. This letter was dated August 12, 1948 at Vancouver, British Columbia, and was signed with the initials "L. B. W.".

As Mr. Fletcher was advised, the aforementioned letter, which is transmitted herewith, was turned over to an agent of this office this morning by NELSON FRANK, "New York World Telegram" reporter. Mr. FRANK stated that Miss BENTLEY requested him to give it to the FBI and further to advise us that she has not informed the House Committee of her receipt of this letter.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

DEFERRED RECORDING

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

enc.

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 3 10 AUG 19 1948

AJT:CTC
65-14603

53 SEP 22 1948

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1948

RECEIVED

Vancouver, B.C.

Aug. 12th. 1948

Dear Miss Bentley:

Forgive me writing in care of the committee, but I couldn't contact you at a New York office, they said you did not work there any more.

You would know me if you saw me, and you probably know the nature of my work. I have been watching events at Washington. So Currie, White, etc. deny everything. What fools. I never rely on word of mouth evidence, pictures, films, etc. never lie. I still have a great many feet of film which I took of Currie, White and Remington - and these pictures even show you yourself visiting certain places and in conversation with many of the persons mentioned. I don't think you made many moves which I knew nothing about.

As regards Currie, he is not as smart as he thinks. He was under constant observation by the British Secret Service during the whole of the war and even now he is not overlooked.

65-56402-3369

What puzzles me now is what has been said about information going to Russia from the N.Y. Tourist agency. No doubt a great deal of facts, etc. did go that way - but a great deal more of information gathered by you, and a lot of documents were sent from N.Y. to Ottawa, to the Russian Embassy, from where the transmission was made to Moscow. How do I know? Well I still have photographs of documents and information, said photo enlargements having been taken before the original information was permitted to go on to the Embassy. We couldn't arouse suspicion by holding up the expected documents etc. but we could photograph everything and then act accordingly. Lots of facts supplied by Gurrie & others are in those photographic records. I also therefore know the method of sending information from N.Y. to Ottawa.

By the way, two "good friends" of yours are out here. The East must have become too hot for them, and instead of furnishing you facts, they are now in a new field, they are on the staff of University of B.C. They are the pivot for the "Red" organization at the University and for B.C. too and

believe me this place stinks with "Reds".
that's why I am out here. I'm still
taking films and doing some photographing
and at the same time trying to keep
an eye on what happens at Ottawa.

If these people in Washington keep on
lying and deny everything etc. ~~maybe~~
maybe I can help. I'd like to see
some of their faces if they saw what I
had gathered over a period of time.
You realize, of course, to continue I
must keep under cover. However a
note in the "personal" column of the
Vancouver Daily Province will be seen
and contact can be made. I could ~~send~~
send a few ft of film etc. to the
committee chairman but I don't want
to spoil my own work.

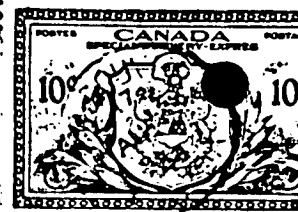
I am surprised the F.B.I. haven't
taken some action. I heard that high
places brought pressure to bear on the
F.B.I. re Currie. He was not to be
touched, looks like he's got a lot of
"Red" friends in high places or else certain
persons don't want exposures.

If I can do anything address me as

L.B.W.

**SPECIAL DELIVERY
EXPRES**

40-8
19-3-47



Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley,
c/o Chairman,
House Un-American Activities
Committee,
Washington, D. C.

56 Personal

U.S.A.



PAR AVION

VIA AIR MAIL

65-56402-324

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *J. Edgar Hoover* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

Re: WILLIAM REMINGTON

DATE: August 11, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

The afternoon session of the Ferguson Committee in the Senate lasted from 2:00 to 6:00 P. M., August 3, 1948. The following matters of interest were noted during the session.

At 3:45 P. M., REMINGTON was discussing his meetings which he numbered from six to ten, with ELIZABETH BENTLEY in Washington. In this connection, he mentioned that when he was interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation it was indicated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been following him for years and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation apparently had observed him meet with BENTLEY at the Mellon Art Gallery. Immediately after this comment by REMINGTON, Committee Counsel WILLIAM ROGERS asked REMINGTON if he did not know that the Federal Bureau of Investigation told him the above information to elicit information from him and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation in fact may have not been following him for years. REMINGTON replied that he was not aware of this fact and thanked Counsel ROGERS for greatly relieving his mind.

At 5:35 P. M., REMINGTON was discussing his dealings with WARD STEWART (phonetic), employed at the Atomic Energy Commission. REMINGTON stated that STEWART was interested in REMINGTON as an applicant for an administrative position with the Commission. However, REMINGTON, because of the Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation and his association with ELIZABETH BENTLEY, was undecided whether he could accept a position with the Commission. This he stated was after he had been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was informed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation could not advise him regarding this matter.

Subsequently, REMINGTON informed the Committee that he did not accept any position with the Commission and in approximately the spring of 1948, he met WARD STEWART at some social affair and at that time informed him in about two sentences of his association

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100-174938

53 AUG 30 1948

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5 AUG 18 1948

File 5

ASB:cl
100-17493

Director, FBI
Re: GREGORY
August 4, 1948

with ELIZABETH BENTLEY. REMINGTON also related to the Committee that he told WARD STEWART about JOSEPH NORTH who had introduced REMINGTON to JACOB GOLOS and also informed STEWART about his mother-in-law. REMINGTON told STEWART this in order to explain why he had not pursued his association with STEWART in regard to obtaining a position with the Commission any further.

REMINGTON informed the Committee that he desired to produce witnesses to prove that he had been anti-Communist and to establish his character. He also demanded that the Committee produce the papers, etc., that he had turned over to ELIZABETH BENTLEY in order that he could refute the allegation that any information given to her was of a secret or confidential nature. The Committee informed him that such information had been passed to the Russians by Miss BENTLEY and the Committee asked him if he thought the Committee could obtain the information from the Russians and asked REMINGTON how he would proceed to obtain the documents. REMINGTON explained that he would proceed in two ways. One, that Miss BENTLEY no doubt possessed the documents and two, that possibly the Communist Party Headquarters in New York to whom he believed Miss BENTLEY turned over her information or a portion thereof, might have the data. REMINGTON was informed by the Committee that Miss BENTLEY engaged in her activity and had not gone to the Federal Bureau of Investigation until approximately two years after the relationship between her and REMINGTON discontinued and that she had admitted that the information she obtained was turned over to the Russians.

The Committee recessed at 6:00 P. M., however, a few minutes prior to this recess, Senator FERGUSON directed an individual to make a telephone call to advise whether the Committee would be able to obtain the employment records of REMINGTON from the Secretary of Commerce. This individual reported to Senator FERGUSON that the matter was still in the White House.

The Committee recessed until 2:00 P. M., August 4, 1948, but did not indicate whether REMINGTON would continue his testimony or who the next witness would be.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *J. Edgar Hoover* J. HOTTET, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: GREGORY ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 65-56402)

DATE: August 10, 1948

Attention: Mr. HOWARD FLETCHER

A Special Agent of this office attended the August 6, 1948 session of the Senate Investigating Committee which was held in the Senate Caucus Room, Senate Office Building, under the chairmanship of Senator HOMER FERGUSON (Michigan). *3-1*

This session was confined entirely to reading into the record on the part of the Senators on the committee their criticism against President TRUMAN's failure to release governmental personnel and investigative files pertaining to WILLIAM REMINGTON.

During this session no witnesses were heard and the session was concluded after the six Senators present presented a few short remarks expressing their criticism of the attitude on the part of President TRUMAN in withholding information pertinent to the Senate Inquiry.

During the course of this session, there was no reference to this Bureau in any manner and the remarks were confined entirely to a discussion of President TRUMAN's reaction to the Congressional and Senate Hearings.

CEG:MAH
100-17493

MAH
R

RECORDED - 91

INDEXED - 91

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FBI
3 AUG 13 1948

file 5
28

61 AUG 30 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *W. H. Hottel* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: *Gregory* GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

DATE: August 6, 1948

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

An agent of this office attended the afternoon session of the Senate Investigations Committee on August 5, 1948, in pursuance with Bureau instructions.

Mr. MATHEW HALE, Associate Counsel, Commerce Department, testified that, acting upon instructions from CLARK CLIFFORD of the White House, he, HALE, removed papers from REMINGTON's personnel file which in his discretion fell within the purview of the President's Executive Order pertaining to loyalty before submitting the file to the Committee. He stated that these papers are presently retained under his custody and control at the Department of Commerce.

BERNARD GLADIEUS of the Commerce Department, testified that under date of May 11, 1948, Attorney General CLARK advised Commerce Secretary SAWYER, concerning REMINGTON, but that this letter, which he has never seen and does not know the contents of, was "misplaced" and has not been located up to this time. Secretary SAWYER requested a suitability check on REMINGTON and this was handled by THOMAS JOSEPH SCANLON, Department of Commerce investigator, who testified that he was advised by the FBI on May 12, 1948, that REMINGTON came within the purview of Executive Order 9835, meaning that he was currently being investigated.

SCANLON testified that the Commerce Department asked the FBI several times when REMINGTON's investigation would be completed and finally on June 11, 1948, was advised that it was completed and that the report would be in the hands of the Civil Service Commission within a few days. About June 18, 1948, the Commerce Department received from the CSC a copy of the FBI's investigative report on REMINGTON. A Commerce Department official studied this report over the weekend of June 18, 1948, and then reported to Secretary SAWYER. Subsequently, REMINGTON was called in and advised that he was being placed on "indefinite leave", commencing June 28, 1948.

REL:cl
100-17493

RECORDED - 91

INDEXED - 91

69-56402-38
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5 AUG 17 1948

6 1 AUG 30 1948

REL:cl
100-17493

Director, FBI
Re: GREGORY
August 6, 1948

Questioning developed that the Commerce Department is presently not certain just what REMINGTON's status is under "indefinite leave". Further, that under the provisions of the Executive Order, only the Civil Service Commission can bring charges against REMINGTON, and that the matter is out of the hands of the Commerce Department. To date, no action has been taken by the Civil Service Commission concerning REMINGTON.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER *HP*

DATE: August 5, 1948

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE *gh*

For record purposes, it should be noted that upon receipt of a copy of the proposed letter from Mr. Peyton Ford to Mr. William Rogers, dated August 4, 1948, advising of the distribution of the information concerning Remington, I telephonically advised both Mr. Peyton Ford and Gus Vanech on August 4, 1948, that in addition to the distribution set forth in the proposed letter that a memorandum had been forwarded to Admiral Leahy at the White House on March 13, 1946, to General Vaughan on February 25, 1946, to George Allen on December 13, 1946, and specifically information dealing with Remington had been furnished to ONI on March 12, 1947, and again to Mr. Steelman on March 21, 1947; that I thought this should be included in the letter in order to be accurate. *(u)*

Subsequently on the same evening a memorandum was forwarded to Mr. Peyton Ford giving him the complete distribution.

While talking to Mr. Gus Vanech, he advised that Assistant Secretary of the Navy John Sullivan had appeared before the Committee and had refused to testify in view of the President's Loyalty Order.

Mr. Vanech stated that Mr. Meloy had also testified and had pointed out that Congress had only appropriated \$11,000,000 for the Loyalty Program, and that there was a tremendous amount of work involved and that naturally the investigations could not be completed in short order. *R*

Mr. Vanech further advised that he did not believe that any letter would go to the Committee, but that if a letter went with any dates of distribution, it would be all inclusive.

As a matter of interest in connection with this same case, Mr. Vincent Quinn advised me on August 4, 1948, that the Attorney General had proposed a press release. He wanted to know whether the Bureau should look at this press release.

DML:FA *Let Peyton and*

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FEB 22 AUG 13 1948

60 AUG 26 1948 *5*

Memorandum for Mr. Fletcher

I advised him "no" until such time as I had had an opportunity to talk with the Director. After talking with the Director, I again talked to Mr. Quinn advising him that the Director thought it would be desirable to see the press release if one was issued.

Mr. Quinn advised that they had decided against issuing a press release.

He further advised that the Attorney General refused to testify if called before the Committee on the basis of (1) the President's Loyalty Order, (2) the confidential nature of the material, and, (3) the fact that this matter is presently pending before a Federal Grand Jury.

8/5/48
DH
SH

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

AUGUST 18, 1948

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, SEATTLE

FULL CODE

URGENT

GREGORY ESPIONAGE DASH R. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY HAS RECEIVED A LETTER POST-
MARKED VANCOUVER, CANADA, DATED AUGUST TWELVE, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT, ADDRESSED
TO BENTLEY IN CARE OF HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE. BENTLEY FURNISHED
LETTER TO BUREAU AND HOUSE COMMITTEE NOT INFORMED OF RECEIPT OF SAME. LETTER
READS AS FOLLOWS:

QUOTE VANCOUVER, B. C., AUG. TWELFTH, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT, DEAR MISS BENTLEY:

FORGIVE ME WRITING IN CARE OF THE COMMITTEE, BUT I COULDN'T CONTACT YOU
AT A NEW YORK OFFICE, THEY SAID YOU DID NOT WORK THERE ANY MORE.

YOU WOULD KNOW ME IF YOU SAW ME, AND YOU PROBABLY KNOW THE NATURE OF
MY WORK. I HAVE BEEN WATCHING EVENTS AT WASHINGTON. SO CURTIE, WHITE, ETC.
DENY EVERYTHING. WHAT FOOLS. I NEVER RELY ON WORD OF MOUTH EVIDENCE, PICTURES,
FILMS, ETC. NEVER LIE. I STILL HAVE A GREAT MANY FEET OF FILM WHICH I TOOK OF
CURTIE, WHITE AND REMINGTON--AND THESE PICTURES EVEN SHOW YOU YOURSELF VISITING
CERTAIN PLACES AND IN CONVERSATION WITH MANY OF THE PERSONS MENTIONED. I DON'T
THINK YOU MADE MANY MOVES WHICH I KNEW NOTHING ABOUT. (4)

AS REGARDS CURTIE, HE IS NOT AS SMART AS HE THINKS. HE WAS UNDER CONSTANT
OBSERVATION BY THE BRITISH SECRET SERVICE DURING THE WHOLE OF THE WAR AND EVEN
NOW HE IS NOT OVERLOOKED.

WHAT PUZZLES ME NOW IS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT INFORMATION GOING TO
RUSSIA FROM THE NY TOURIST AGENCY. NO DOUBT A GREAT DEAL OF FACTS, ETC DID

GO THAT WAY -- BUT A GREAT DEAL MORE OF INFORMATION GATHERED BY YOU, AND A

LOT OF DOCUMENTS WERE SENT FROM NY TO OTTAWA, TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY, FROM
TELETYPE

WHERE THE TRANSMISSION WAS MADE TO MOSCOW. HOW DO I KNOW? WELL I STILL HAVE

AUG 19, 1948

RAC:lf

61 SEP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SENT VIA

8/18/48
135
Per
C

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

PHOTOGRAPHS OF DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION, SAID PHOTO ENLARGEMENTS HAVING BEEN TAKEN BEFORE THE ORIGINAL INFORMATION WAS PERMITTED TO GO ON TO THE EMBASSY. WE COULDN'T AROUSE SUSPICION BY HOLDING UP THE EXPECTED DOCUMENTS ETC. BUT WE COULD PHOTOGRAPH EVERYTHING AND THEN ACT ACCORDINGLY. LOTS OF FACTS SUPPLIED BY CURRIE AND OTHERS ARE IN THOSE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS. I ALSO THEREFORE KNOW THE METHOD OF SENDING INFORMATION FROM NY TO OTTAWA.

BY THE WAY, TWO SINGLE QUOTE GOOD FRIENDS END SINGLE QUOTE OF YOURS ARE OUT HERE. THE EAST MUST HAVE BECOME TOO HOT FOR THEM, AND INSTEAD OF FURNISHING YOU FACTS, THEY ARE NOW IN A NEW FIELD, THEY ARE ON THE STAFF OF UNIVERSITY OF B. C. THEY ARE THE PIVOT FOR THE SINGLE QUOTE RED END SINGLE QUOTE ORGANIZATION AT THE UNIVERSITY AND FOR B. C. TOO AND BELIEVE ME THIS PLACE STINKS WITH SINGLE QUOTE REDS END SINGLE QUOTE, THAT'S WHY I AM OUT HERE. I'M STILL TAKING FILMS AND DOING SOME PHOTOGRAPHING AND AT THE SAME TIME TRYING TO KEEP AN EYE ON WHAT HAPPENS AT OTTAWA.

IF THESE PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON KEEP ON LYING AND DENY EVERYTHING ETC. MAYBE I CAN HELP. I'D LIKE TO SEE SOME OF THEIR PAGES IF THEY SAW WHAT I HAD GATHERED OVER A PERIOD OF TIME. YOU REALIZE, OF COURSE, TO CONTINUE I MUST KEEP UNDER COVER. HOWEVER, A NOTE IN THE SINGLE QUOTE PERSONAL END SINGLE QUOTE COLUMN OF THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE WILL BE SEEN AND CONTACT CAN BE MADE. I COULD SEND A FEW FT. OF FILM ETC. TO THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN BUT I DON'T WANT TO SPOIL MY OWN WORK. 111

I AM SURPRISED THE F.B.I. HAVEN'T TAKEN SOME ACTION. I HEARD THAT HIGH PLACES BROUGHT PRESSURE TO BEAR ON THE F.B.I. RE CURRIE. HE WAS NOT TO BE TOUCHED. LOOKS LIKE HE'S GOT A LOT OF SINGLE QUOTE RED END SINGLE QUOTE FRIENDS IN HIGH PLACES OR ELSE CERTAIN PERSONS DON'T WANT EXPOSURES.

IF I IF CAN DO ANYTHING ADDRESS ME AS L.B.W. UNQUOTE.

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY LOCATE AT VANCOUVER, CANADA, AND INTERVIEW THE
WRITER OF THIS COMMUNICATION. FULL INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION SHOULD BE
ASCERTAINED. INTERVIEW SHOULD BE HANDLED BY EXPERIENCED AGENTS. YOU SHOULD
CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AND INTERVIEW WITH FULL COOPERATION OF RCMP. BUREAU
FURNISHING TODAY, ABOVE INFORMATION THROUGH LIAISON TO RCMP, OTTAWA, AND
ADVISING THEM OF YOUR AGENTS INVESTIGATION AT VANCOUVER. KEEP BUREAU FULLY
ADVISED BY TELETYPE OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AND STATUS. THIS INVESTIGATION OF
UTMOST IMPORTANCE.

HOOVER

RAC:lf

Enc. LL
2130-0205

VIDEO COMMUNICATIONS

DEC 18 2 13 PM '46

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

AUGUST 18, 1948

RADIOGRAM

Transmit the following message to:

MR. OLENN H. BETHEL
C/O THE COMMISSIONER
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

FULL CODE URGENT

0
GREGORY, ESPIONAGE DASH R. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY HAS RECEIVED A LETTER DATED
AUGUST TWELVE, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT, AT VANCOUVER, CANADA, POSTMARKED VANCOUVER
THAT DATE AND ADDRESSED TO BENTLEY IN CARE OF HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON. LETTER MADE AVAILABLE BY BENTLEY TO BUREAU BUT HOUSE
COMMITTEE NOT ADVISED CONTENTS OF SAME. LETTER HAS PERTINENT PORTIONS AS
FOLLOWS:

[QUOTE YOU WOULD KNOW ME IF YOU SAW ME AND YOU PROBABLY KNOW THE NATURE
OF MY WORK. I HAVE BEEN WATCHING EVENTS AT WASHINGTON. SO CURRIE, WHITE, ETC.
DENY EVERYTHING. WHAT FOOLS. I NEVER RELY ON WORD OF MOUTH EVIDENCE, PICTURES,
FILMS, ETC. NEVER LIE. I STILL HAVE A GREAT MANY FEET OF FILM WHICH I TOOK OF
CURRIE, WHITE AND REMINGTON--AND THESE PICTURES EVEN SHOW YOU YOURSELF VISITING
CERTAIN PLACES AND IN CONVERSATION WITH MANY OF THE PERSONS MENTIONED. I DON'T
THINK YOU MADE MANY MOVES WHICH I KNEW NOTHING ABOUT.] (U)

AS REGARDS CURRIE, HE IS NOT AS SMART AS HE THINKS. HE WAS UNDER CONSTANT
OBSERVATION BY THE BRITISH SECRET SERVICE DURING THE WHOLE OF THE WAR AND EVEN
NOW HE IS NOT OVERLOOKED.

RECORDED 68

165-56402-3405

WHAT PUZZLES ME NOW IS WHAT HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT INFORMATION GOING TO
RUSSIA FROM THE NY TOURIST AGENCY. NO DOUBT A GREAT DEAL OF FACTS, ETC. DID

GO THAT WAY--BUT A GREAT DEAL MORE OF INFORMATION GATHERED BY YOU, AND A LOT
OF DOCUMENTS WERE SENT FROM NY TO OTTAWA, TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY, FROM WHERE

THE TRANSMISSION WAS MADE TO MOSCOW. HOW DO I KNOW? WELL I STILL HAVE

PHOTOGRAPHS OF DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION, SAID PHOTO ENLARGEMENTS HAVING BEEN

RAC 1 SEP 6 1948

SENT VIA

Per

TAKEN BEFORE THE ORIGINAL INFORMATION WAS PERMITTED TO GO ON TO THE EMBASSY. WE COULDN'T AROUSE SUSPICION BY HOLDING UP THE EXPECTED DOCUMENTS ETC. BUT WE COULD PHOTOGRAPH EVERYTHING AND THEN ACT ACCORDINGLY. LOTS OF FACTS SUPPLIED BY CURRIE AND OTHERS ARE IN THOSE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS. I ALSO THEREFORE KNOW THE METHOD OF SENDING INFORMATION FROM NY TO OTTAWA.

BY THE WAY, TWO SINGLE QUOTE GOOD FRIENDS END SINGLE QUOTE OF YOURS ARE OUT HERE. THE EAST MUST HAVE BECOME TOO HOT FOR THEM, AND INSTEAD OF FURNISHING YOU FACTS, THEY ARE NOW IN A NEW FIELD, THEY ARE ON THE STAFF OF UNIVERSITY OF B. C. THEY ARE THE PIVOT FOR THE SINGLE QUOTE RED END SINGLE QUOTE ORGANIZATION AT THE UNIVERSITY AND FOR B.C. TOO AND BELIEVE ME THIS PLACE STINKS WITH SINGLE QUOTE REDS END SINGLE QUOTE, THAT'S WHY I AM OUT HERE. I'M STILL TAKING FILMS AND DOING SOME PHOTOGRAPHING AND AT THE SAME TIME TRYING TO KEEP AN EYE ON WHAT HAPPENS AT OTTAWA.

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THE LETTER IS SIGNED L.B.W. THE SEATTLE OFFICE HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO CONDUCT IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW WRITER OF COMMUNICATION. YOU

84010 62
JIC 18
2 SS
bh 1/10/54

SHOULD MAKE FULL DETAILS OF LETTER AVAILABLE TO RCMP AND REQUEST THEIR
COOPERATION IN INVESTIGATION AND INTERVIEW, ALSO ADVISE OF INVESTIGATION
BEING CONDUCTED BY SEATTLE AGENTS. KEEP BUREAU FULLY ADVISED REGARDING
RESULTS AND STATUS OF INVESTIGATION.

HOOVER

Enc. muf
2130-0255

RAC:lf

CC - Foreign Service Desk

detached

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

JUL 18 2 55 PM '44

11

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: August 7, 1948

FROM : B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

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

With reference to John Kramer's column in the Washington News on August 6 wherein a snotty remark is made regarding the Bureau emanating obviously from the Commerce Department, indicating a delay in handling the Remington case, I called Mr. Kramer on the phone and while commenting on the Remington case, told him for his personal and confidential information someone had obviously planted a story on him. (U)

I told Kramer we had informed the Attorney General of Remington's background and that a full field investigation was being conducted under the loyalty program, on May 6 the Attorney General had referred our communication to Secretary Sawyer, on May 7 the Civil Service Commission was furnished with the usual form indicating that a loyalty investigation was being conducted, on May 12 a Bureau official personally conferred with Secretary Sawyer and furnished him all pertinent facts, and on June 12 the complete loyalty investigation was forwarded to Civil Service pursuant to Executive Order. (U)

John stated that obviously the comments were unfair to the Bureau although he doubted his source of information had this information or was advised. (U) -2

I told him while we did not want him to do anything on this at the present time we did want him to have the facts in the event anything else came up as obviously he had not been given the correct facts. (U)

LBN:FML

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

286
61 SEP 9 1948



9 to 4:30

Red Investigations Now Really May Be 'Witch Hunts'

By JOHN CRAMER

The Remington-Bentley spy expose is threatening to force the Federal employee loyalty program into a new phase in which it may become, in reality, the witch hunt its critics have alleged it to be.

Up until now, the program has been handled with a high degree of decency and fairness.

But if the special Senate Committee which is investigating the Remington case has its way, Federal agencies will be forced to suspend immediately any employee who becomes the subject of a full-dress FBI loyalty investigation.

For example, the committee is taking the position that Commerce Department should have suspended William Remington the moment it learned he was being investigated.

HAD NO WAY TO KNOW

The Department, however, had no way of knowing whether the charges against Mr. Remington were serious as they turned out to be, or very minor.

FBI conducts a full-dress investigation whenever its preliminary investigation of an employee turns up "derogatory information" of any sort. And even tho this "derogatory information" may appear inconsequential, FBI investigates regardless.

In the Remington case, Commerce was advised in May that FBI had launched a full-dress investigation.

FBI GETS NEEDLE

Because of the importance of his job, the Department repeatedly "needled" the FBI to complete its investigation, and submit a report.

It was six weeks, however, before FBI did report, and when it did, Commerce waited only six days before suspending Mr. Remington.

The committee, however, insists the Commerce should have acted even before it received the FBI report.

But how would that work in practice?

MOST FOUND LOYAL

All told, the FBI has conducted full-dress investigations on about 120 Commerce Department employees. Presumably, the great majority are innocent of any disloyalty. That, at least, is the pattern of the majority of the full-dress investigations so far made by the FBI.

Yet if the committee had its way, each of these 120 employees would have been suspended—each would have had a permanent black mark placed on his record—the moment he went under investigation.

No Cut Here

• Altho Reclamation Bureau is planning a substantial cut in personnel because of budget reductions, officials say there will be no slash in the bureau's 350-man Washington staff. Neither will there be a cut in the bureau's big Denver office. Bulk of the reduction, officials say, will fall on so-called "force account" workers, who in the main are seasonal and temporary employees. The work now performed by these employees will be let out on contract. . . . Reclamation had \$51,000,000 for employee salaries during fiscal 1948. Congress gave it only \$48,000,000, however, for the current fiscal year. Hence the cut in personnel.

• Reclamation, incidentally, already is beginning to feel the pinch of that new restriction under which its employees in Grades CAF-9 and P-3 and above are limited to a total of 3500. One of its regions is claiming it's impossible to operate under the restriction.

• Harold L. Tweedy, assistant to the governor of the Federal Home Bank System here, has been appointed vice president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh.

Labor Appointment Due

• Mister Truman's nomination of a new Secretary of Labor to succeed the late Louis Schwellenbach is expected any day—certainly, before Congress adjourns next week. Under the law, if Mr. Truman waits until after Congress adjourns, his nominee cannot be paid. Favored candidate: Robert F. Wagner Jr., son of the New York Senator.

• Interior Department has scheduled a field day (picnic) for its employees Saturday at Ft. Hunt, Va., six miles south of Alexandria on Mt. Vernon Boulevard.

• Navy Department's move to the Pentagon Building is under way. Under-secretary W. John Kenney's office already has been transferred there. And Secretary Sullivan and the top staff of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations are expected to move this month.

• Chester Lund, former head of the Social Security Administration regional office in Minneapolis, has been named director of field operations in charge of Federal Security Agency's newly established regional offices. He'll take over in about 10 days.

'Forgotten' Workers

Employees at the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda claim they have been "forgotten" by the wage board which controls their pay. They were not granted pay increases when other Navy wage board workers in the Washington area received increases. "Our wage board seems to have forgotten us completely," an employee writes. "And because of this condition, many of us are forced to work at outside jobs to make ends meet. This practice is breaking the health and lowering the efficiency of our employees."

Listen to Mr. Cramer, Monday thru Friday, 6:25 p. m., WTOP

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

(U)

65-56402-37

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : R. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

DATE: August 13, 1948

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Carson _____

Mr. Egan _____

Mr. Gurnea _____

Mr. Harbo _____

Mr. Hendon _____

Mr. Pennington _____

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Tele. Room _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Holmes _____

Miss Gandy _____

On the afternoon of August 12, former Special Agent J. P. Coyne called me and advised that "Frip" Flanigan of Senator Ferguson's committee had called him and advised that the Committee was interested in "Remington and his buddies". He stated that the Committee was interested in two angles - one, that they were sure that the FBI had related information to interested agencies, but that the Committee had been unable to show it officially by reason of the fact that the administration had refused to permit the Government officials to testify, and two, the Committee was trying to find out either officially or unofficially the attitude of the FBI as to the question of letting it be known that the information was distributed to the various agencies and the date when it was distributed. (U)

Mr. Coyne advised that he informed Mr. Flanigan that it would be very unethical for him to attempt to answer any of these questions, that any information in his possession was obtained during his official position with the Bureau and, therefore, would not attempt to discuss this matter. (U)

Mr. Flanigan stated he understood this and was merely trying to obtain this information. (U)

DML:dad

Fletcher

EX-91

RECORDED

19 AUG 26 1948

71 SEP 8 - 1948

65-56402

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Re: Wm Remington
Sec 141

Date: 11-78
(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	
3454	8/4/48	SAC WFO Memo	3	2	b-7-C
3460	8/30/48	Memo to Atty Gen	1	1	
3460	8/28/48	NY Teletype	1	1	
3463	8/4/48	Fletcher to Ladd Memo	1	1	b-7-C
3464	8/4/48	Memo to AAG Fair w/enc	3	3	
3478	8/12/48	Michals to Tolson Memo	3	1	b-7-C
3488	9/1/48	Teletype from NY	1	1	
3488	9/8/48	Memo to Atty Gen	1	1	
3492	8/9/48	Glavin to Tolson w/enc	50	50	
3494	8/7/48	Fletcher to Ladd Memo	8	8	
			72	69	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: Mr. HOWARD FLETCHER

DATE: August 4, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

OPEN HEARING ON AUGUST 4, 1948

Re: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnes	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

On this date at 10:30 A. M., the House of Representatives Special Committee on Un-American Activities met in open session in the Caucus Room of the Old House Office Building to hear the testimony of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. This subject, accompanied by DAVID REIN, his counsel, was sworn; identified and then recited his background history including governmental employment. He then was permitted to read a prepared statement in which he denied all allegations which had been made concerning him by ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

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

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

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

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

A copy of SILVERMASTER's prepared statement was procured and is forwarded herewith as an enclosure.

CEG:cl
100-17493
Enclosure

INDEXED 126 AUG 21 1948

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

August 4, 1948

L. W. R. OBERNDORF, Special Agent

GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

On this date, the writer attended the hearing of the Ferguson Committee in the Senate Caucus Room in the Senate Office Building. The hearing began at 2:15 P. M. and recessed at 4:30 P. M. until 10:00 A. M., August 5, 1948.

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

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

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

LWRO:cl
100-17493

6402
ENCLOSURE

F. B. I.	
AUG 4 - 1948	
3454 WASHINGTON, D. C.	
ROUTE TO	FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 28 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK

3

28

1-02

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE- R. REBUTEL AUGUST TWENTY FIVE, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT INTERVIEWED THIS DATE. REDMONT IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF ELIZABETH BENTLEY AS THAT OF HELEN JOHNSON WHOM HE MET IN WASHINGTON, D. C. IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO OR NINETEEN FORTY THREE. HE RECALLED JOHNSON AS A REPORTER FOR PM NEWSPAPER NYC WHO WAS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING INFO. CONCERNING CIAA BROADCAST TO SOUTH AMERICA. REDMONT DOES NOT RECALL JACOB GOLOS AND COULD NOT IDENTIFY PHOTOS OF GOLOS. DOES NOT RECALL MEETING ANY INDIVIDUALS THROUGH JOHNSON. DENIES ANY DISCUSSION WITH JOHNSON /BENTLEY/ THAT INFO GIVEN TO HER BY HIM WAS GOING TO COMMUNIST PARTY OR ANY FOREIGN NATION. INFO GIVEN JOHNSON, REDMONT CLAIMS, WAS OBTAINABLE BY ANY OTHER REPORTER. ADMITTED ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH WILLIAM REMINGTON DESCRIBED AS A FELLOW GOVERNMENT WORKER. HAS NOT SEEN REMINGTON FOR ABOUT THREE YEARS. DOES NOT RECALL MEETING JOHNSON THROUGH REMINGTON OR DISCUSSING HER WITH HIM. DENIES MEMBERSHIP CP AT ANY TIME. REDMONT LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON, D. C. CARE OF U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, TWENTY FOURTH AND N STREET, N. W., ON SUNDAY NIGHT FOR TWO WEEK STAY, CONTEMPLATING LEAVING ABOUT SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT FOR BUENOS AIRES. REFUSED TO SIGN STATEMENT RE ABOVE. MR. T. J. DOUGAN WILL

BE ADVISED IN ACCORDANCE WITH REFERENCE TEL AND A REPORT OF INTERVIEW SUBMITTED.

SE 1364

FBI

21 SEP 2 1948

3460

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

WELCOME

ESPIONAGE - R

(BERNARD S. HEDGECOCK)

Pursuant to your request, Bernard S. Redmont was interviewed on August 28, 1948, and the results of this interview are set forth below.

Redmont identified a photograph of Elizabeth Bentley as that of Helen Johnson, whom he stated he met in Washington, D. C., in 1942 or 1943. He recalled Johnson as a reporter for "PM" newspaper, New York City, who was desirous of obtaining information concerning Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs broadcasts to South America. Redmont stated that he did not recall Jacob Golos and could not identify photographs of Golos. Redmont advised during this interview that he did not recall meeting any individuals through Johnson (Bentley). He denied any discussion with Johnson that information given to her by him was intended for the Communist Party or any foreign nation. Redmont claimed that the information given Johnson by him was information that was obtainable by any other newspaper reporter. He admitted acquaintanceship with William Remington whom he described as a fellow Government worker. Redmont advised that he had not seen Remington for about three years. He further stated that he did not recall meeting Johnson through Remington or discussing her with Remington. Redmont denied membership in the Communist Party at any time. Redmont refused to sign a statement containing the above information.

Redmont further advised that he was leaving New York City for Washington, D. C., on August 29, 1948, where he could be reached for two weeks in care of the "U. S. News and World Report," 24th and N Streets, N. W. He further advised that about September 13, 1948, he was leaving for Buenos Aires.

CC - Mr. Alexander M. Campbell

Acting Assistant Attorney General

EEM:EW

Tolson _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Egan _____
 Gurnea _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Pennington _____
 Quinn Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:00 AM
DATE 9-1-48
BY [signature]

RECEIVED
MAR 31 2 58 PM '68

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE

DATE: August 4, 1948

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

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

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

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

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

A check has been made and no memorandum dated August 3rd with reference to [redacted] can be identified. This check was not completed until late in the evening and so Mr. Ford was advised of the results of this check at 10:10 a.m., August 4, 1948.

Mr. Ford stated that he recalled that the name of [redacted] appeared in the memorandum and that there was also a man by the name of [redacted]. He requested that I continue efforts to identify the memorandum. He further stated that the memorandum was dated August 3, 1946.

Based on this additional identifying material, a further check was made and this memorandum was identified as a memorandum on [redacted] dated August 19, 1946, and this has been furnished to Mr. Steelman of the White House under that date.

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

RECORDED - 51
INDEXED - 51

F B I

3463

HBF:psb 31948

File 5
700

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Whitson
Supervisor

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

August 4, 1948

Director, FBI

WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

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

Information concerning Remington in connection with espionage activities was furnished to:

- Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan at the White House, December 4, 1945;
- The Secretary of State, December 4, 1945;
- Spurille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, December 7, 1945;
- The Honorable James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, December 7, 1945;
- Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff, February 20, 1946;
- Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, February 26, 1946;
- The Honorable Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, March 5, 1946;
- Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, March 15, 1946.

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

- Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan at the White House, February 25, 1946;
- The Secretary of State, February 25, 1946;
- The Secretary of the Treasury, March 4, 1946;
- Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, March 7, 1946;
- Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff, March 13, 1946;
- Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, March 13, 1946;
- Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Central Intelligence Group, April 2, 1946.

Additional information resulting from investigation was furnished to:

RECORDED - 95

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

MAILED 4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. George Allen at the White House was furnished a summary of the case, together with results of investigation, December 16, 1946.

71 SEP 13 1948

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28

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

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

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

The tickler copy of your proposed communication to the Honorable William M. Rogers is being returned herewith.

[Handwritten signature]
Enclosure

C O P Y
25

August 4, 1948

Honorable William P. Rogers
Counsel, Senate Committee on
Expenditures in the Executive Departments
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rogers:

You have requested the Department to furnish you the dates when and Governmental agencies to which information was furnished concerning William W. Remmington.

Please be advised that information was furnished to the Office of Price Administration on August 5, 1941, containing data in the Department's possession concerning Mr. Remmington.

On May 13, 1942 information concerning a Hatch Act investigation was furnished to the Office of Emergency Management.

On December 23, 1946 all pertinent information in the possession of the Department concerning Mr. Remmington was furnished to Dr. John R. Steelman. Mr. Remmington was employed by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. On May 10, 1948 the Attorney General by letter transmitted the Department's information concerning Mr. Remmington to Honorable Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce. On May 12, 1948 this information was orally furnished to Secretary Sawyer.

On June 12, 1948 the result of a loyalty investigation was furnished to the Civil Service Commission.

Yours sincerely,

Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

PF:gr

34-64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : ~~Mr. Nichols~~

SUBJECT: MARY SPARGO
THE WASHINGTON POST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DATE: August 12, 1948

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

Mary Spargo of the Washington Post endeavored to get in touch with you yesterday and on finding you were out of the city, she contacted me. She is a woman in her early 40's, has dark red hair, and hates the Communists with a passion. I had heard on previous occasions that she has baited everybody in the Post and has been under attack on numerous occasions. Her purpose in calling at the Bureau was twofold.

In the first instance she wanted us to know what a dope she had been in that on the eve of the testimony of William Remington before the Senate Investigating Committee, she had received a call from Pat Shepherd (female) who formerly was on the staff of the Post and who now operates the Community Public Opinion Survey for the Post. Pat Shepherd told her Remington was then in her office, that they appreciated her ability to be fair and objective, and so Shepherd was going to give Remington's version exclusively to her. The Post, of course, jumped at this and she went over to Pat Shepherd's office around 8 p.m. In the meantime, Pat Shepherd and Remington had talked to George Bookman of Time Magazine, a personal friend of the two. Bookman advised Remington against giving the story exclusively to the Post but recommended that Remington have a press conference and Remington decided to have a press conference. However, he agreed to give Mary Spargo his story in advance so she could at least get a jump of one edition on the others.

She then stated that he started out with a statement which was a harangue against Congress, a harangue against reactionaries, and was typically along the Party line. Spargo, being a friend of Pat Shepherd, told Remington he could say whatever he wanted to say but with such a statement and such an approach, he would crucify himself. Then followed considerable discussion and Remington revised his approach on the matter. This was the approach which was followed at the subsequent press conference.

After this, Spargo had a personal interview with Russell Wiggins, the managing editor of the Post, and told him absolutely what had happened. Wiggins confided in her he had suspected for a long period of time that Pat Shepherd was espousing the Party line and he was not at all surprised for Remington to go to her.

RECORDED - 13

INDEXED - 13

5 AUG 25 1948

Pat Shepherd
is Remington's
girl friend
xlg

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 8 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Tracy	
Tele. Rm.	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM NEW YORK 32

7

600 P

73323

DIRECTOR

URGENT

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. RE BERNICE LEVIN. RE NY TEL SEPT. THIRD LAST.
BERNICE LEVIN INTERVIEWED TODAY AT NY OFFICE IN PRESENCE OF HER ATTORNEY
ROBERT I. ROGIN. LEVIN DENIED ACQUAINTANCE OR MEETINGS WITH INFORMANT
GREGORY OR JACOB GOLOS IN WASH. DC. FURTHER DENIED FURNISHING TO
GREGORY INFO OBTAINED DURING EMPLOYMENT AS ~~STENOGRAPHER~~ REPORTER IN
OPM AND OEM AGENCIES DURING NINETEEN FORTY ONE, FORTY TWO. LEVIN FAILED
TO IDENTIFY PHOTOS OF GOLOS, WILLIAM REMINGTON, OR INFORMANT GREGORY.
T. J. DONEGAN ADVISED OF RESULTS. REPORT WILL BE FORWARDED FORTHWITH.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

*Memo to H. H. Campbell
re Alex G. S. K. P
JEP*

*File 6
J. Jones
7.12*

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

The Attorney General

September 8, 1948

Director, FBI

THE GREGORY CASE

73322

65-56402-3488

Reference is made to my memoranda dated August 25, 1948 and September 2, 1948 concerning Bernice Levin.

Bernice Levin was interviewed by agents of the New York Office of this Bureau on September 7, 1948. She denied any acquaintance or meetings with Elizabeth Bentley or Jacob Golos in Washington, D. C. She also denied furnishing to Bentley any information that she obtained during her employment as a stenotypist - reporter in the Office of Production Management and the Office of Emergency Management during 1941-1942. She failed to identify photographs of Jacob Golos, William Hemington or Elizabeth Bentley.

The New York Office has advised T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the results of the above interview. As soon as the report containing this information is received by the Bureau, a copy will be made available to you and to Mr. Donegan.

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander W. Campbell
Criminal Division

REC-10
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 9 10 11 AM '48

FLJ:EMH

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED READING ROOM
SEP 8 1948
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SEP 8 1948

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 11:30 AM
DATE 9-9-48
BY 288

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
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Ladd
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Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: August 19, 1948

FROM : W. R. CHAVIN

SUBJECT: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY TESTIMONY BEFORE
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE

73315

Attached hereto is a copy of the Hearings before the Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the United States Senate. The Hearings have been reviewed and the more pertinent facts set forth.

Page 19 — Senator Ferguson in questioning Subject, asked if there was a department that was vital in our war effort that she was unable to secure information from? Subject replied that "the best one was the FBI; we got practically nothing out of them." Subject further stated that the Communists did have an active agent in the Justice Department but never in the FBI. In addition, Subject stated that although an agent was never established within the Navy Department, that information from the Navy Department was received through the OSS.

Pages 40 — Senator Ferguson again questioning Subject, asked when she & 41 — first contacted the FBI, to which she replied "late in August, 1945 at New Haven." Questioning still further, the Senator asked if the Justice Department or the FBI had received the same information, concerning William Hemington that had been given to the Committee, by January of 1946? Subject replied "I would say so, definitely, yes."

These Hearings were made public and the various newspapers of Washington carried excerpts from them on July 30, 1948.

It is suggested that the attached hearings be forwarded to the Internal Security Division for their information and any action deemed necessary.

ENCLOSURE
ATTACHED
Attachment:

RECORDED
INDEXED

15-56402-3492
F B I
34 SEP 7 1948

71 SEP 23 1948

WLB
89

EXPORT POLICY AND LOYALTY

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PURSUANT TO

S. Res. 189

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPART-
MENTS TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN DUTIES

PART 1

JULY 30, 1948

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1948

1948

65-50000-172
ENCLOSURE

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS

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BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
JOHN W. BRICKER, Ohio
EDWARD J. THYE, Minnesota
JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, Wisconsin
IRVING M. IVES, New York

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, Arkansas
JAMES O. EASTLAND, Mississippi
CLYDE R. HOEY, North Carolina
GLEN H. TAYLOR, Idaho
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, Virginia
HERBERT R. O'CONOR, Maryland

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JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, Arkansas
CLYDE R. HOEY, North Carolina
HERBERT R. O'CONOR, Maryland

WILLIAM P. ROGERS, *Chief Counsel*

EXPORT POLICY AND LOYALTY

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1948

UNITED STATES SENATE,
INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE,
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN
THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 2:20 p. m., pursuant to call, in room 312, Senate Office Building, Senator Homer Ferguson, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senators Homer Ferguson, Edward J. Thye, Irving M. Ives, John L. McClellan, Clyde R. Hoey, Herbert R. O'Connor.

Present also: William P. Rogers, chief counsel; Jerome S. Adlerman, assistant counsel; Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Chairman of the Senate Special Committee To Study Problems of American Small Business; and George F. Meredith, executive director of the Small Business Committee.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY¹

Senator FERGUSON. Will you stand, please, Miss Bentley, and raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear in the matter now pending before this committee that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss BENTLEY. I do.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you state your full name, please?

Miss BENTLEY. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley.

Senator FERGUSON. Have you ever gone under any other name?

Miss BENTLEY. I have used various names.

Senator FERGUSON. What names have you used?

Miss BENTLEY. Mary, Helen, Joan.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever use any name like Johnson?

Miss BENTLEY. Not that I recall, Senator, no.

Senator FERGUSON. Or "Gregory"?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you just state where you were born, please?

Miss BENTLEY. I was born in New Milford, Conn.

Senator FERGUSON. And how old are you? If you do not want to answer that question, that is all right; that is a woman's privilege.

How long did you live in New Milford?

Miss BENTLEY. We moved from there when I was 7 years old.

¹ Testimony of the witnesses who preceded Miss Bentley on July 30, 1948, appears in part 2 of the hearings on Export Policy and Loyalty.

Senator FERGUSON. Where did you spend your youth?

Miss BENTLEY. I did not quite hear you.

Senator FERGUSON. Where were you raised, where did you spend your youth—what State?

Miss BENTLEY. In a number of States, Senator, I lived the first 7 years in Connecticut, and then the next 5 or 6 in New York State, and then in Pennsylvania, and then back to New York State.

Senator FERGUSON. Were you educated in the public schools?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator FERGUSON. High school?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator FERGUSON. What college, if any?

Miss BENTLEY. Vassar College.

Senator FERGUSON. Are you a graduate of Vassar College?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, sir; I am a graduate.

Senator FERGUSON. In what year did you graduate?

Miss BENTLEY. In 1930.

Senator FERGUSON. After you graduated, will you tell us just what you did?

Miss BENTLEY. The next 2 years I taught languages at the Foxcroft School in Middleburg, Va.

Senator FERGUSON. What kind of a school is that?

Miss BENTLEY. It is a combination finishing and preparatory school for girls.

Senator FERGUSON. At the time that you were at Vassar, were you interested in communism?

Miss BENTLEY. No; I wouldn't say so, Senator. I was a very feeble member of the League for Industrial Democracy, which was socialist.

Senator FERGUSON. You were interested in socialism at that time?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I was.

Senator FERGUSON. And then you went and you taught for 2 years here in Virginia?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And then what did you do after that?

Miss BENTLEY. And after that I came to New York City; studied for a year at Columbia University.

Senator FERGUSON. What did you study during that year?

Miss BENTLEY. Italian and French.

Senator FERGUSON. And you have a master's degree?

Miss BENTLEY. I do. I have a master's degree in Italian.

Senator FERGUSON. When did you obtain your master's degree, and from what school?

Miss BENTLEY. In 1935, from Columbia University.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you study abroad?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did. I spent the year of 1933-34 in Florence, Italy.

Senator FERGUSON. What did you study there?

Miss BENTLEY. I studied Italian.

Senator FERGUSON. At any school?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; at the University of Florence.

Senator FERGUSON. Does that complete your education, now?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I think so.

Senator FERGUSON. That is the amount, at least, of college and school education?

Miss BENTLEY. Except for some business training.

Senator FERGUSON. What business training had you?

Miss BENTLEY. I went to the Columbia Business School for 6 months.

Senator FERGUSON. And can you take shorthand?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And run a typewriter?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. So that, do you speak any other language beside the English language?

Miss BENTLEY. I know Italian quite well, and French fairly well, and a smattering of Russian and German.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you speak Russian?

Miss BENTLEY. I understand some of it, and speak a bit, but it is nothing very much.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, will you tell us —

Senator WHERRY. What societies did you belong to while you were going through college, if any?

Miss BENTLEY. I was a member of this political association, and a member of the French Club and the Italian Club.

Senator WHERRY. What did you major in when you were at Vassar?

Miss BENTLEY. English.

Senator WHERRY. What in Columbia?

Miss BENTLEY. Italian.

Senator WHERRY. What did you teach when you were teaching school?

Miss BENTLEY. English, French, and Italian.

Senator WHERRY. Did you get interested in the Columbia College in any political society?

Miss BENTLEY. At Columbia University?

Senator WHERRY. Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. No; I was a graduate student there and I had not too much time for outside activities, and —

Senator WHERRY. You were interested in socialism, you stated. Where did you get that desire; what is responsible for it, in your background?

Miss BENTLEY. That is hard to answer.

Senator WHERRY. Were your folks socialists?

Miss BENTLEY. No; they are Republicans.

Senator WHERRY. How did you happen to stray so far from the fold? Have you any idea? I think it is very serious. There is a young person, a graduate of Vassar University and a product of the public-school system of this country, and now where did you get this desire or this socialistic tendency?

Miss BENTLEY. I think through meeting several Socialists in college.

Senator WHERRY. Where did you meet them?

Miss BENTLEY. In Vassar College.

Senator WHERRY. Did you meet any in Columbia?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; later on I did.

Senator WHERRY. Did you meet any in Florence?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator FERGUSON. Florence was Fascist at that time.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; it was.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us first when you became interested in the Communist philosophy of life?

Miss BENTLEY. That was directly after I returned from Italy in the fall of 1934.

Senator FERGUSON. And who did you meet at that time that you might hold, or say was responsible for your ideas?

Miss BENTLEY. I met several people at that time, Senator. One girl that I had gone to school with in, I guess, fourth grade, as I recall it, and her husband and one or two others.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you become a card-carrying member of the Communist Party of America?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us when you became a member of that organization?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. In March of 1935.

Senator FERGUSON. And prior to that you had been interested more or less, you say, in the idea?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, it started, Senator, with the fringe outfits, like the American League Against War and Fascism, and it gradually came along.

Senator FERGUSON. You call that the fringe outfits, and some people call it Communist fronts.

Miss BENTLEY. It is the same thing, Senator.

Senator FERGUSON. You became interested in those organizations, and now will you name those organizations that you became interested in?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; the main one was the American League Against War and Fascism, which was interested in me because I had been to Italy and had seen fascism and I had such a violent revulsion against it that I was looking for something to do to fight against it, and I fell an easy prey to them. That is how I first bumped into it.

Senator FERGUSON. Any other Communist fronts?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I think there were a couple, but I don't recall their names off-hand. They are dead organizations now.

Senator FERGUSON. They keep changing the names; do they not?

Miss BENTLEY. They certainly do.

Senator FERGUSON. And after you became a card-carrying member, did you ever change your status to another kind of a member in the Communist Party?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

Senator FERGUSON. Tell us some of your activities when you were a card-carrying member.

Miss BENTLEY. I think they are the usual activities for a Communist member; participating in picket lines, helping in strikes, going on demonstrations to help the unemployed or to other outfits who were demonstrating, and reading Communist Party literature.

Senator FERGUSON. Paying dues?

Miss BENTLEY. Paying dues; certainly.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you pay your dues?

Miss BENTLEY. I paid my dues.

Senator FERGUSON. What particular local did you belong to; the New York City?

Miss BENTLEY. I started in what was known as unit 1, which was Columbia University, at that time they had only one unit there.

Senator FERGUSON. Columbia University itself had No. 1 charter; is that right?

Miss BENTLEY. It was No. 1 unit, of the Harlem section of the Communist Party.

Senator FERGUSON. How many members would you say it had?

Miss BENTLEY. Possibly 30 or 35; I am not absolutely sure of the number.

Senator FERGUSON. When they wanted people to come into the picket line, and carry banners and so forth, and demonstrate, they would come to the school and obtain these members out of this Communist organization?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; or the members knew that they were supposed to go, anyway.

Senator FERGUSON. And you did go at times?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And you would carry banners? Have you ever done that?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. In demonstrations?

Miss BENTLEY. In May Day parades; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Were you known to the world then as a Communist?

Miss BENTLEY. To the Communists and some of the left-wingers on the campus and throughout the city; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. You did not conceal the fact that you were a Communist?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

Senator FERGUSON. You did?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Is that one of the principles of the Communist Party, that a card-carrying member conceal the fact that they are card-carrying members of the Communist Party?

Miss BENTLEY. If it is strategic for the person to do so.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, the telling of a lie on that is not considered a lie?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And are you taught that?

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

Senator FERGUSON. That is one of the principles of the party; that if it is strategic, as you say, or desirable that the party is supposed to deny that they are card-carrying members?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And if it will aid the party in any way, then you are to admit that you are a card-carrying member?

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us the next stage that you came to in the Communist Party, from a card-carrying member?

Miss BENTLEY. From a card-carrying member, I became a member at large.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us what a member at large of the Communist Party is?

Senator WHEBBY. Would you mind if I inquired: What is on that card that you sign? Do you take any pledges?

Miss BENTLEY. It so happens that I did not sign the card; it was signed for me and that is why I don't know too well.

Senator WHERRY. Is there anything on the card at all?

Miss BENTLEY. I think that it said that you agreed with the principles of the Communist Party, as I recall it.

Senator WHERRY. Did it state the principles?

Miss BENTLEY. No; it didn't.

Senator IVES. May I raise a question? You may be coming to it, Miss Bentley, but I would like to ask you: Do you take any pledge to it finally in becoming a Communist, and if so, what is that pledge?

Miss BENTLEY. You didn't in my day, Senator, but I don't know what the procedure is now. I have been away from it so long.

Senator WHERRY. You were recognized as a Communist and you so held yourself out to be, and you did all of these things that Senator Ferguson has inquired about?

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

Senator WHERRY. And you had the card in your pocket, I suppose, at all times?

Miss BENTLEY. I did; yes, up until 1938.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, you became a Communist-at-large, and will you explain to the committee what a Communist-at-large is?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, a Communist-at-large is a person in general who for one reason or another has to be so secret that the party cannot take the risk of letting him meet in an open unit meeting with other Communists, and therefore you are responsible to only one person, let us say at headquarters or elsewhere, but you do not meet with any other Communist group or any other Communists at all.

Senator FERGUSON. You do not meet any other Communists or acknowledge even to other Communists that you are Communist?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, as it were, you drop out of the Communist world and become responsible to one Communist?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct; they call it going underground.

Senator FERGUSON. Going underground?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, does this one Communist that you become responsible to—as a rule, is he a Russian- or an American-born, or some other nationality than Russian?

Miss BENTLEY. I cannot tell you definitely, because I don't know all of the people involved.

In my case it was an American citizen who was Russian-born.

Senator FERGUSON. He was Russian-born?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; but I don't know about all of the other people involved in it.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a suggestion at this point that the witness refrain from disclosing any names unless you are specifically asked by the chairman.

Senator FERGUSON. It is not desired at this particular time to go into all of the ramifications. We would like to conduct this hearing if we can concerning one person: William Remington.

If there are some other names that you think you should give us as background, I will ask definitely for names. So, we will keep as near on the track as we can.

Now, on this Communist-at-large idea, did you go underground as a Communist in America?

Miss BENTLEY. I did.

Senator FERGUSON. When did you go and will you explain the circumstances; how you became a member at large, and went underground?

Miss BENTLEY. I secured a position working for the Italian Library of Information in this country, which was part of the Propaganda Ministry in Italy, and in the course of my duties there, I had access to quite a lot of interesting material about Italian Fascist activities, and as a result of that, I was turned over to a special contact, told not to keep my party card any longer, and to go underground and not associate with other Communists.

Senator FERGUSON. Who was that person at that time that you reported to?

Miss BENTLEY. His name was Jacob Golos.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you please spell his name?

Miss BENTLEY. G-o-l-o-s.

Senator FERGUSON. If you can, speak a little louder. This is a difficult room in which to hear.

Miss BENTLEY. I am sorry.

Senator FERGUSON. That is Jacob Golos?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Where did you meet Jacob Golos?

Miss BENTLEY. I met him on the corner of Eighth Street and University Place.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know whether or not he was a card-carrying member, or was he a higher rank?

Miss BENTLEY. He was certainly of higher rank, and I believe he was in the status of a member at large in the sense that he did not meet with other units, and so on.

Senator FERGUSON. So he was in the same position, the same category, a member at large, and underground the same as you were.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; only because of having been known in the Communist Party earlier, he was not quite as far underground as I was.

Senator FERGUSON. You in effect were to pass out of the picture and keep this job in the Italian Library in New York City, and obtain information for him?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. What was the nature of the information that you were to obtain, and you did obtain?

Miss BENTLEY. Whenever I could discover about Fascist activities which consisted of Italian connection with the Nationalists in Spain, their being mixed up in anti-Semitic movements, their peddling Fascist literature surreptitiously, and so on.

Senator FERGUSON. You acted solely as an agent, then, for him and the Communist Party?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And you were at that time a Communist?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. You believed in it?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And now, did he ever assign any other tasks to you as an underground agent?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. Later on he gave me I guess what you would describe as odd jobs.

Senator FERGUSON. What time was this?

Miss BENTLEY. This was in the fall of 1938; in October, to be exact. Senator FERGUSON. What were these other odd jobs that he would assign you to; to get him information?

Miss BENTLEY. He would ask me to receive mail for him, at my address, addressed to me to be turned over to him.

Senator FERGUSON. Where did the mail come from? What countries?

Miss BENTLEY. Canada and Mexico.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, a letter would come to you, Elizabeth Bentley, and if the postmark was Canada or Mexico, you would take that letter and deliver it to Jacob Golos; is that correct?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And that was part of your job?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And that was one of the miscellaneous assignments?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. That took place in 1938?

Miss BENTLEY. In 1938, 1939, and along in there; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And continued about how long?

Miss BENTLEY. I think that all of that ended at the time that Trotsky's chauffeur was shot in Mexico, and I don't recall offhand the date.

Senator FERGUSON. What did that have to do with it, the fact that the chauffeur of Trotsky was shot?

Miss BENTLEY. Because one of the people writing letters was one of the men who shot him.

Senator FERGUSON. That is the reason that you did not get any further mail?

Miss BENTLEY. I believe so; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. That was your understanding?

Miss BENTLEY. That was my understanding; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know what Golos did with the information that you would collect for him, either at this library or at the Canadian or Mexican mail?

Miss BENTLEY. No; I don't know. He never told me.

Senator FERGUSON. He did not tell you?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator FERGUSON. Is the Communist Party such and the principles such that you do not make too much inquiry from a superior?

Miss BENTLEY. No; you don't. It is almost like an army organization, where you take orders and you don't ask questions.

Senator FERGUSON. And that is the reason that you did not get information as to what he did, exactly?

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever deliver this information to anybody else, besides Jacob Golos?

Miss BENTLEY. You mean during his lifetime?

Senator FERGUSON. Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; later on.

Senator FERGUSON. I do not want to go too fast, now, on this. In 1940, now we are up to 1939 when you were getting the mail, or near that time, and you were getting the mail from Canada and Mexico, and what is the next step that you took?

Miss BENTLEY. During that period I did research work for him in the library, whenever he wanted information on various individuals or on various subjects.

Senator FERGUSON. Who were you investigating?

Miss BENTLEY. One of them was Herbert Hoover.

Senator FERGUSON. Yes?

Miss BENTLEY. And in fact; I did a long research study for him on Herbert Hoover, and information at the time of the Mexican elections, I guess that was 1939 or so, I did a long piece on that.

At the time of the Russian-Finnish war, information on various members of the Finnish Relief Committee, and so on.

Senator FERGUSON. You made research on that, and you gave Golos the information?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Anybody else?

Miss BENTLEY. Quite a few, but I can't offhand recall.

Senator FERGUSON. Any men in public life in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. You know who you were making researches on?

Miss BENTLEY. I think Dewey was one of them, at one time, Governor Dewey, and most of the Cabinet officers from time to time, and the Presidents, and so on.

Senator FERGUSON. You would be assigned these various names, and you would go in and make research?

Miss BENTLEY. He told me that he had contacts on the New Masses and that he wanted this material for an article they were doing.

Senator FERGUSON. In the New Masses?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever see any of them printed anywhere, the information that you obtained?

Miss BENTLEY. I saw articles which could very easily have used the information, although it was not my writing, but I imagine that they had used it, probably.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, passing from that; what is your next task, as an underground agent?

Miss BENTLEY. That would be about the time that the business was formed, I guess in 1941.

Senator FERGUSON. The business?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Explain that.

Miss BENTLEY. Do you want me to go into all of that, Senator?

Senator FERGUSON. Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. Well, it entails explaining who Mr. Golos was, and his position.

Senator FERGUSON. I want an explanation as to who Golos was.

Miss BENTLEY. Certainly; although about a year after I met him, I discovered that he was president of the World Tourists, Inc., which was a travel agency, and I understand quite a large one, and quite a financially good one, whose main objective was sending tourists and individuals to Russia.

Then as the war came on, and travel was sort of cut down, they went into the business of sending individual packages to individuals in Russia, and they had that concession from an agency of Intourists,

which is like our Department of Commerce; I can't think of the exact name in Russian for it, but they were the ones who handled passengers and freight going into Russia, and they had a branch in New York from which World Tourists had a concession.

In 1939 Mr. Golos—or in 1940, Mr. Golos was indicted for failing to register as the agent of a foreign government, I believe it is phrased, or agent of a foreign—

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know what happened to that case?

Miss BENTLEY. He was given a suspended sentence.

Senator FERGUSON. So he was actually convicted and given a sentence?

Miss BENTLEY. He was given a suspended sentence.

Senator FERGUSON. And he was a foreign agent of Russia?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. All right. Go ahead.

Miss BENTLEY. He had for some years, since, I believe 1932, had the idea of setting up a business that would handle all of the passenger and freight traffic between this country and Russia. He had not been able to get around to it before, and his indictment so branded his outfit as being Red that he realized that World Tourists could not be that organization.

He therefore decided that he would set about setting up a business at the head of which they would put an impeccable businessman, and that business would take over what his dream had been, the handling of passenger and freight traffic between the two countries.

Senator FERGUSON. They would put someone who was sympathetic to their cause, but was not an avowed Communist, or known as a Communist, at the head of that?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. What was the name of that organization?

Miss BENTLEY. The United States Service & Shipping Corp.

Senator FERGUSON. And did you take any position with that?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I did; I was vice president and secretary.

Senator FERGUSON. What were your duties at that job?

Miss BENTLEY. My duties at that job were practically the active running of the business, since the president wasn't there too often, and I actually handled the running of it.

Senator FERGUSON. How much was your salary?

Miss BENTLEY. It varied. It started at about \$250, I think, and then it went down to \$200 in the lean years, and then it went to \$300, and then it climbed up to \$600 in 1946, and toward the end of 1946 it was \$800 a month.

Senator FERGUSON. While you were on that job, were you assigned miscellaneous duties, as an underground agent of the Communist Party, or the Communists?

Miss BENTLEY. I had hardly started on that job before Mr. Golos had a severe heart attack, and the doctor diagnosed his trouble as hardening of the arteries, which meant that he had to cut down in his activities.

As a result of that, I believe since I was the only person that he completely trusted, he began to turn over to me very gradually some of the work that he was doing, or else some of the work that he was at that time taking on; I am not sure of it.

Senator FERGUSON. What was the nature of that work?

Miss BENTLEY. That was gathering of information.

Senator FERGUSON. Gathering of information?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Gathering it from whom?

Miss BENTLEY. From Communist Party members, and sometimes from sympathizers of the Communist Party.

Senator FERGUSON. And what kind of information was this, that they were gathering from Communist members and sympathizers of the Communist Party?

Miss BENTLEY. It was all types of information.

Senator FERGUSON. Where would you meet these Communists, and where would they get the information?

Miss BENTLEY. The great bulk of them were employed by the United States Government.

Senator FERGUSON. Do I understand that you were acting in a certain group or a certain corporation?

Miss BENTLEY. What is that?

Senator FERGUSON. A certain group or corporation, that you were assigned to contact certain Communists who were employed in Government or certain sympathizers of the Communists who were employed in Government?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct. Little by little I took on a group or another one; it was a gradual process, I didn't acquire them all at once.

Senator FERGUSON. Who would give you the name that you were to contact?

Miss BENTLEY. Mr. Golos.

Senator FERGUSON. And would he tell you what department of Government that person was in?

Miss BENTLEY. Sometimes he would, and sometimes he wouldn't know, and I would have to find out for myself.

Senator FERGUSON. When did you first get that assignment to contact Communists or Communist sympathizers in the Federal Government?

Miss BENTLEY. In July of 1941.

Senator FERGUSON. In July of 1941?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. That is before we are in the war?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; that is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, will you just tell us, you were living in New York at that time?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Would you contact these agents in New York or would you contact these people somewhere else?

Miss BENTLEY. The majority of them were contacted in Washington, some of them in New York, and some that were in Washington I contacted when they came to New York or in Washington, it just depended.

Senator FERGUSON. Would some of these people deliver to you information from Washington to New York?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. They would come up and meet you?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, were these meetings openly arranged?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, no. They were very secret?

Senator FERGUSON. They were very secret?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us the departments that you were receiving information from?

Miss BENTLEY. Do you mean, Senator, where the people worked or where the information came from?

Senator FERGUSON. Well, both. I want where they worked, and where the information came from; as I understand it certain information would be delivered from one department over to another, and you would get it out of another department than where it originated?

Miss BENTLEY. That is why I asked that question.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you explain the whole thing and give us the names of the departments, but not the names of the parties who delivered the information?

Miss BENTLEY. We were getting information from the Army, particularly the Air Corps; from the Treasury, from the State Department, from the OSS, from the CIAA, the Rockefeller committee, and from the OWI.

Senator FERGUSON. From the Treasury?

Miss BENTLEY. Didn't I name the Treasury?

Senator FERGUSON. The War Production Board?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, from the War Production Board and from the War Manpower Commission, and I think that that about covers it, Senator.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, will you describe the kind of information that you are getting out of these departments?

Miss BENTLEY. The information ranged all of the way from what we call political information, Senator, to military information; it started out modestly by being political and as time went on we started taking on military, too.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us the difference between political and military information that you would collect?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, political information would be information on personalities in the Government and their attitudes toward Russia, or gossip on internal politics of the United States Government; any information strictly speaking that didn't have to do with actual war materials.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you have an understanding that there was connected in Government people who were placing people in strategic points in Government so that you could get information?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes; Mr. Golos told me that if we found Communism in what he would say were inactive agencies, where there wasn't much information, to see what could be done about pulling strings and moving them into a more strategic location.

Senator FERGUSON. Was that done from time to time?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; it was.

Senator FERGUSON. Was it your understanding that there was a person in the Executive Office?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. That actually helped to get these people into these strategic points?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, I don't know how many, but at least one, yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, you said that there was some department that was able to collect information that did not come from there.

What department was that?

Miss BENTLEY. The Treasury.

Senator FERGUSON. How much in volume did you get out of the Treasury Department?

Miss BENTLEY. That varied, Senator, from time to time. At one time when there were quite a few people in the Treasury it bulked quite large; but some of the people shifted elsewhere and then it wasn't quite so voluminous.

Senator FERGUSON. Did it ever get so voluminous that you had to have it microfilmed in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct; but that wasn't entirely Treasury. The Treasury was only a part of that.

Senator FERGUSON. But it got so large in volume here that it was microfilmed here, and you carried the microfilm?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct, Senator.

Senator FERGUSON. How much information did you get from these people, in volume? Were you able to carry it on your person, or in your pocketbook?

Miss BENTLEY. No, not very often; only on the leaner days. But usually it was so much that I would have to carry it in a knitting bag, or a shopping bag, or something of that sort.

Senator FERGUSON. How often would you come to Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. Almost every 2 weeks.

Senator FERGUSON. Any times oftener than that?

Miss BENTLEY. A few times oftener. A few times not so often, during vacation periods, when people were out of the city.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know of anyone who had a similar job to yours in carrying this information obtained out of our Government here to New York to give to Golos or anyone else?

Miss BENTLEY. I have had vague indications, Senator, but nothing that I could state definitely.

Senator FERGUSON. No personal knowledge?

Miss BENTLEY. No personal knowledge; second-hand knowledge.

Mr. ROGERS. Miss Bentley, were there different groups that you contacted here in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, some were groups, and some were individuals.

Mr. ROGERS. And in the case of groups, would one group know about the existence of another group?

Miss BENTLEY. Not if I could help it.

Mr. ROGERS. And how did it happen that there were some groups and some individuals who were not in groups? Can you explain that?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. The groups were Communist Party units that had been in Washington as groups, and had known each other; and therefore they continued as such. The individuals in general were people who came down about the time of the war, or just before, singly, and were turned over to me at that time.

Mr. ROGERS. And in that case you did not have them join a group, because you did not want them to get known as agents.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct, yes.

Mr. ROGERS. And you knew at the time that you were doing this, that these were acts of disloyalty, did you?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't think I thought about it.

Mr. ROGERS. Didn't you realize this information was going to the Russians?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I realized that.

Mr. ROGERS. Did you realize it was secret, or classified information?

Miss BENTLEY. Correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever get the actual papers out of Government that were marked "secret"?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I did.

Senator FERGUSON. And did you ever get copies of papers?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever get the information that you would take down in shorthand?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever get secret information about the formulas, as to how to make products?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

Senator FERGUSON. And did you obtain information on airplane manufacturing?

Miss BENTLEY. I did.

Senator FERGUSON. Allotments to the various nations, and so forth?

Miss BENTLEY. I did.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you remember specific information? Could you tell us about some specific information that you obtained?

Senator WHERRY. Before you get there, I would like to ask if the individuals whom you contacted knew other individuals. Or did they know each other when you were coming down in the groups? Did they know each other?

Miss BENTLEY. No, I don't believe so, Senator; not unless they knew each other before they came to Washington.

Senator WHERRY. And did they know you?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; they knew me.

Senator WHERRY. And did they know the information they were giving you was for the purposes for which you were gathering it?

Miss BENTLEY. Some did; some didn't.

Senator WHERRY. What else could it be, then? Why would they do it? That is what I am getting at.

Miss BENTLEY. In some cases they believed the information was going to Mr. Earl Browder for his use in writing books. And in some cases in which it was not military, nor was it particularly restricted, they could very easily have believed that.

Senator WHERRY. But in the main, they were Communists, or sympathizers of the Government or close to the Government, whom you could use in units, or as individuals, and they knew you and they knew the purposes for which you were gathering the information generally.

Miss BENTLEY. Correct. Although they have never said so, I believe so, Senator.

Senator WHERRY. Did they think you were gathering it for ghosts? Did they think you were gathering it for anyone else?

Miss BENTLEY. I just can't state of my own knowledge that they knew. I presume they must have.

Mr. ROGERS. Your title in the party was "carrier"? That what you were called?

Miss BENTLEY. I think that is what I would be called, yes.

Senator WHERRY. I cannot understand why you would have the loyalty unless that individual or group would be compensated for

or they were Communists, or they were held in line by threats, or in some way. Am I correct in that?

MISS BENTLEY. They were not paid, Senator, and they were not held in line by threats, at least not by me, although I believe that some of the Russians do resort to threats.

Senator WHERRY. Then they must have been Communists, and must have had the same loyalty that you had.

Miss BENTLEY. They were a bunch of misguided idealists. They were doing it for something that they believed was right; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever collect dues from these same people?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, many of these people who were giving you the information paid you the dues at the same time?

Miss BENTLEY. From all of the Communist Party members, whenever I could, I collected dues and brought them literature. They were dues-paying Communists; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. So you would bring them literature. And what would be the nature of the information you would bring them? Suppose you were to meet Joe Doakes on the street to pick up the information out of the War Production Board.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, would you just tell us what happened? Would you call him?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, it would depend on the person and the situation he was in. If he was in a very secret spot, we would probably have a prearranged meeting. Otherwise, I would call him at home or at his office and ask him what time he was going to be free. Very often we had lunch or dinner together so that it would give us time to sit and talk.

Senator WHERRY. Did these individuals know that you were contracting other individuals?

Miss BENTLEY. I have never told them so, Senator. They might have suspected. I don't know.

Senator WHERRY. So you did it secretly, as you chose?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. When you would meet them, then, you would give them some information from headquarters?

Miss BENTLEY. I would bring them pamphlets on subjects in which they were particularly interested. For example, if a man was in the Latin American field, let's say, and Mr. Browder had just written a pamphlet on Latin America, I would bring that to him. Or if someone was working on China, and there was something on China, I would bring that pamphlet to him, plus the basic party literature, like the magazine, "The Communist," and so on.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever deliver The Daily Worker to any of them?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I think I did to about two of them who weren't able to buy it down here. In general, they were able to buy it themselves.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, did some of them get the literature from you so that they would not have to disclose the fact that they were Communists?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, definitely. That was the idea. Otherwise, they would have to go to the Washington Book Shop, which I understand was quite well known. And it would have endangered the whole set-up, you see.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, the Washington Book Shop was known as a Communist-front organization.

Miss BENTLEY. I understand that it was, yes. That was my understanding of the situation.

Senator FERGUSON. And these people would not want to be seen going in there and buying.

Miss BENTLEY. Correct.

Senator FERGUSON. So you would bring the matter to their attention.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And did that happen almost every 2 weeks? That you brought down this information?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, it depended on when the literature was available. After all, The Communist only comes out every month, and other pamphlets are far less frequent. So I would say that it was every 2 months, possibly.

Senator FERGUSON. When you collected the dues, what did you do with the money?

Miss BENTLEY. At least during Golos' lifetime, I gave it to him. He took it down to party headquarters, and brought me back receipts for each.

Senator FERGUSON. How much would you collect from people?

Miss BENTLEY. Anywhere from \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, depending.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, it depended upon the income of the person, didn't it?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct, yes.

Senator FERGUSON. But you also have an unemployed, or a housewife's membership.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. What did that run?

Miss BENTLEY. I think it started out at 10 cents a week, and then got to be a dollar a month.

Senator FERGUSON. But no matter whether a person was a housewife or unemployed, he was required to pay a certain amount weekly.

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And if he stopped a few weeks, you would advise him and collect the money for those weeks.

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, after Mr. Golos died, what did you do with this information that you obtained and the money?

Miss BENTLEY. The money I took down to Mr. Earl Browder and got receipts from him.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you have a conversation with Earl Browder about this?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I told him that I had this dues money. I didn't know what person at headquarters to give it to, since Mr. Golos had never told me, and therefore I had brought it to him. He said, "Well, I will take care of it for you."

Senator FERGUSON. And would you desire to tell Browder the information that you obtained?

Miss BENTLEY. Mr. Browder, during Mr. Golos' lifetime, I understand, and then later with me, saw copies of all the nonmilitary information that I had, or saw the original before it was turned over.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, did they entirely neglect the Hill in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. The Hill?

Senator FERGUSON. Yes. Do you know what "the Hill" is? The Congress.

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you have any contact in Congress?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; we had a man who gave us what he called Capitol Hill gossip. I suppose that is what you would call it.

Senator FERGUSON. Gave you Capitol Hill gossip on the Congress?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. What was the nature of that information?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, it was quite varied. It ranged all the way from what committees were doing, and the politics of various members and their interparty and personal feuds, and so on; just anything he would pick up.

Senator FERGUSON. Anything that he could pick up?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, was that considered political?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I would say that was political information; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And whom did you deliver that to?

Miss BENTLEY. That went straight through with the rest of it, but of course Earl Browder especially was interested in that.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, did you collect any other kind of information? For instance, were they interested in what we were doing with China?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes; particularly Browder was.

Senator FERGUSON. And what were you collecting on that question?

Miss BENTLEY. Whatever I could get from any source.

Senator FERGUSON. From what source?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, from whatever department was handling it.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, will you tell us some department that was handling it?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, some of it came through the Treasury, and some of it came through the FEA, and some of it came out of the White House, I think.

Mr. ROGERS. Miss Bentley, after you received the information, did you normally look at it, or make copies of it yourself?

Miss BENTLEY. It all depended. Original documents went straight through. Copies that were legible went straight through. But when there were handwritten notes and poor typing, and so on, I simply re-did them for clarity's sake.

Mr. ROGERS. Will you relate some of the information that you remember, that you obtained? The types of information?

Miss BENTLEY. Types of information?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. Well, information on aircraft production—I don't know just what information you are interested in.

Mr. ROGERS. You started to tell us about China. Tell us about that; specific things which you remember and turned over to Golos.

Senator WHERRY. May I ask a question before she answers that?

You said that Earl Browder looked at the nonmilitary information. Who looked at the military information?

Miss BENTLEY. I suppose the Russians.

Senator WHERRY. That is what you mean when you say, "went straight through"?

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

Senator WHERRY. And that is what you forwarded straight through to Russia?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator WHERRY. How would you forward that? Whom would you send it to?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, after Mr. Golos died I made another contact; this time a Russian.

Senator FERGUSON. And you do not have that Russian's last name, do you?

Miss BENTLEY. No, I don't think anybody knows who he is.

Senator FERGUSON. You did know his first name?

Miss BENTLEY. No, I knew him under a pseudonym.

Senator FERGUSON. What was his name?

Miss BENTLEY. "Bill."

Senator FERGUSON. You just simply knew him under the name of "Bill"?

Miss BENTLEY. Correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you deliver the information to him and the money?

Miss BENTLEY. Not the money; no. There were two channels. The money went down to Communist Party headquarters. The information went through to "Bill."

Senator FERGUSON. Now, tell us something about this information that you got in relation to China? What was the question that the Russians were interested in there?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, they were interested, vitally interested, in a great deal of it; namely, I think, what the United States Government attitude was toward the various forces in China. They were very much interested, of course, in pushing the Eighth Route Army and all the Red guerrilla forces and in convincing the United States Government to support them and not the Chiang Kai-shek government. And they were very much interested in any moves, open or secret, that the United States Government was making to support Chiang Kai-shek.

Senator FERGUSON. In number, what were the most people that you met and received information from in Government in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. You mean that I met personally, Senator?

Senator FERGUSON. Yes, that you met personally.

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, I should think not more than 20 that I met personally.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, there were some other units that were collecting information from other people, that you never contacted.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And some of that volume was so great that it was microfilmed. Is that correct?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, that is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And do you know how many people delivered through that source to you?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, there must have been at least a good 20 or 30 more.

Senator FERGUSON. Twenty or 30 more. That would make around 50 people?

Miss BENTLEY. Roughly. I would have to sit down and count.

Senator FERGUSON. In Washington. Do you know a department that was vital in our war effort that you did not collect material from?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. The Navy.

Senator FERGUSON. The Navy. Can you account for why you did not get it from the Navy?

Miss BENTLEY. No. I was wrong in saying we didn't. We did get a bit of Navy information that trickled through the OSS and trickled through the Treasury. But practically speaking, it was not very much.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, the Navy had the best system to keep you from getting information.

Miss BENTLEY. No. The best one was the FBI. We got practically nothing out of them.

Senator FERGUSON. You got practically nothing out of the FBI.

Had you an agent in the Justice Department?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, but not in that section.

Senator FERGUSON. Not in the FBI. But you did have one actually in the Justice Department?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, we did.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you have a contact in the Navy?

Miss BENTLEY. No, we had no contact whatsoever in the Navy. It came through indirectly.

Senator FERGUSON. Senator Ives?

Senator IVES. Miss Bentley, I would like to ask you a question which is perhaps not exactly in line with what we are considering now, and yet which is decidedly in line with the over-all matter before us.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes?

Senator IVES. You were doing what was important work in obtaining the information which you are indicating to us now. You were one of the chief go-betweens in this whole, I might say, espionage undertaking, because that is what it amounts to.

Are you the only one that was performing that type of work which you were performing?

Miss BENTLEY. Definitely not.

Senator IVES. How many others were there, to your knowledge, that were doing the same kind of work that you were doing; making these contacts with these people in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. I wish I knew, but I don't know.

Senator IVES. You have no idea?

Miss BENTLEY. No, I have an idea that there were at least two more, but how many more than that I don't know.

Senator IVES. Are they still operating?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know. I only fell over them quite by accident. And inasmuch as the policy of these rings is not to let us people know what the others are doing, it is extremely difficult to find out these things.

Senator FERGUSON. Now we have the method that you were obtaining this information by, and the agencies you were obtaining it from, and what you were doing with it.

What is the last day you can recall that you actually obtained information from these sources in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. The latter part of December 1944.

Senator FERGUSON. The latter part of December 1944?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us just what happened at that time?

Miss BENTLEY. At that time I was forced by the Russians to turn what people I had left at that time over to other contacts, Russians.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, were you "put on ice" at that time? —

Miss BENTLEY. That is what they call it, yes.

Senator FERGUSON. They call it "putting you on ice"?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us now what is meant in the Communist Party, or in communism, by "putting a person on ice"?

Miss BENTLEY. They told me that as a result of the fact that Mr. Golos had been quite widely known as a Communist, and that the whole set-up of his was full of holes, and they were afraid of leaks, I might be what they called "quite hot," and therefore, I should turn my contacts over to them, and then stay out of thing for 6 months or a year, and then they would set me up with another group.

Senator FERGUSON. In the meantime, of course, Golos had died.

Miss BENTLEY. Golos died in November 1943, the end of November.

Senator FERGUSON. So you had gone a little better than a year, and they got a little suspicious, did they, and thought that you ought to "go on ice"?

Miss BENTLEY. I rather suspect they did become suspicious of me, although I don't know for sure.

Senator FERGUSON. And were you loyal to them up until November of 1944, the latter part of November?

Miss BENTLEY. If you mean outwardly going along with them, yes. I did; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. You were outwardly going along. And did they at any time offer you money?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. That is when I first started getting suspicious of the whole set-up. It was in the spring of '44.

Senator FERGUSON. They thought you were becoming mercenary?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, I had gone into this because I thought it was an idealistic program for making a better world. And I didn't expect anybody to offer me money or presents for doing something that obviously was my duty. And yet, in March or April, when I bumped into the real Russians, so to speak —

Senator FERGUSON. When you are talking about the "real Russians," you mean those that were here from Russia?

Miss BENTLEY. I think they had just come over from Russia. They sounded like that.

Senator McCLELLAN. That was after Golos' death?

Miss BENTLEY. That was after his death. They were extremely cynical about Americans. They behaved somewhat like cheap gangsters, and tried to offer me a fur coat, and an air-conditioning machine, and then tried to offer me a salary of \$50 a month which I turned down, and then finally, they raised the ante up to \$300, which I turned down.

That is what tipped me off that there was something very odd about what I thought was an idealistic movement. They also wanted me to start giving money to my contacts, which I refused.

Mr. ROGERS. Did they make any suggestion that you might go to Russia and work?

Miss BENTLEY. Later on, in 1945, in about March, I believe it was, when I think they probably thought that I was perhaps slipping because I had made it clear that I didn't like this work and had been trying to squirm out, they did suggest that I might go to Russia under cover and receive a course of training over there.

Mr. ROGERS. What did you think of that suggestion?

Miss BENTLEY. I didn't think very much of it.

Mr. ROGERS. In other words, that was on the things that frightened you somewhat; the idea that they had that in mind.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, it did. It frightened me considerably.

Mr. ROGERS. Did you know anybody else who had gone to Russia at their suggestion? Any other agents?

Miss BENTLEY. No, but I hadn't known any other agents, really, you see.

Senator FERGUSON. Had you ever received any threats of any kind?

Miss BENTLEY. The only thing that could be construed as one was when I was talking with the contact I had at that time, a Russian, and I had told him that Mr. Golos had mentioned to me about people getting out of this set-up. And he looked at me very cynically, and said, "Nobody ever leaves this. Nobody ever leaves the service," were the exact words.

Senator FERGUSON. You do not quit.

Senator O'CONOR. Miss Bentley, you have said, in response to a question, that there were approximately 20 persons in the Government service with whom you were having contacts, and that you knew of about 20 more.

Miss BENTLEY. I would say so; yes, sir.

Senator O'CONOR. Had you, as a result of your conversations with fellow Communists, received any specific information as to the extent, the total extent of infiltration into the Government departments, and what the grand total might be?

Miss BENTLEY. Very little. The people I knew in Government would mention friends of theirs that they either knew were Communists, thought were Communists, or thought were close to being Communists. But they were all people in positions which would not have been useful for me, and therefore I didn't inquire any further.

Senator O'CONOR. Did you get the idea that the total number was considerable, or otherwise?

Miss BENTLEY. I would say that quite a few of them came in during the war years; yes.

Senator O'CONOR. Now, you have mentioned that there were contacts that you had in virtually every department of the Government, with the possible exception of the Navy, as you have described.

Miss BENTLEY. Either contacts in the department, or else the information from that department went into another department, where I had a contact.

Senator O'CONOR. You have already mentioned Justice.

Miss BENTLEY. Correct.

Senator O'CONOR. And the Army.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator O'CONOR. And WPB.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator O'CONOR. What other departments specifically did you have contacts in, and were to get information out of?

Miss BENTLEY. Treasury, War Manpower Commission, OSS, CIAA.

Senator O'CONOR. You have also mentioned that there were some persons, or there was one person at any rate, who was attempting to have people appointed to positions in Government departments, or attempting to procure positions for them.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator O'CONOR. Was that individual a member of the administration, or was he an employee, or an official of any governmental department?

Miss BENTLEY. He was a member of the administration; yes.

Senator O'CONOR. And I am attempting to distinguish as to whether he was an official in one of the departments, or not.

Senator FERGUSON. Would you tell the Senator what department he is in? You do not have to give his name.

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know what department you would call it Senator.

Senator FERGUSON. Where did he work?

Miss BENTLEY. He worked around the White House.

Senator O'CONOR. And had you contacts with him?

Miss BENTLEY. Not personally; no.

Senator O'CONOR. Did you see any data that had any bearing on the matter of whether he was friendly to the Communist cause and was giving assistance in the procuring of positions?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

Senator O'CONOR. What was the nature of the data that you saw?

Miss BENTLEY. It was not written data. It was oral data which he had given to an in-between contact and which came to me.

Senator O'CONOR. And it had to do with the procurement of offices or the protection of information?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; it was definitely information of value. And he also had helped put people in strategic jobs; yes.

Senator O'CONOR. People with subversive tendencies?

Miss BENTLEY. Definitely.

Senator O'CONOR. Without mentioning the name, now, which may or may not be advisable at this time, is that person still living, to your knowledge?

Miss BENTLEY. I think so. I haven't heard of him dying. I don't know.

Senator O'CONOR. Do you know of his whereabouts now?

Miss BENTLEY. No; I don't.

Senator O'CONOR. Have you given the information concerning him to the committee or to Mr. Rogers, or anyone?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. He is no longer connected with the Government, though? You know that, do you not?

Miss BENTLEY. I have been told that. I don't actually know it.

Mr. ROGERS. Do you remember any specific information that you obtained from that source?

Miss BENTLEY. You mean the Soviet code?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Can you tell us about the code?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. He did pass on the information that the American Government was just about to break the Soviet code.

Senator FERGUSON. What happened then?

Miss BENTLEY. I relayed that to the Russians. They wanted to know which code; which I couldn't, obviously, tell them, since no one had told me, and they were very excited about it.

Senator O'CONOR. Where was he situated when that development came?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know how to describe where he was situated.

Mr. ROGERS. Where was he employed?

Senator FERGUSON. What department was he in?

Miss BENTLEY. In the administration.

Senator FERGUSON. Was he in the White House, or somewhere else?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; in the White House.

Senator FERGUSON. The man who worked in the White House had given this information to your contact about the breaking of the Russian code?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And then you conveyed that information to Russia, and you heard back on that, that they were greatly excited about it?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Wanting to know what code? Did you try to find out what code?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; but nobody seemed to know.

Senator FERGUSON. Nobody seemed to know. Your contact could not give you the name of the code?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Mr. ROGERS. What year was that?

Miss BENTLEY. In 1944.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever get word as to whether or not, by virtue of that, Russia was changing some of her codes?

Miss BENTLEY. No; because Russian contacts never confided such things to their agents. I wouldn't have expected to hear that.

Senator FERGUSON. But you did get word that they were greatly excited and wanted to know what code. And you came and contacted your source here.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And tried to contact the White House again to get the name. And you could not get the code.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator THYE. I was going to make inquiry of Miss Bentley whether any other Russian agents were sent in here at the time this information was given out.

Miss BENTLEY. I am afraid that is something that I would not know. Because it is not one of the things that would be confided to me.

Senator THYE. But you came back and spent considerable time in the attempt to secure more information from the White House source?

Miss BENTLEY. I came back and asked the only contact who would know that, to find out. And I presume that he spent considerable time trying to find out; yes.

Senator WHERRY. May I ask this, please: Why would that person working in the White House be interested in giving you that information? Was he a Communist?

Miss BENTLEY. No; he wasn't a party member, at least at that time. And as a matter of fact, I discussed this whole matter with the contact I had. And we were puzzled. We couldn't figure out exactly what his motives were.

Senator WHERRY. Well, we were at war in 1944.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator WHERRY. I am just a little bit confused. I do not want to embarrass the witness at all, because I appreciate the testimony she is giving. But it seems to me that that would be beyond being idealistic, to give that kind of information.

Miss BENTLEY. Well, as far as an outsider or non-Communist is concerned, I can't tell you how he felt. But as far as the Communists are concerned, they felt very strongly that we were allies with Russia; that Russia was bearing the brunt of the war; that she must have every assistance, because the people from within the Government, from what they had been able to dig up, were not giving her things that we should give her, things that we were giving to Britain and not to her. And they felt, I believe, the same way the people in that Canadian espionage case felt; that it was their duty, actually, to get this stuff to Russia. Because she was hard-pressed and weakening, and someone must help her.

Senator WHERRY. As Communists?

Miss BENTLEY. As Communists. But they did not feel a sense of being agents of Russia. They thought of Russia as a country with a Communist government, and therefore as Communists they had to support her.

Senator IVES. Miss Bentley, did you at any time yourself feel a sense of disloyalty, where your relationship to our own country is concerned?

Miss BENTLEY. No; I did not.

Senator IVES. You felt that you were doing that which was wholly proper, in the light of the conditions with which we as a Nation and Russia as a nation were then faced.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Is there something about loyalty to one's country, when it comes to loyalty to communism?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I would say so definitely, Senator.

Senator FERGUSON. What is that?

Miss BENTLEY. It is a loyalty to the international Communist movement. But it is tied up with the fact also that you must work to make your own country communistic. You feel that is the best possible government for your own country.

Senator FERGUSON. So if disloyalty to your own Government aids it in becoming communistic, then that would be one of the principles you would follow?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And if you feel at any time that being disloyal to your own Government aids communism, you will carry that out.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct. You feel about the United States Government that it is a very bad government, somewhat like the Nazi government, and that just as the resistance movements went

underground and fought back, you are justified in exactly the same tactics, because it is an oppressive government.

Senator FERGUSON. So first the allegiance is to communism?

Miss BENTLEY. Correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And then you can have a minor allegiance to your own Government providing it is to be overthrown and made communistic.

Miss BENTLEY. I would say so; although none of us were ever told we were going to get together and overthrow it. I think we all believed we were going to do it by democratic means.

Senator FERGUSON. You thought you were going to do it by democratic means.

Miss BENTLEY. I think so.

Senator WHERRY. Yes; but here is a man who warns about the breaking of the code. That to me is a tremendous thing. It seems to me that that man in the White House must have been an avowed Communist, or there must have been a very strong idealistic appeal or else there was some other reason.

I cannot understand, otherwise, why somebody who was so close to our Government would do that, in time of war, unless he were an avowed Communist.

Miss BENTLEY. That I don't know. And no one who knew him understood his motives. I mean I am as much in the dark as you are.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, did you get any information out of WPB?

Miss BENTLEY. I did.

Senator FERGUSON. Who was your source? I am going to ask you for a name there.

Senator HOEY. Mr. Chairman, before you begin that, might I ask just a few questions?

Senator FERGUSON. Certainly, Senator.

Senator HOEY. Miss Bentley, did you have contact with people outside of Washington, who would come here and meet you at different times?

Miss BENTLEY. No. The people I met in Washington were people who worked in Washington. I met Washingtonians outside of Washington, but not the other way around.

Senator HOEY. Did you meet any of them in New York?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. Often our contacts came up on business or on vacations. And while there, I would meet them; yes.

Senator HOEY. Do you recall meeting anybody from North Carolina in that connection?

Miss BENTLEY. Senator Ferguson, what shall I say to that?

Senator FERGUSON. You can answer the Senator on that.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I do, Senator.

Senator FERGUSON. Senator, do you want to put the same in the record?

Senator HOEY. Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. Mary Watkins Price.

Senator HOEY. Where did you meet her?

Miss BENTLEY. I met her in a Schraft's restaurant on Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, New York City.

Senator HOEY. When was that?

Miss BENTLEY. I should say, roughly, February 1941.

Senator HOEY. At that time was she a member of the Communist Party?

Miss BENTLEY. I was introduced to her as such, yes.

Senator HOEY. Did you meet her on other occasions?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I saw her quite frequently after that.

Senator HOEY. Have you seen her frequently in the times since then?

Miss BENTLEY. I didn't quite hear you.

Senator HOEY. Have you seen her on other occasions, from that time up until 1945?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; up until about the spring, I guess, of 1945.

Senator HOEY. Did she belong to any organization in New York to which you belonged?

Miss BENTLEY. She was a charter member of the UOPWA.

Senator HOEY. Was that a Communist organization, or union?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, that is hard to answer. I understand from what I have been reading in the papers that it is fairly left wing.

Senator HOEY. Do you know what name she joined that organization under?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; Mary Watkins, she told me.

Senator HOEY. She told you she joined as Mary Watkins?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator HOEY. What was the purpose of her joining an organization like that and not giving the full name?

Miss BENTLEY. I would suppose it would be to keep her identity a secret.

Senator HOEY. Did Miss Price confer with you at various times?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator HOEY. Did she furnish you any information?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator HOEY. What was the character of the information that she furnished you?

Miss BENTLEY. Whatever information she was able to get from her boss' files.

Senator HOEY. Where was she working at that time?

Miss BENTLEY. She was secretary to Walter Lippmann.

Senator HOEY. She was a secretary to Walter Lippmann?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator HOEY. Do you know whether Mr. Lippmann knew anything about her Communist connections?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, I wouldn't think so. He probably wouldn't have kept her.

Senator HOEY. How long was she his secretary?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know exactly. It may have been a few months before I made her acquaintance. And she left his employ, I believe, sometime in May 1943.

Senator HOEY. For what period of time did she furnish you information that she thought would be valuable to the Communists?

Miss BENTLEY. From the first time I met her, until she left Mr. Lippmann's employ. And after that, she just wasn't in a position to give any information.

Senator FERGUSON. Of course, that merely implies that we may have spies in any office in Washington.

Miss BENTLEY. I should think it extremely likely, Senator.

Senator FERGUSON. And you do not wish to convey any idea that Walter Lippmann knew anything about this.

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, goodness, no.

Senator FERGUSON. In fact, you know that he did not, do you not?

Miss BENTLEY. I have no way of knowing, but the way she proceeded, in all secrecy, would indicate that she didn't want him to know, and that he certainly didn't know, probably.

Senator FERGUSON. Everything that she did indicated to you that she was keeping it a dark, deep secret from him?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, definitely.

Senator FERGUSON. That she was getting this secretly, and delivering it to you?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator HOEY. What was the character or nature of this information?

Miss BENTLEY. Of all sorts. Mr. Lippmann had quite a number of friends in the War Department and other Government agencies, and he had a great deal of information on our relations with Britain, and what we would do in the future. If so, that was very interesting to Mr. Golos.

Senator FERGUSON. If he had background information that was known as semi-secret, or something, and she knew about it, she would give it to you.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct. Originally, when I came down, we went through his files while he was on vacation, or rather she did, and we spent the whole week end, the two of us, typing continuously, making copies of some of these things. Then she was current and up-to-date, and from then on—

Senator FERGUSON. So you know it was secret, because you did it on vacation, when he was out of town.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator HOEY. Do you know what organization she was connected with?

Miss BENTLEY. As I understand it, she is down in Greensboro, N. C., or was, with the Southern Conference for Human Rights.

Senator HOEY. Human Welfare?

Miss BENTLEY. Human Welfare. I am sorry.

Senator HOEY. Do you know what organization she is with right now?

Miss BENTLEY. I believe—no, I am not quite sure about that.

Senator HOEY. You did not know that she was in charge of Wallace's party in North Carolina? She is now the head of the Wallace party in North Carolina.

Senator FERGUSON. Were you in Mr. Lippman's office during that period?

Miss BENTLEY. No. I was in Mary's house on Olive Avenue, and she would bring the information over there.

Senator FERGUSON. And she told you that he was on vacation, and that you could get up to date?

Miss BENTLEY. He was either on vacation or away on business, but he was certainly out of the office at that point, Senator.

Senator FERGUSON. So it was your complete understanding that this was secretly abstracted from his office.

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, definitely.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, I asked you your source in WPB. Did you have a source?

Miss BENTLEY. I had several.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you have a man by the name of Remington in WPB?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I did.

Senator FERGUSON. What is his first name?

Miss BENTLEY. William.

Senator FERGUSON. Where did he live?

Miss BENTLEY. He lived in Virginia; as I recall from what he told me, some place between Alexandria and Fairfax, right along in there.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever meet his wife?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I did.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know her name?

Miss BENTLEY. Not her real name, but her nickname. We called her "Bing."

Senator FERGUSON. And did you ever collect any money from Mr. Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I collected his Communist Party dues. I had a bit of difficulty getting them from him.

Senator FERGUSON. Start at the beginning, please.

Mr. ROGERS. Will you tell us how you happened to meet him the first time?

Miss BENTLEY. I was introduced to him by Jacob Golos, I believe, in the early spring of 1942.

Mr. ROGERS. Do you remember where that was?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, in a Schrafft's restaurant on Fourth Avenue.

Senator FERGUSON. In what city?

Miss BENTLEY. New York City.

Mr. ROGERS. Before you met him, did you have a conversation with Mr. Golos about the meeting?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. Mr. Golos told me that a friend of his, Mr. Joseph North, one of the editors of the New Masses, who was always on the lookout for information and agents for Mr. Golos, was a friend of Bill's, and that he had met Bill on a trip up from Washington, and had decided that he might be good material for us. Therefore, Mr. North introduced Mr. Remington to Mr. Golos.

Mr. ROGERS. And then you met?

Miss BENTLEY. A few days later—I don't know whether it was 1 or 2 or 3 days later—I met Mr. Remington and his wife with Mr. Golos.

Mr. ROGERS. When it was suggested to you that he was "good material," did that mean that he might secure good material for you?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. That he was at least in a good spot or headed for a good spot, where he could find good information.

Senator FERGUSON. Where did he work?

Miss BENTLEY. When I first met him, I think he was between jobs. That was my information.

Senator FERGUSON. He was between jobs when you met him?

Miss BENTLEY. I think he was, because I wasn't able to see him in Washington until a month or two after I had first met him.

Mr. ROGERS. Let me back now.

Did you have a conversation with Mr. Golos about meeting Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. And then you met him, in Schrafft's, in New York.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Mr. ROGERS. Is that at Thirty-first?

Miss BENTLEY. Is it Thirty-first or Thirty-second? It is around the corner from where the New Masses used to be.

Mr. ROGERS. Park Avenue, or Fourth Avenue?

Miss BENTLEY. I think it is Fourth.

Mr. ROGERS. Who was present at that meeting?

Miss BENTLEY. Mr. Golos, myself, and the two Remingtons.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. and Mrs. Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. And you had a conversation there about your contact with him.

Miss BENTLEY. Mr. Golos talked to Mr. Remington and I talked to Mrs. Remington. I don't know too much of what Mr. Golos said.

Mr. ROGERS. How were you introduced to Mr. Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. I think that Mr. Golos said, "Bill, this is Helen," or "Helen, this is Bill Remington." I have forgotten exactly how he phrased it.

Mr. ROGERS. Did he ever use your last name?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Mr. ROGERS. So Remington knew you as "Helen."

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, and he knew Mr. Golos as "John."

Mr. ROGERS. That was his pseudonym?

Miss BENTLEY. His pseudonym for that particular group.

Senator FERGUSON. You do both use "comrade" in the underground?

Miss BENTLEY. I have never known it to be used in the underground; no.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, after that meeting in Schrafft's, arrangements were made that he would turn over information to you that was helpful to the Communists?

Miss BENTLEY. Arrangements were made that I would drop in to see him when I came to Washington. I think it was a month or so after that before I finally got in touch with him.

Senator FERGUSON. Tell us exactly what happened when you got to Washington? As I understand it, you do not know of the conversations between Golos and Remington as to the actual delivery of material.

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator FERGUSON. But we might be helped if you would tell us what you do know. When you came to Washington, what happened?

Miss BENTLEY. When I came to Washington, I began discussing with him where he was employed, the type of position he had, not in too great detail as far as titles are concerned, but as far as availability of material is concerned.

Mr. ROGERS. What did he tell you?

Senator FERGUSON. Go ahead and tell us.

Miss BENTLEY. At first he was not in a spot which was of too much help to us. But later he got into a part of the War Production Board where he was dealing with aircraft-production figures. I don't know the title of that particular division of the WPB.

Senator IVES. Mr. Chairman, may I back this thing up just a minute?

When did you discover, Miss Bentley, that Mr. Remington was a Communist? Immediately upon your introduction, or subsequently?

Miss BENTLEY. Mr. Golos told me that he was a Communist before ever I met him.

Senator IVES. Do you know whether he had a Communist card of any kind, or any identification as such?

Miss BENTLEY. I rather doubt it because underground people were not supposed to carry cards around, or keep them, and I rather suspect he left it at headquarters or Mr. North had it.

Senator IVES. You say he paid you dues?

Miss BENTLEY. He did.

Senator IVES. When did he begin doing that? How soon after your introduction?

Miss BENTLEY. I imagine it was almost immediately, if he had the money. I can't recall off hand.

Senator IVES. Have you any recollection as to how many times he paid you? Do you recall how many occasions there were when he paid you?

Miss BENTLEY. No. He paid me very irregularly. He let his dues pile up for a while, and then he would pay me.

Senator IVES. Have you any recollection as to how much he paid you in the aggregate, as to money?

Miss BENTLEY. No. With all the people I took care of, I couldn't remember how much one person paid.

Senator IVES. But he paid you over a period of time, I take it.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, he did.

Senator IVES. How long a period of time?

Miss BENTLEY. During the period I knew him, which was almost I guess, 2 years.

Senator O'CONNOR. Right in that connection, if I may, Mr. Chairman:

Were any other members of his family members of the Communist Party, to your knowledge?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; his wife.

Senator O'CONNOR. How do you know?

Miss BENTLEY. Because he was paying dues for her.

Senator O'CONNOR. Do you know whether or not she had a card and carried it?

Miss BENTLEY. No, I don't. You just didn't ask people if they had cards.

Senator O'CONNOR. Did you yourself ever have any conversation with Mrs. Remington concerning Communist affiliations?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. I can remember bringing literature one time when she was there, Communist literature, and talking over with her whether that was what she wanted, and so on.

Senator O'CONNOR. And what was her reply?

Miss BENTLEY. I think she liked some of what I had brought, but she asked for other ones that I hadn't brought. I am sure she was present one time when we were discussing dues, and had said they were sort of hard at that time, and it was going to be very hard to produce them.

Senator O'CONNOR. Did you ever have any conversation with the two of them together, Mr. and Mrs. Remington, as to the fact that you were getting confidential information from the United States records and files in Mr. Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. No; because you do not sit down and discuss things like that.

Senator O'CONOR. But in your conversation with Mr. Remington, on how many occasions did you procure confidential information from him, if at all?

Miss BENTLEY. I think that it probably might have been 10 or 15 or 20, I can't tell you exactly.

Senator O'CONOR. And in what form did you receive it?

Miss BENTLEY. Most of it was little scraps of paper, on which he had jotted down figures.

Senator O'CONOR. What was the nature of the information?

Miss BENTLEY. I should say that it was of several natures. One was information on internal policies within the WPB, as to what WPB was going to allocate to Russia, and information on ranking people, like William Batt, who were in a position to help Russia get more than she was getting, and information on aircraft production.

Senator O'CONOR. What, if any, knowledge did he have as to what the purpose was of your getting the information?

Miss BENTLEY. We never discussed it.

Senator O'CONOR. Was there any mention at all of the fact that the data and information that you were getting was going to anyone else, or to any other group?

Miss BENTLEY. I believe that in common with almost everyone else, he was told that this was for Browder.

Senator O'CONOR. Earl Browder?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, the first time you met Remington in Washington, where did you meet him?

Senator WHERRY. Yes; where did you meet him?

Miss BENTLEY. I have met so many people so many places, that I can't tell you where I met him the first time.

Senator FERGUSON. When you came to Washington, were you always conscious that somebody might be following you?

Miss BENTLEY. I certainly was.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, how did you avoid being detected or followed, so that when you would meet a man like Remington, or Mary Price, whose name has been used, you would be able to avoid that?

Miss BENTLEY. I always allowed myself a good half hour before an appointment, to go running in and out of department stores and running in and out of places with two entrances, and into deserted streets, where you can see what is going on, to be sure there was no one behind me.

Senator FERGUSON. And what about when you took a taxicab?

Miss BENTLEY. When you took a taxicab, you got out of it a block or two before your destination, waited until the taxicab turned around and went some place else, and then proceeded on foot.

Mr. ROGERS. Where did you normally meet Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. In the very beginning I used to meet him in front of that Whelan's across from the Willard.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, you must have had some conversation with him about delivery of material, because you did not get that up in New York.

Miss BENTLEY. Certainly. I talked to him about what he had in the way of information and asked that he bring it to me.

Senator FERGUSON. Then there was a conversation, a direct conversation, about delivery of material.

Now, did you advise him what you wanted?

Miss BENTLEY. He was already advised, I understand, by Mr. Golos.

Senator FERGUSON. But he understood what you were wanting?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And did he bring you what was known as secret information?

Miss BENTLEY. From what he said, that information was certainly secret.

Senator FERGUSON. Have you any particular thing that you can remember, like a formula?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. One thing that he brought was a formula that he had found information on for making synthetic rubber from garbage.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us about that?

Miss BENTLEY. I am afraid I can't remember the details. It was quite a complicated thing.

Mr. ROGERS. Not the formula, but the information.

Senator FERGUSON. The information, and how he gave it to you, and how you took it down, and what you did with it.

Miss BENTLEY. Well, in common with all the aircraft figures that he brought, he informed me that he could not bring out original things, because he might be detected, and that he had carefully taken down these little formulas and figures on scraps of paper, because they were easier to put in his pocket, you see, and no one would suspect it. And he was very nervous, very jittery, and obviously scared to death that anybody would find out he was doing this.

Senator FERGUSON. And you took these papers, on which there was a formula for making synthetic rubber—or that was supposed to make synthetic rubber—out of garbage?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. What did you do with that material?

Miss BENTLEY. That material I took back and retyped, took it to New York, and passed it on to the Russians.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever deliver to them any cryptographic literature?

Miss BENTLEY. I did. Sometimes he didn't care to take it, in the summer, when he had no overcoat to hide it in. But I remember that in the winter he would stick it in his overcoat if he was going back to the office.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, will you name the places where you met Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. I met him at the Kaplan's drug store I have mentioned. I met him in Pennsylvania and Fourth or at Constitution and Fourth in front of—the Mellon Museum, you don't? That art gallery there.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever meet him in the gallery? Or did you meet him outside?

Miss BENTLEY. Outside. And then we went inside and sat on one of those benches around the fountain and talked.

Mr. ROGERS. When you came to Washington, how would you get in touch with him?

Miss BENTLEY. Usually I called Bill at his office.

Mr. ROGERS. And how would you identify yourself?

Miss BENTLEY. As "Helen."

Mr. ROGERS. You would just say, "Helen"?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; "This is Helen."

Mr. ROGERS. And then you would make arrangements to meet?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator THYE. Did you ever go by the name of Helen Johnson?

Miss BENTLEY. Not that I recall—

Senator THYE. Did you ever use the name "Johnson"?

Miss BENTLEY. I have a vague recollection that one of the contacts I met introduced me by that name.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, to avoid giving your identity?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. Now that you mention it, I am wondering if that wasn't the name she used. But I am not sure.

Senator FERGUSON. Was Remington present?

Miss BENTLEY. No. This had nothing to do with Remington.

Senator THYE. Did you ever call Mr. Remington and say, "This is Miss Johnson—Helen Johnson"?

Miss BENTLEY. I might very well have, because when I called people up and couldn't say "Helen," I would think up a last name on the spur of the moment, and I have used—I don't know how many of them.

Senator THYE. Did you ever meet Mr. Remington's mother-in-law?

Miss BENTLEY. Not that I recall; no. I don't think that I met any of his family.

Senator THYE. Did you know anything of her?

Miss BENTLEY. His mother-in-law? You mean his wife's mother?

Senator THYE. Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. I don't think so; no.

Senator McCLELLAN. Mrs. Moos was her name.

Miss BENTLEY. No. You see, I couldn't exactly say, when the secretary answered, "This is Helen calling"; so on the spur of the moment I thought up any name at all, stressing the "Helen," knowing that would convey itself.

Mr. ROGERS. Did you always use the same pseudonym with contacts in Washington.

Miss BENTLEY. No; there was one down there that called me "Joan."

Mr. ROGERS. What would be the reason for that?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, there were too many people in one particular office that were in the same room. And if I wanted to call up, it would have given away the name to the other one. That is why I shifted.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, if you had two contacts in one place, you used two names.

Miss BENTLEY. In that case I did, because they sat in the same room, as I understood it, and that was very embarrassing.

Senator FERGUSON. And you did not even want the other one to know that you were contacting someone else in that room?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. It was so secret that you would have two contacts working in the same room and get information from both

of them, while neither knew that the other was giving information?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, did you have any other places that you met Mr. Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. I met him often, on Fourth Street by the tennis courts. And then there is a place by those tennis courts where there are trees, and we sat under those trees, where there is a sort of a park effect there. I don't know the name of the place. It is right beyond the tennis courts.

Senator IVES. Did you ever meet him inside the WPB?

Miss BENTLEY. No. I never got there.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you stay away from the agencies themselves?

Miss BENTLEY. I certainly did.

Senator FERGUSON. The buildings?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. You never went into any of the buildings, did you?

Miss BENTLEY. No; only when I went in on business for my firm in Washington, but nothing to do with this.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, where was that located—that building that your firm had an office in?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, my firm was in New York. But I did have to come down and go to the BEW and the Lend-Lease and the Department of Commerce, and so on, on business for my firm.

Senator FERGUSON. Oh, and you would then go in. What name would you use there?

Miss BENTLEY. I would use my own name. I was on business for my firm—legitimate business—and I used my own name.

Mr. ROGERS. Miss Bentley—just to be sure we are talking about the same person that is now presently employed by the Department of Commerce—when you refer to "William Remington," you refer to the man you saw in my office this morning?

Miss BENTLEY. The man I saw and shook hands with in the office; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. So you know that that is the same man? The William Remington that you were talking about getting this information from?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes, sir.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, do you think that you have given to this committee all of the information concerning the material that you obtained from Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. I think I have pretty much covered it, Senator; yes.

Senator O'CONOR. Senator, may I ask a question right there?

Miss Bentley, you stated that at one time in your discussions with Mr. Remington he was "between jobs" and that later he did become associated with a particular post at WPB. To your knowledge, did he change positions after that?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. He didn't, I believe, move out of the WPB, but he did get into a portion of the WPB, and I don't know what the technical name is, but it was a sort of a reviewing board.

Senator O'CONOR. Now, do you know the circumstances under which he changed positions—whether it was at his own request?

MISS BENTLEY. From what he said to me, I understand that he did ask to be changed there.

Senator O'CONOR. I see.

MISS BENTLEY. From what he said to me; yes.

Senator O'CONOR. And was the position to which he went one from which he could get confidential information?

MISS BENTLEY. I suppose it was confidential information, Senator, but it was of absolutely no use to us.

Senator O'CONOR. I see. Did he impart any of the information to you, from which you concluded that it was not of value?

MISS BENTLEY. Yes; he did. Actually, what his job was—when people applied to the WPB, let's say, for brass or buttons, the allocations committee—I guess it was—went over it and either accepted it or rejected it. The rejects might come back again for a review. And he was on the committee, I understand, that reviewed these reappraisals for allocations of materials; which was, of course, of no help to us—to know whether X got material for a typewriter, or Y got material for brass buttons, you see.

Senator O'CONOR. I see.

Now, Miss Bentley, in response to a previous question, you said that your coworkers and those higher up in the Communist Party were interested in the attitude of United States officials and Members of Congress in respect to certain of the foreign countries.

MISS BENTLEY. Certainly.

Senator O'CONOR. You mentioned China specifically. Were they interested in any other countries? And if so, what?

MISS BENTLEY. That interest shifted, depending upon the moment. For example, there was a period when the war was nearing a close, when the Balkans became a place that Russia was terrifically interested in. There was a time when France was interesting. It shifted, very clearly, with her interests of the moment.

Senator O'CONOR. I see. Well, my point is whether you received any instructions to look for and to attempt to secure information bearing upon that particular subject.

MISS BENTLEY. Yes; I did. First Mr. Golos and then I were given a long list of things to ask for, names that they wanted information on, as to people working in Washington, subjects they were interested in, particular data they wanted.

Senator O'CONOR. From whom did you receive the instructions?

MISS BENTLEY. I received those instructions first from Mr. Golos.

Senator O'CONOR. And after Mr. Golos' death, from whom?

MISS BENTLEY. First from "Bill," and then from "Jack."

Senator O'CONOR. Now, have you any knowledge of the connections of "Bill" and "Jack" with the Russian Government, or any of its accredited agencies here or elsewhere?

MISS BENTLEY. Well, they most certainly were connected somewhere with it, but I don't think they have ever been identified as to their exact connection.

Senator O'CONOR. Have you ever had any contact, direct or indirect, with the Russian Embassy?

MISS BENTLEY. No.

Senator FERGUSON. Or anybody who worked in the Embassy?

MISS BENTLEY. Not that I know of—unless you are referring to the first secretary of the Embassy.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, would he not be connected with the Embassy—the first secretary?

Miss BENTLEY. I was thinking of him as "Al." One contact that I had toward the end, who had been called in sort of on special business, was a gentleman I knew only as "Al." But I understand that later on he was—I identified a picture of him, and the authorities told me that he was the first secretary of the Russian Embassy.

Senator O'CONOR. What was the nature of the information that you supplied him?

Miss BENTLEY. I didn't. It was simply policy.

Senator O'CONOR. I see.

Miss BENTLEY. He had come in to try to settle what my future destiny would be.

Senator FERGUSON. He is the one who really "put you on ice"?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; he is the one who "put me on ice."

Just once I gave him some information, because he was handy and no one else was.

Senator O'CONOR. Was he the one who told you it might be to your best interests to suspend for possibly 6 months?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever collect any money from any of these people, in envelopes? Did you ever collect any money?

Miss BENTLEY. I believe it was money, yes. During Mr. Golos' lifetime, due, I think, to the fact that his heart was poor and he felt that he was a dying man, he made rather intermittent arrangements for me to meet a Russian contact, and either pass through things to them, or receive things from them.

Well, it was a sort of "on-again-off-again" affair. I didn't see them too frequently. There were about three of them, I guess, in all.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you know their names?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; but they were also pseudonyms. Only one of them has been identified.

Senator FERGUSON. Was there money in these envelopes that passed between these people?

Miss BENTLEY. One or two times they passed through what felt to me like money, to go to Mr. Golos; yes. I imagine it was for his expenses.

Mr. ROGERS. Were there occasions, after you had delivered information to Golos, when he would report back to you that he wanted other information like that, or a different kind of information?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes. And after him, the Russians would tell me whether they liked something, or didn't like it, and whether they wanted more on the subject.

Mr. ROGERS. And then you notified your contact, advising him to get that particular kind of information?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. They were given specific information to get, and they were also more or less on their own, in a certain sense: That they should know for themselves what was valuable, and what they should pick up.

Senator FERGUSON. Did that apply to Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I certainly think it applied to Remington.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you instruct him as to what you wanted?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; knowing he was in a position to get aircraft figures, we certainly pushed him to get those. I think the garbage thing was his own idea.

SENATOR FERGUSON. He thought that would be valuable to you?

MISS BENTLEY. Yes.

MR. ROGERS. Do you recall which Russians asked you to get additional information?

MISS BENTLEY. They all did.

MR. ROGERS. What were some of their names that you knew them by?

MISS BENTLEY. Well, there was "Bill," and "Jack," and "Al."

MR. ROGERS. And "Al" is the one you have already described as being attached to the Embassy.

MISS BENTLEY. Yes; I think "Al" once or twice, since I was not seeing the other man for a week, did ask me for certain types of information; yes.

MR. ROGERS. Where would you meet these Russians?

MISS BENTLEY. Well, "Bill" I met solely in New York. I saw him up until the end of September 1944. I met him in New York.

MR. ROGERS. Whereabouts in New York?

MISS BENTLEY. Well, all sorts of places. Our main hang-out was Schraft's on Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and, oh, all sorts of places; I met "Bill" all over the entire city. We went around a great deal. I met him at Howard Johnson's on Fiftieth Street. We usually met for dinner. It was usually a restaurant where we met.

MR. ROGERS. And the other two Russians, where did you meet them?

MISS BENTLEY. Well, I originally met "Jack" at a drug store, and we met in front of restaurants, mostly around Fifty-seventh Street, Longchamps, and some of those restaurants along there.

MR. ROGERS. Where did you meet "Al"?

MISS BENTLEY. Well, "Al" was a different matter. I met him first in Washington—in Georgetown. I think it was a drug store on M Street and Wisconsin Avenue. That was the first place I met him. And I met him partly in Washington and partly in New York; more in Washington than in New York, I would say offhand.

MR. ROGERS. How would you arrange those meetings?

MISS BENTLEY. Well, those were arranged by whatever other contact I had. In other words, "Jack" would say, "Well, now, 'Al' wants to see you, and you will meet him at such and such a place at such and such a time."

SENATOR FERGUSON. Did you have his number, his telephone number?

MISS BENTLEY. Oh, no. You never knew who they were, where they were, or how to get hold of them.

SENATOR FERGUSON. Somebody would contact them?

MISS BENTLEY. We usually had prearranged meetings. And in a very few instances they would call me at home; but very, very rarely. Once in a while they would call me at the office, but very rarely.

MR. ROGERS. How would you identify them the first time?

MISS BENTLEY. Oh, there was quite a system of that. In the case of the people during Golos's lifetime, whom I met to pick up things, one introduced me to the other. And when Golos died, I met one of the string of smaller contacts who introduced me to "Bill." But "Bill," when he left me at the end of September, did not introduce me to "Jack." He told me I should meet him, I think, at a drug store on Park Avenue in the Fifties. And there was a little something

arranged that I think Jack would say, "Well, now, friend so and so told me that you were going to the theater tonight," and I would answer "No, you're wrong. I am going somewhere else," and we would recognize each other.

Senator FERGUSON. That was the password?

Miss BENTLEY. I can't say that that was the exact one, because we had so many.

Senator FERGUSON. But you did have passwords?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. That is the type.

Senator McCLELLAN. Let us get back to Remington a minute. Did you ever report for the Daily Worker, or for PM?

Miss BENTLEY. No. I have never been connected with any newspaper or publication.

Senator McCLELLAN. Did you ever do any research for anyone that was reporting for them, or writing feature articles in any of those papers?

Miss BENTLEY. No; not unless you count my research in the public library for Mr. Golos, which he said was destined for the New Masses. But that is the closest I think I have come to it.

Senator McCLELLAN. Well, in your contacts with Remington, and in your conversations with him, was there anything ever said by you or by him that would lead him to believe or to understand that the information you were getting from him was for use in writing articles for the Daily Worker, or PM?

Miss BENTLEY. Not from me, Senator, no.

Senator McCLELLAN. Have you ever heard of any such intimation before just now; that he thought at the time he gave you information that he was giving the information to a reporter for one of these papers?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator McCLELLAN. And that you were really engaged in research work, either as a reporter, to write articles yourself for these papers, or to give it to someone who was writing articles?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator McCLELLAN. Have you ever heard of that before?

Miss BENTLEY. No, I never have.

Senator McCLELLAN. And then would you say to this committee that, as you have described your relations and your contacts with Remington, that was also Remington's full knowledge and understanding of your associations and contacts together?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I would, Senator.

Senator McCLELLAN. He knew definitely the purpose of your getting the information, and for what purpose it was to be used, so far as you knew; is that correct?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. I think it was his understanding that that was to go to the Communist Party. I cannot state whether he also believed it was going to Russia. That I cannot state.

Senator McCLELLAN. That you do not know. But you know that he knew it was going directly to the Communist Party in this country.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; that I would be sure of.

Senator McCLELLAN. Now, one thing further: With respect to the information he gave you about airplane production, how many different times did he give you secret information regarding the production of airplanes, and their allocation to different countries or to different sectors in the war theater?

MISS BENTLEY. I can't give you an exact answer. It is rather hard to - I should say at least 10 times.

Senator McCLELLAN. At least 10?

MISS BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator McCLELLAN. Then a statement that he gave you some information about airplanes only on one occasion, and that that was just with respect to the amount of production that particular month, would not be an accurate statement of the facts.

MISS BENTLEY. No; that wouldn't be accurate.

Senator McCLELLAN. And if that statement was made, he would know that it was not the truth; just as you know it is not the truth?

MISS BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator McCLELLAN. And he knew and you knew, when you were getting that information from him, and he was giving it to you, that it was secret information of this Government?

MISS BENTLEY. That was the impression he gave me; distinctly.

Senator McCLELLAN. Well, he so conducted himself as to make it appear that he was exercising the greatest caution and secrecy in giving the information to you?

MISS BENTLEY. That is correct; yes.

Senator McCLELLAN. And the contacts and associations with him in their entirety were predicated upon secrecy?

MISS BENTLEY. That is correct; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever read to him articles out of any paper or magazine and say, "There is the information you gave me; and they have used it in that way"?

MISS BENTLEY. No.

Senator FERGUSON. So that there could not be any understanding between you and Remington that you were a newspaper reporter?

MISS BENTLEY. Well, I don't see how aircraft figures could appear in any Communist magazine. I just don't see it.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever represent yourself as a reporter, or as having any connection with PM, the newspaper?

MISS BENTLEY. No; I never did.

Mr. ROGERS. Do you know the address of Mary Watkins Price, when she was living in Washington?

MISS BENTLEY. She had several addresses. She started out on Olive Avenue, near M Street, in Georgetown. I can't tell you the exact number. And then she temporarily took over an apartment that one of her best friends had had. And then she ended up on I Street. I think it was 2038 I Street. It was between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, and I think it was 2038 I Street.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever collect any money from Mr. Remington for the Joint Anti-Fascist League?

MISS BENTLEY. No.

Mr. ROGERS. The money you collected from him was for dues to the Communist Party?

MISS BENTLEY. That is correct; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. You did not represent any Communist fronts?

MISS BENTLEY. No; I have heard that name, but I don't even know what it is, I am afraid.

Senator FERGUSON. You did not collect any money from Remington for that?

MISS BENTLEY. No; I did not collect for Communist fronts.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, there came a time, either in November or December of 1944—

Or let me put it this way: When did you decide that you were through with this spying, the collecting of this material?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, it is hard to put an exact date on it. I would say I was beginning to get disgusted with it in the summer of 1944. I stopped paying dues to the Communist Party. And I then was obsessed with the idea as to how I could get myself and as many people as possible outside of the whole business.

Senator FERGUSON. All right. And then what did you do?

What did you finally do? Did you go to any authorities in Washington, and report?

Miss BENTLEY. I went to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New Haven.

Senator FERGUSON. When did you go to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New Haven?

Miss BENTLEY. It was late in August 1945.

Mr. ROGERS. Why New Haven?

Miss BENTLEY. Because, like all people who get out, I was obsessed with the idea that Government bureaus are full of Communist spies. So you are terrified, and you are afraid that someone will see you going into the United States courthouse, and so you go someplace—

Senator FERGUSON. As far away as possible?

Miss BENTLEY. That is it.

Senator FERGUSON. And is that what you did?

Miss BENTLEY. That is what I did.

Senator FERGUSON. And did you turn the information that you have given to us over to the FBI at that time?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

Senator FERGUSON. And since then, you have contacted the FBI from time to time?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; quite frequently.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever talk to the Department of Justice?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you give the same information to lawyers in the Department of Justice? I am not talking about any grand jury. I am not mentioning any grand jury. It is outside of that.

Miss BENTLEY. Lawyers? I don't think so.

Mr. ROGERS. Did you talk to Mr. Donovan or Mr. Quinn about this information?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes, I did; certainly.

Senator FERGUSON. This is not in connection with any grand jury, because I will not ask you about any information given to a grand jury.

Did you talk to any lawyers outside the grand jury?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you give them the same information that you have given to us?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Concerning Mr. Remington and the others?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. When would you say that the Department of Justice and the FBI had as much information, for instance, as we have today?

Miss BENTLEY. Of my information?

Senator FERGUSON. Yes; that is what I am talking about.

Miss BENTLEY. They would have had that, by the time all the story was down and in final form, I would say in December or January.

Senator FERGUSON. What year?

Miss BENTLEY. December of 1945, or January of 1946. I mean, as for their own case, I don't know about that.

Senator FERGUSON. I am not talking about any other information. I am talking solely about that.

So that what information you have given here in this open hearing concerning Mr. Remington was in the hands of the Department of Justice, or one of their branches, the FBI, in January of 1946.

Miss BENTLEY. I would say so, definitely, yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, I merely ask that because of the connection that it has with Mr. Remington getting other jobs after that.

Senator O'CONOR. Miss Bentley, may I ask whether you know if any of the other contacts you had, or sympathizers with the Communist Party within the Federal Government, are today holding any positions?

Miss BENTLEY. I believe, from what I have been told—not officially—that there is still one left. There may be more; I am not sure.

Senator O'CONOR. And without at this minute, or for the time, disclosing his name, was he one with whom you were in contact during the period?

Miss BENTLEY. Not personally; no. He was a member of one of these groups. And I received his information via the head of the group.

Senator O'CONOR. I see. But are you certain that he did supply confidential information to the group for the use of the Communist Party?

Miss BENTLEY. I would say it was confidential; yes.

Senator O'CONOR. And to your knowledge he still is actively engaged?

Miss BENTLEY. I have been told that he still is, but I don't really know of my own knowledge; no.

Senator O'CONOR. I see. Have you given that individual's name to Mr. Rogers?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I have.

Senator O'CONOR. Had you any contact in the Air Force?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator O'CONOR. Did you utilize it? Did you get information?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; quite a lot.

Senator O'CONOR. And of what general nature?

Miss BENTLEY. Almost everything.

Senator O'CONOR. And to whom did you supply the information you got from the Air Force?

Miss BENTLEY. To the same people; to the Russians.

Senator FERGUSON. I think we could ask you this: What rank of officer gave you the information?

Miss BENTLEY. I believe that he ended up as a major. When I knew him he was a captain.

Senator FERGUSON. So it was a captain or a major that supplied the information, and you considered it accurate.

Senator O'CONOR. Was he in the civilian end at any time prior to entering the military?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator O'CONOR. And had you had contact with him as a civilian employee?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator O'CONOR. And then did he later join the military forces?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator O'CONOR. Did you receive the information from him after he was in the military also?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; much more.

Senator O'CONOR. Much more. And until he ascended to the rank of major?

Miss BENTLEY. I understand that he was a major. I am not quite certain.

Senator O'CONOR. He was an officer, anyhow.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. He started as a private, and then he became a second lieutenant, and then a first lieutenant, then a captain, and then I am not sure. I understood he became a major after that.

Senator THYE. Miss Bentley, how did you meet him? Did you meet him while he was in the service?

Miss BENTLEY. I met him before he was in the service.

Senator THYE. In other words, you knew him when he entered the service.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator THYE. What was he engaged at before he entered the service?

Miss BENTLEY. He was in the Treasury Department.

Senator THYE. He was employed in the United States Treasury Department?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator THYE. And he went from there to the military forces?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator THYE. What was the nature of his work in the Treasury Department?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know if I can tell you that without getting too close to his name. Should I go into that?

Senator THYE. I withdraw the question if it involves the man's name.

The other question that I had in mind was that after you made yourself known, or identified yourself to the Bureau, in what manner did they then ask you to conduct yourself? Did they give you a guard? Did they in any manner protect you? Or did they just listen to you and permit you to go your own way after you had told your story?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know about giving me a guard. They wouldn't tell me even if they did. But they asked me to go back in again to the espionage network and see what further evidence we could dig up, which I proceeded to do. I kept in contact with the Russians.

Senator THYE. And you kept in contact with the Bureau from then on?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes.

Senator THYE. One individual, or several individuals?

MISS BENTLEY. I settled down to about two contacts; but I knew quite a few people there.

MR. ROGERS. Going back to the question Senator Thye asked a moment ago, concerning the Treasury Department: Did you obtain quite a good deal of information from the Treasury Department?

MISS BENTLEY. Yes, I did.

MR. ROGERS. And did they have information which concerned other departments than the Treasury?

MISS BENTLEY. Yes. It happened that the Treasury had the policy of interchanging information with other departments, and consequently there was quite a lot available there.

MR. ROGERS. So that would you say that that was one of the best sources of information, for the reason that you have just given?

MISS BENTLEY. For political information; yes.

SENATOR McCLELLAN. Miss Bentley, earlier you testified that you had a direct contact in the Department of Justice. Is that correct?

MISS BENTLEY. I didn't know the man personally. He was part of a group.

SENATOR McCLELLAN. Oh. You did not have, then, a direct personal contact.

MISS BENTLEY. No; no personal contact.

SENATOR McCLELLAN. You did not have a personal contact with him, as you did with Remington.

MISS BENTLEY. No.

SENATOR McCLELLAN. Therefore you do not know whether that man is still in the Justice Department or not.

MISS BENTLEY. I rather presume he is not.

SENATOR McCLELLAN. Well, I am just trying to determine. I did not ask you to give his name, but I am trying to determine whether he is still in the Government.

MISS BENTLEY. I imagine he is out. But I don't know any of these things. I think the Department of Justice would be the only ones that would have the answer to that.

SENATOR McCLELLAN. Were you able to give his name at the time you gave this information to the FBI?

MISS BENTLEY. Oh, yes.

SENATOR FERGUSON. As I understand it, you did give all the names to the FBI.

MISS BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

MR. ROGERS. Miss Bentley, I wanted to ask you what your motives for finally going to the FBI were. I gather that you had been rather close to Golos during your connection with the Communist Party. Is that correct?

MISS BENTLEY. Yes, sir.

MR. ROGERS. Were you in love with him?

MISS BENTLEY. Yes.

MR. ROGERS. And that was one of the reasons that you had a very close tie with the Russians, as such?

MISS BENTLEY. Oh, yes; definitely.

MR. ROGERS. In other words, normally an American Communist is not too trusted by the Russians?

MISS BENTLEY. I don't think they trust any American whatsoever. Well, when it comes to that, I don't expect they trust their own people either, but particularly Americans.

Mr. ROGERS. But they were more inclined to trust you, because they knew of your relation with Golos?

Miss BENTLEY. I imagine that was it; and also because I was in a strategic position and useful to them, and therefore they had to trust me.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, after he died, I suppose that it made some difference in your relationship with the Communist Party, at least in your attitude. Is that correct?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I think it did.

Mr. ROGERS. And you have already described that you became somewhat worried about your personal safety because of this request to go to Russia.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. That was in 1945 that that happened.

Mr. ROGERS. And about the same time, did you become more active in the church to which you belong?

Miss BENTLEY. I didn't belong to it. I hadn't been inside a church in 15 years, I guess.

Mr. ROGERS. And did you join?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I did.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, was it a combination of those things that finally motivated you in going to the FBI and making this disclosure?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, it was the effect of Mr. Golos wearing off, the effect of the Russians brutally showing their hand to me as to what they were, and suddenly coming in contact with high functionaries of the Communist Party, like Browder, and discovering that they were just cheap little men pulled by strings from Moscow, and I abandoned that way of life and went back to being a good American.

Mr. ROGERS. And have you feared for your personal safety since that time?

Miss BENTLEY. You are always afraid for your safety.

Senator FERGUSON. Could you tell me if there have been any disputes between you and William Remington, and whether there is any ill will in any way?

Miss BENTLEY. I wouldn't think so. He smiled at me and greeted me very nicely when I met him in that room, and he shook hands with me.

Senator FERGUSON. So that you are not relating this story to in any way harm Remington as a man, because you have ill will?

Miss BENTLEY. No. I hope very much that William Remington is going to get out of that thing, if he isn't out already, and that he will throw it over.

Senator FERGUSON. And you are telling us these facts today because they are facts?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And for no other reason?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator FERGUSON. No motive against anyone, or any particular person?

Miss BENTLEY. No. I have no hatred against any of those poor wiles that were lured into Soviet espionage. I do hate the whole communist set-up, but I don't hate these poor devils, because I don't think they knew what they were doing.

Senator FERGUSON. And you are telling this, then, because it is the truth?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And you understand that you have been sworn, and the obligation that you take when you take an oath? You know what that is?

Miss BENTLEY. I understand that, and I don't too much like having to do this to Mr. Remington, either.

Senator FERGUSON. Yes, but you do tell it solely because it is the truth.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator McCLELLAN. With reference to Mr. Remington, do you recall the last time you had contact with him, and when you got information from him?

Miss BENTLEY. It was quite some time ago. I can't tell you the exact date.

Senator McCLELLAN. I don't ask for the date. But do you now recall the occasion?

Miss BENTLEY. I can't tell you exactly.

Senator McCLELLAN. Was there anything unpleasant between you and Mr. Remington in your conversation the last time?

Miss BENTLEY. The last time that I saw him?

Senator McCLELLAN. The last time that you saw him and contacted him, when the relationship existed.

Miss BENTLEY. You see, I saw him many times before I said good-by to him, when I got no information from him, because he was, as I said, in a place which was not too important. So it is hard to think back to the last place I saw him and received information.

Senator McCLELLAN. Since the last time you saw him and got information from him, was there ever any ill feeling between you in making your contacts?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator McCLELLAN. But you do say that along toward the latter part, he got into a place where he couldn't supply valuable information.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct. And he also announced to me the last two times, I think, that I saw him, that he was expecting to go into the Navy. And of course, I was told by the people in New York that I should not contact him once he was in the Navy.

Senator McCLELLAN. That was the reason for the breaking off of relations, and not because of any suspicion on his part that you probably were using this information for the Russians, or that there was any unpleasantness between you?

Miss BENTLEY. There was no unpleasantness; although if he felt that information was going to the Russians, and if he had gotten to dislike what he was doing, I might have become an unpleasant sight to him. I mean, often people who represented the Russians did scare people, and make them feel unhappy. That could easily be.

Senator McCLELLAN. Well, I thought he understood your relationship, though, and what you were doing with this material.

Miss BENTLEY. He understood it was for the party; but if he had suddenly begun to think it was going to Russia, and the thought was unpleasant to him because it upset him, that is possible.

Senator McCLELLAN. Was there anything in his actions or conversations to indicate that he had suddenly realized that he might be doing wrong and therefore he was discontinuing the contact and association?

Miss BENTLEY. No; because he told me that he was about to be

drafted and was going into the Navy. So I mean, obviously he couldn't have kept on contacting me anyway.

Senator IVES. Was there any effort at any time on his part to have you desist in your efforts in obtaining information, or was there anything to indicate that he himself was resisting the providing of information?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I had the definite feeling that he did not like what he was doing, and did not like to give me information.

Senator IVES. And that attitude on his part increased as time went on, did it?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; it did.

Senator IVES. Until finally, toward the end, you were very definitely sure that he very much resented the idea of giving you information?

Miss BENTLEY. I would say that he was unwilling; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Yes; but he continued to give it?

Miss BENTLEY. He continued to give it. What the answer is in the man's conscience, I don't know.

Senator IVES. Did you yourself at any time, after you had changed your own attitude, have occasion to get in touch with him and try to change him?

Miss BENTLEY. No. I hadn't seen him since the spring of 1944, and hadn't the least idea where he was, or whether he was in Washington or New York, and so on; besides which, it would not have been a safe procedure, especially since by that time I was working with the FBI, and it was more important to work on the large scale than it was to go out and try to salvage one person, when you weren't sure about it.

Senator IVES. So far as you know, then, at the present time his relationship toward the Communist Party is exactly the same as it was when you had your last exchange of information with him.

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know what his attitude is.

Senator IVES. I mean, as far as you know, at the present time there has been no change. You have heard of no change.

Miss BENTLEY. I have heard of no change, but I wouldn't have been likely to.

Senator IVES. What are you doing now, Miss Bentley, yourself?

Miss BENTLEY. Not a thing. I just lost my job.

Senator FERGUSON. When did you lose it?

Miss BENTLEY. After the publicity came out in the newspapers.

Mr. ROGERS. Not from this committee, I might add, Miss Bentley.

Miss BENTLEY. No; I know.

Senator THYE. Did you try to discourage Mary Price from continuing to work in the Communist movement?

Miss BENTLEY. I tried to bail her out of the espionage ring, but with her sentiments as they were it would have been very foolhardy to try to take her out of the Communist movement.

Senator THYE. Did she have gentlemen friends within the Communist movement that might have had some influence on her remaining in that particular type of activity?

Miss BENTLEY. I am not quite sure what you mean by the question.

Senator THYE. I mean, did she have friends, in the same manner that you first became interested in the movement, through your friendship personally for Mr. Golos?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I think so.

Senator THYE. And she might have been influenced at the beginning through her friendship for some particular man?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, I don't know about anything that far back in her history, Senator, because that was considerably before I met her. That I don't know.

Senator THYE. Because that is the usual or customary way of winning friendship for the movement to begin with: Through some personal friendship comparable to your friendship for Mr. Golos at the outset.

Miss BENTLEY. It could have been, Senator. I have known of cases where it was. In her case, I didn't know her history back that far, so I don't know.

Senator FERGUSON. If, that is all, I just want to say, on the record, that in proceeding on the case system, trying to point out weaknesses or defects in our Government, by virtue of applying the facts to a particular case, the committee has brought this witness here; and while covering the matter generally, we pinned it down, as we desired, to one particular case in Government.

There are other agencies of Government concerned, and other committees that are interested in subversive activities.

From time to time it may develop that witnesses in other departments will point out, under a case system, what is going on, and the weaknesses in Government, and we will take them up from now on.

But as it stands today, I think we are through with this witness, and we will give Mr. Remington his day in court. He will appear tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, that he may answer fully and know what has gone on in this record. He has already appeared in an executive session.

It is the desire of the committee in any of these cases to give every party a full hearing; that no man may be smeared unless the facts themselves may cause him harm or damage.

So Mr. Remington knows what is going on. He will have a full hearing. He will have an opportunity to present to this committee all of the facts, and all other parties interested or named here will have a full hearing if they desire.

We are not, as I said when we began, passing upon the matter of loyalty; because we are not a grand jury. We are not passing upon the loyalty of Remington. The facts will speak for themselves.

The committee is looking into the efficiency and operation of the Federal Government.

How could a man, when this information was known to a department, the Department of Justice, have moved from one agency to another without being interfered with?

It is such things as those that we are interested in, so that we may know how our Government functions and how it does not function, and so that we may know about any laxity of departments, or of employment policy in Government.

With that statement, unless there is anything further from the committee, or any Senator present, we will recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 5:10 p. m., the committee adjourned, to reconvene at 10 a. m., Saturday, July 31, 1948.)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : H. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 27, 1948

Reference is made to the attached article from the New York World Telegram dated July 21, 1948, captioned "Red Ring Bared By Its Blond Queen."

You will recall that Informant Gregory has been in contact with Nelson Frank and Frederick Waltman of the New York World Telegram and has told them of her implication in Soviet Espionage, including the information that she reportedly furnished to the Federal Grand Jury in New York City. The above article is written by Nelson Frank and Norton Lockridge.

The following analysis has been made of this article in order to determine if it contains the same information that Gregory told Agents of this Bureau during the course of instant investigation. The pertinent paragraphs have been numbered and will be handled separately.

At the outset the article stated that the informant was a "striking blond, a New England-born woman."

Gregory advised that she was born in New Milford, Connecticut, on January 1, 1908.

1. The article stated: "The woman, a graduate of an outstanding woman's college and one of the officials of a purported relief organization during the war, had been a minor Communist Party member for years, she told the FBI."

Gregory has advised that she graduated from Vassar College in 1930, obtaining an AB Degree. The purported relief organization referred to is undoubtedly Gregory's employment with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation in New York City, which corporation was engaged in shipping food packages to the USSR. Gregory advised that she was a member of the Communist Party, Unit 1, Harlem Section, beginning 1935 until June, 1938, when she discontinued her open association with the Party. (65-56402-220, pp. 1, 2, 8, 15)

2. The article stated: "Gradually, with the outbreak of the war, she was taken more and more into the inner circles of the high command and eventually, when her immediate superior died in the middle of the war, she found herself in complete control of the Soviet spy ring which had been woven into the American Communist Party."

In the latter part of 1938 Gregory stated that she met Jacob M. Golos of World Tourists, Incorporated, while Gregory was employed by the Italian Library of Information in New York City. She began turning over to Golos

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

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information of a Communist and anti-Communist nature that she obtained from the Italian Library of Information. Golos instructed her to refrain from taking part in Communist Party activities. Gregory stated that she obtained other employment, after leaving the Italian Library of Information upon the instructions of Golos, and kept close contact with him while engaged in her various employment.

She stated that in April, 1941 the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was formed. Gregory was the Vice President and Secretary. The corporation was formed through negotiations had between Earl Browder, then the National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, Lem Harris, an official of the Party, John H. Reynolds, and Jacob M. Golos. The purpose of the corporation was to handle all matters, including shipping and tourist business between the United States and the USSR. Golos assisted Reynolds, the President, in running the affairs of the corporation while he, Golos, was head of World Tourists. (65-56402-220, pp. 9-15)

While employed by U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, Gregory stated that she acted as a courier for Golos in connection with Soviet Espionage in New York City and Washington, D. C. until Golos died in November, 1943. Prior to and subsequent to Golos' death, Gregory stated she served under persons believed by her to be Soviet Agents. She said she obtained instructions from these persons and also turned over material to them. These individuals were known to her only by cover names. (65-56402-220)

Immediately after Golos' death Earl Browder, who had been working closely with Golos, instructed Gregory concerning her contacts with her sources in Soviet Espionage. Gregory knew that Golos had been close to Earl Browder and upon Browder's instructions, turned over to him for his information certain intelligence material obtained by her. Subsequently, through pressure exerted by the Russians, Browder's agents were taken over by the Russians and Gregory was removed from the picture by them in the Fall of 1945.

3. The article stated: "Reporting to her under various aliases and pseudonyms were some 50 men and women, Communists all, who ranged in rank from clerks in important government bureaus to one man of near-Cabinet authority."

Gregory, in her original statement in November, 1945, named 51 individuals in Washington and New York, who were known to her to have been engaged in Soviet Espionage for Golos and the Russians. 27 of these persons were then employed in agencies of the United States Government. She stated that she knew all of these persons by their full and correct names. This was borne out through investigation. The only persons known to Gregory under aliases were her Russian superiors, other than Golos. Gregory's contacts ranged from persons in minor government positions to high administrative positions.

The man of near-Cabinet authority referred to in the article is believed to be Harry Dexter White, the former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (65-56402-220)

4. The article stated: "These people brought her a wealth of information, plans and details, figures and statistics, top secret programs and even American military strategy still in the formative stages."

The information contained in the above paragraph is substantially correct.

5. The article stated: "The woman, now employed in New York City in a modest clerical position, eventually became appalled at the enormity of the crime she and the other were committing."
6. The article stated: "In 1945, aware that the once small service she gladly had been giving the Communist Party had mushroomed into a gigantic, treasonable assignment for the Soviet Union, she went to the FBI."

The statement that the informant became appalled at the enormity of the crime she and the others were committing and the information set out in paragraph 6 is not consistent with information furnished by Gregory.

Gregory stated that she discontinued her activities in Soviet Espionage because all of her contacts were taken over by the Russians and further, because of threats she had received from Lem Harris, the Financial Director of the Communist Party in November, 1945, wherein Harris stated that if she did not return to him the \$15,000 that Earl Browder allegedly had put into the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, that he, Harris, would "blow her to hell." It was because of these reasons that Gregory came to the FBI. (65-56402-1 and 220)

7. The article stated: "Among the secrets which the woman and her agents turned over to the Russians were the first plans of the B-29, still under wraps, and complete data on R-D-X, a plastic explosive. She furnished the Soviet with almost daily figures on American production of planes and other war material."

The information contained in the above paragraph is consistent with the information furnished the Bureau by Gregory, with the exception that she made no mention of "R-D-X, a plastic explosive." (65-56402-220, p. 29)

8. The article stated: "From a White House official she learned one day that American intelligence officers were about to break the Russian secret code -- a break, incidentally, which might have informed American authorities of the existence of the spy ring. The Russians, naturally, were delighted with this information and presumably speedily changed the code."

This information tallies with that furnished by Gregory. She stated that Lauchlin Currie, an assistant to former President Roosevelt, used to inform Abraham George Silverman orally of various matters. She said she recalls "on one occasion when Currie informed Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code." (65-56402-220, p. 25)

9. The article stated: "Working for this woman were such officials as a man high in the councils of the Office of Strategic Services (supposedly the most secret of all American cloak and dagger agencies). This man, wearing his Army uniform, would meet the woman on a Washington street corner and turn over secret information to her."

The man described as high in the councils of the Office of Strategic Services is undoubtedly, according to Gregory, Major Duncan C. Lee, who she described as a close friend of General William Donovan of OSS. She said that Lee was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan; that she met him at his residence and on the streets in Washington; and that Lee furnished her information orally re OSS activities. Nothing was mentioned by Gregory about Lee wearing his uniform. However, she did refer to him by his rank as a Major. (65-56402-220, pp. 34, 35)

10. The article stated: "Others working for her included a personal adviser of President Roosevelt, a high Army Air Forces officer, an official of the War Production Board, members of the Office of War Information and persons informed of policy from other strategic government agencies."

The personal adviser to President Roosevelt referred to is probably Lauchlin Currie, who was an assistant to former President Roosevelt. The high Army Air Forces officer is undoubtedly William Ludwig Ullmann, who was a Captain in the Army Air Forces and the boarder-photographer in the Silvermaster home. The official of the War Production Board referred to could have been one of the following, according to Gregory's statement: Victor Perlo, Edward J. Fitzgerald, Harry Magdoff, Irving Kaplan, or William Walter Remington.

Gregory at no time mentioned anyone who was employed by the OWI. She did, however, mention persons employed in other strategic government agencies. (65-56402-220)

11. The article stated: "None of these people apparently received money for their spying activities. The woman explained that they turned over the information because they were loyal members of the Communist party."

Gregory, in her statement, mentioned that Helen Tenney, an employee of OSS, was the only person who received remuneration for her services. This was in the amount of \$50 per month, which was not paid to her until as late as December, 1944 due to Tenney's financial difficulties. Gregory specifically mentioned as to the majority of her contacts, that they were members of the Communist Party and that she collected Party dues from them on a regular basis. (65-56402-220, p. 40)

12. The article stated: "Most of this information was channeled directly to Russia. But when the woman received matters of special political interest she made carbon copies and sent them to the ninth-floor headquarters of the Communist party at 35 E. 12th St."

Gregory mentioned throughout her statement that the material she collected from her sources was turned over to her Russian superiors. She also mentioned that Golos and Browder were friends of long standing and that some of the material collected by her for Golos was shown to Browder for his information. Browder, at that time was National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA. (65-56402-220, pp. 90, 91)

13. The article stated: "After informing the FBI of the ring the woman maintained many of her old associations for more than a year to give the FBI a chance to check her story."

Gregory reported her activities to the New York Office of the Bureau in November, 1945. She has continued her usual activities and contacts to date. However, she has had no reasons to renew some of her contacts that she had during the period of her espionage activities.

14. The article stated: "Once, with FBI agents watching, she met here a high official from the Soviet Embassy in Washington and received from him an envelope containing several thousand dollars. The official had come to New York to press the money upon her because he believed she was weakening."

It is true that Gregory met an official of the Soviet Embassy while under Bureau surveillance on November 21, 1945, in New York City. This person was Anatol

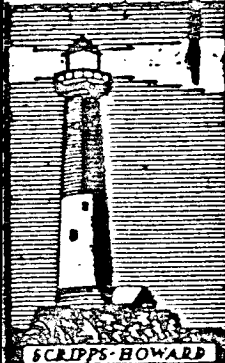
B. Gromov. However, she has not been advised of his identity although she has identified a photograph of him as the individual known to her as "Al", one of her Soviet superiors.

Gregory was met by Al on October 17, 1945 in a New York restaurant, at which time he turned over to her the sum of \$2,000 which he stated had "no strings attached." This money was in an envelope. Gregory was not under surveillance at this time since the Bureau had no knowledge of her activities as of that date. (65-56402-220, p. 87)

ACTION:

None. The foregoing is for your information.

Gregory was met by Al on October 17, 1945 in a New York restaurant, at which time he turned over to her the sum of \$2,000 which he stated had "no strings attached." This money was in an envelope. Gregory was not under surveillance at this time since the Bureau had no knowledge of her activities as of that date. (65-56402-220, p. 87)



New York World

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LOCAL FORECAST—Hot and humid today, showers and thunder showers

VOL. 81—NO. 17—IN TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

NEW YORK 15, N. Y.

Red Ring Bared

By NELSON FRANK and NORTON MOCKRIDGE,

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The sparks that touched off yesterday's indictment and roundup of top American Communists originated three years ago in the gnawing pangs of conscience suffered by a striking blond, a New England-born woman, who headed one of the most intricate espionage systems ever established in this country.

If it had not been for this woman's increasing squeamishness, her growing feeling of revulsion for the spying she was doing for Russia, the federal grand jury which indicted the Communists might never have been convened.

For it was on the basis of information she supplied to the FBI, when she no longer could bear to sabotage the country of her birth, that the grand jury began its 13-month investigation.

Although the indictments deal with violation of the Smith Act, which prohibits activities connected with the overthrow of the government by force and violence, the jury is continuing its probe of the spy ring.

The arrest of the Communists under the Smith Act may well be only the first step in the ultimate disclosure of the almost unbelievable operations of the ring and the arrest and conviction of the people who worked in it.

The story of the ring, which operated here, in the nation's capital and in other strategic sections of the country, is so fantastic that even veteran FBI officials scarcely could believe the woman when she started to give details.

But a year-and-a-half FBI probe convinced the agents that everything she said—including the charge that more than 50 government employees of all ranks were members of the spy ring—was true.

At present it is believed the FBI still does not have enough proof to indict, but it is known that the bureau is remaining relentlessly on the track. One huge stumbling-block is that federal courts do not admit evidence obtained through wire-tapping.

The grand jury was convened in June, 1947, to hear the whole sordid tale.

① The woman, a graduate of an outstanding woman's college and one of the officials of a purported relief organization during the war, had been a minor Communist party member for years, she told the FBI.

② Gradually, with the outbreak of the war, she was taken more and more into the inner circles of the high command and eventually, when her immediate superior died in the middle of the war, she found herself in complete control of the Soviet spy ring which had been woven into the American Communist party.

③ Reporting to her under various aliases and pseudonyms were some 50 men and women, Communists all, who ranged in rank from clerks in important government bureaus to one man of near-Cabinet authority.

④ These people brought her a wealth of information, plans and details, figures and statistics, top secret programs and even American military strategy still in the formative stages.

(Nearly all of these people, due to FBI pressure, no longer are on government pay rolls.)

Telegram

2nd NIGHT

Latest Wall Street Prices

Five Cents

Light and tomorrow. Weather Forecast on Page 12.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1948

Entered as second class matter
Post Office, New York, N. Y.

Its Blond Queen

The woman, now employed in New York City in a modest clerical position, eventually became appalled at the enormity of the crime she and the other were committing.

In 1945, aware that the once small service she had been giving the Communist party had mushroomed into a gigantic, treasonable assignment for the Soviet Union, she went to the FBI.

The Attorney General's office, realizing there was very little corroborative evidence, impeached the grand jury and the investigation was launched.

The jurors were reported to have been so furious after hearing her story that they wanted them and were to indict the government employees involved. Federal attorneys, however, felt they did not have sufficient conclusive evidence and prevailed upon the jury to walk.

Among the secrets which the woman and her agents turned over to the Russians were the first plans of the H-bomb, still under wraps, and complete data on R-D-X, a plastic explosive. She furnished the Soviet with almost 100 figures on American production of planes and other material.

From a White House official she learned one day that American intelligence officers were about to break the Russian secret code—a break, incidentally, which might have informed American authorities of the existence of the spy ring. The Russians, naturally, were delighted with this information and presumably speedily changed the code.

Working for this woman were such officials as a man high in the councils of the Office of Strategic Services (supposedly the most secret of all American cloak and dagger agencies). This man, wearing his Army uniform, would meet the woman on a Washington street corner and turn over secret information to her.

Others working for her included a personal adviser of President Roosevelt, a high Army Air Forces officer, an official of the War Production Board, members of the Office of War Information and persons informed of policy from other strategic government agencies.

None of these people apparently received money for their spying activities. The woman explained that they turned over the information because they were loyal members of the Communist party.

Most of this information was channeled directly to Russia. But when the woman received matters of special political interest she made carbon copies and sent them to the ninth-floor headquarters of the Communist party at 35 E. 12th St.

After informing the FBI of the ring the woman maintained many of her old associations for more than a year to give the FBI a chance to check her story.

Once, with FBI agents watching, she met here a high official from the Soviet Embassy in Washington and received from him an envelope containing several thousand dollars. The official had come to New York to press the money upon her because he believed she was weakening.

File No:

Re:

Date:

(month/year)

23 11

For your information.

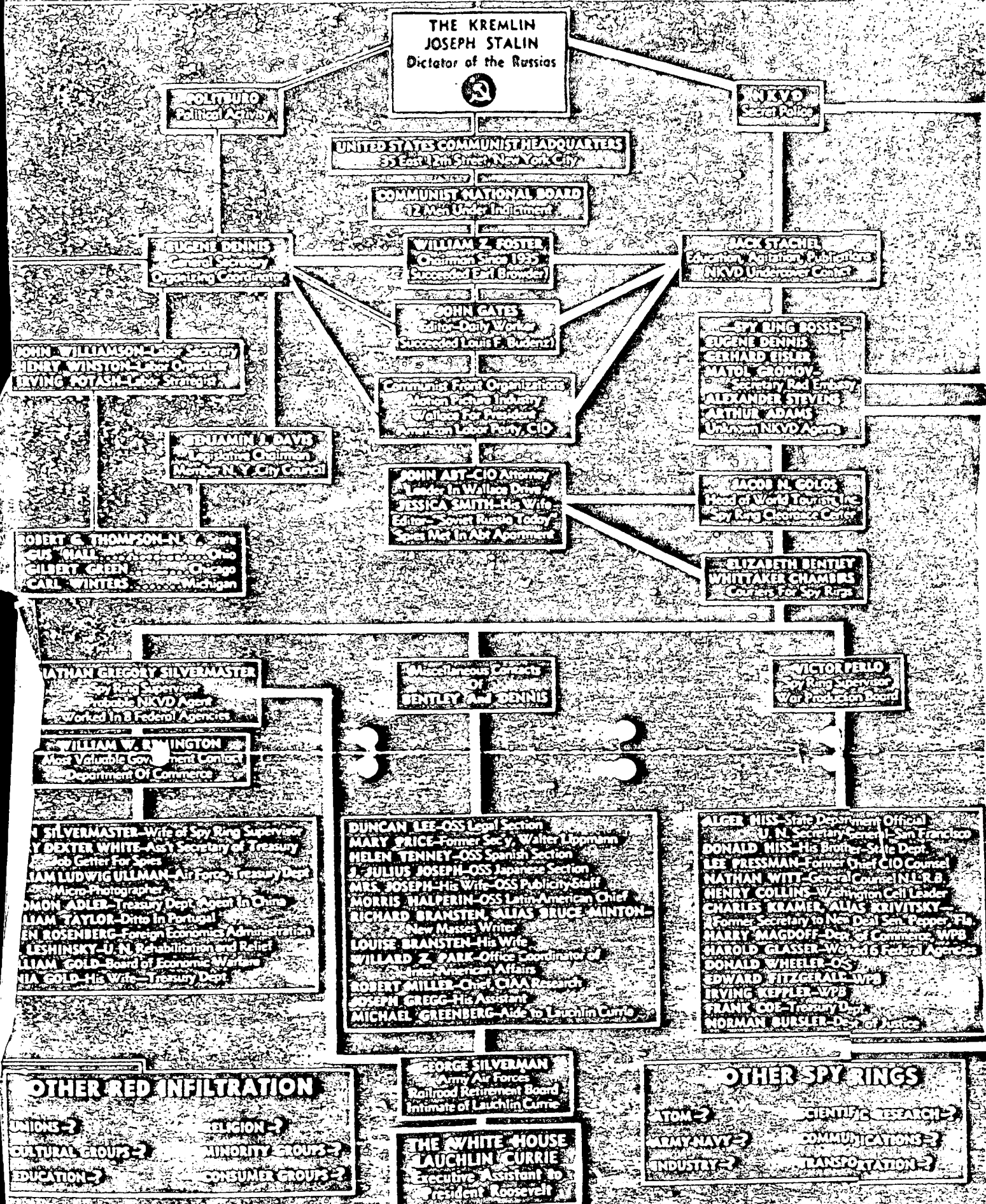
T.C.C.

Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Stamps

65-12402-3501

The Path of Intrigue from White House to Kremlin



The Communist spy ring operated in this country for the war, according to charges made before Congress, is graphically illustrated in the chart.

Through its intricate pattern of front groups and individuals, the ring has been able to penetrate the government, the economy, and the military, and to maintain a continuous flow of information to the Soviet Union.

The following individuals are believed to be members of the spy ring, and are being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

1. **WILLIAM Z. FOSTER**, Chairman of the Communist National Board, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

2. **EUGENE DENNIS**, General Secretary of the Communist National Board, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

3. **JOHN GATES**, Editor of the Daily Worker, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

4. **JOHN WILLIAMSON**, Labor Secretary, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

5. **HENRY WINSTON**, Labor Organizer, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

6. **IRVING POTASH**, Labor Strategist, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

7. **BENJAMIN DAVIS**, Legislative Chairman, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

8. **JOHN ASTOR**, CIO Attorney, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

9. **JESSICA SMITH**, Editor of Soviet Russia Today, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

10. **WILLARD Z. PARK**, Office Coordinator of the American Affairs, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

11. **ROBERT MILLER**, Chief CIAA Research, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

12. **JOSEPH GREGG**, His Assistant, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

13. **MICHAEL GREENBERG**, Aide to Lauchlin Currie, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

14. **ALGER HISS**, State Department Official, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

15. **DONALD HISS**, His Brother, State Dept., who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

16. **LEE PRESSMAN**, Former Chief CIO Counsel, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

17. **NATHAN WITT**, General Counsel NLRB, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

18. **HENRY COLLINS**, Washington Call Leader, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

19. **CHARLES KRAMER**, ALIAS KONVITSKY, Former Secretary to Nat. Deal Sen. Pepper, Fla., who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

20. **HARRY MAGDOFF**, Dep. of Commerce, WPB, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

21. **HAROLD GLASSER**, Worked 6 Federal Agencies, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

22. **DONALD WHEELER**, OSS, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

23. **EDWARD FITZGERALD**, WPB, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

24. **IRVING KEFFLER**, WPB, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

25. **FRANK COE**, Treasury Dept., who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

26. **NORMAN BURSLEY**, Dep. of Justice, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

27. **WILLIAM W. BRINKINGTON**, Most Valuable Government Contact, Department Of Commerce, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

28. **SILVERMASTER**, Wife of Spy Ring Supervisor, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

29. **DEXTER WHITE**, Asst. Secretary of Treasury, Job Getter For Spies, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

30. **LUDWIG ULLMAN**, Air Force, Treasury Dept., Micro-Photographer, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

31. **ADLER**, Treasury Dept. Agent in China, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

32. **TAYLOR**, Dino in Portugal, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

33. **ROSENBERG**, Foreign Economics Administration, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

34. **LESHINSKY**, U. N. Rehabilitation and Relief, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

35. **GOLD**, Board of Economic Warfare, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

36. **GOLD**, His Wife, Treasury Dept., who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

37. **GEORGE SILVERMAN**, Army Air Forces, Railroad Retirement Board, Intimate of Lauchlin Currie, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

38. **THE WHITE HOUSE**, **LAUCHLIN CURRIE**, Executive Assistant to President Roosevelt, who is alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

39. **OTHER SPY RINGS**, including **ATOM**, **SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**, **ARMY/NAVY**, **COMMUNICATIONS**, **INDUSTRY**, and **TRANSPORTATION**, who are alleged to have been in contact with the Soviet Union for many years.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 3-22-49

L. H. Jones

Reference is made to Bureau letter of March 11, 1949, instructing that the Gregory Case be reviewed and separate files opened for each subject and important associate of subjects. Further that all data pertaining to each individual appearing in various files in the Washington Field Office should be incorporated in a separate summary report and furnished to the office where the subject is presently residing, together with recommendations for security index card in the new separate case.

Sub 3
R

Preliminary examination of the Gregory Case indicates that the number of such individuals will exceed seventy. Many of these are residents of New York City, and have never been actively investigated by the Washington Field Office, and have never lived in Washington, D. C. Several others were out of New York for a time, but returned there prior to active investigation in this case. Some of these are JOHN ABT, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, and PETER RHODES. In some instances no doubt, New York has already made separate investigative files, and will have many references pertaining to these subjects.

In view of the above, it is respectfully suggested that the New York Division is in a better position to prepare summaries on certain subjects presently residing in the New York area where their presence will be a continuing responsibility of that Division.

There are a number of subjects, however, now in New York, who were investigated at length by this office, and Washington Field Office will prepare summary reports on these individuals in any event.

Suggested breakdown of cases to be prepared by the New York Division and the Washington Field Office is set forth hereafter. It is noted that in several instances separate reports have been submitted heretofore. However, these are not indicated separately at this time, and a complete tabulation will be furnished at a later date.

SEPARATE REPORTS ON SUBJECTS TO BE PREPARED BY WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

ADLER, SOL
BURSLER, NORMAN C.
COE, V. FRANK
ELSON, RAY (MRS. JOSEPH ELSON)

MAT/mmd
100-17493
CC - NEW YORK

SE 23

165-51402-3758

RECORDED

12 APR 8 1949

801-71

Let. to Director

3-22-49

Re: GREGORY - ESPIONAGE-R

FITZGERALD, EDWARD J.

GLASSER, HAROLD

GOLD, BELA

GOLD, SONIA

GREGG, JOSEPH

HALPERIN, MAURICE

HISS, ALGER

JOSEPH J. JULIUS

KAPLAN, IRVING

KRAMER, CHARLES

LEE, DUNCAN C.

LEVIN, BERNICE

LITSCHINSKY, SOLOMON A.

MAGDOFF, HARRY

MILLER, ROBERT T.

PARK, WILLARD Z.

PEFAZICH, GEORGE

PERLO, VICTOR

PRICE, MARY

REDEKER, MADINE

REDMONT, BERNARD

REMINGTON, WILLIAM W.

RISKIN, RUTH

ROSENBERG, ALLAN R.

SILVERMAN, A. GEORGE

SILVERMASTER, GREGORY

SILVERMASTER, HELEN

TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY

TENNEY, HELEN

ULLMAN, WILLIAM LUDWIG

VOLKOV, ANATOLE

WHEELER, DONALD N.

WHITE, HARRY D. (deceased)

REPORTS ON ASSOCIATES
TO BE PREPARED BY WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

Let. to Director

3-22-49

Re: GREGORY - ESPIONAGE-R

It is respectfully requested that the Bureau carefully consider the listings above with the view to having the separate summary reports prepared to best advantage, bearing in mind that the office where the individual has lived for a lengthy period, and where most of the investigation has been conducted, should be better equipped to prepare the report. This is particularly true where the subject still resides within that territory.

In the event the Bureau or the New York Division suggests that certain individuals listed above could be better handled by one or the other offices, it would be appreciated if this office could be advised as to such cases.

MAT/mmd

100-17493

CC - NEW YORK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : *WHP* HENRY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: MAY 23, 1949

Reference is made to Bureau letters dated March 11, 1949 and May 5, 1949 concerning the preparation of separate reports for each of the subjects in this case.

There is attached hereto a memorandum-schedule reflecting the progress to date by this office in the preparation of summaries in accordance with the Bureau instructions. This memo sets forth the name of subject, character of case, office of origin and current status, for the information of the Bureau.

It is noted that all cases of subjects have been assigned for this project.

In connection with A. GEORGE SILVERMAN and ALGER HISS, the preparation of summaries has been deferred until the active and extensive investigation in the HISS and CHAMBERS case is completed.

With reference to associates and contacts of the subjects of this case, the Bureau will be advised at a later date.

100-17493
MAT:HNW

CC: NEW YORK

ENCL.

ENCL.

RECORDED - 125

100-56412-3768
MAY 24 1949

5 MAY 23 1949

WFO
File

Character

Origin

Status

eted

Remington, William 101-2372 Sec.Mat-C
Walter

WFO

Assigned; to be done
by 7-15-49

File No: 65-56402

Re:

Date: 11-18
(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	
3554	9/16/48	SAC WFO Memo	1	1	
3566	9/16/48	N.Y. Teletype	2	0	b-3 Rule 6(e), b-7-C
3585X	8/24/48	LTR from Legat London w/incl	5	5	b-1
3601	8/19/48	Washington Post	1	1	
3618	10/1/48	Ladd to Tolson Memo	2	2	
3620	8/4/48	SAC WFO Memo w/incl	3	3	
3620X1	8/11/48	Ladd to Director w/incl	7	7	
3620X2	8/24/48	Ladd to Director Memo	8	8	b-7-C
			29	27	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: September 16, 1948

The address of the above individual was verified as 1717 Riggs Place, N. W. on September 14, 1948. The subject's present business address is Department of Commerce, telephone Extension 4136. This individual who is a subject of a loyalty investigation is on leave pending his loyalty hearing.

100-17493

WRC:MFB

RECORDED - 25

105-
F B I
23 SEP 20 1948
3554

50 OCT 7 1948

Put in
will action

copy ab

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

American Embassy
1, Grosvenor Square
London, W.1
August 24, 1948

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: POLISH NEWS ITEM

There is attached for the information of the Bureau
copy of a news item by G. Jaszumski, a correspondent for the
"Worker", official paper of the Polish Socialist Party.
Jaszumski is reported to have experienced considerable diffi-
culty in obtaining a visa to proceed to the United States as
a correspondent. This article concern the Congressional
Committee on un-American Activities, Elizabeth Bentley and
the FBI. (u)

Very truly yours,

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

LH
65-348-
Enclosure

~~CLASSIFIED
EXEMPT FROM GDS
DATE OF DECLASS~~

RECORDED
INDEXED

65-56402-3585X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 17 1949
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 MAR 17 1949

65-348-257

**"THE WORKER"
(ROBOTNIK)**

August 13, 1948

THE AMERICAN PRESS AND REPEATED OUTLETS

TRUMAN AS A RUSSIAN SPY

(Personal correspondence of the "Worker")
by Grzegorz Jassunski

New York - August 1948

For the past two weeks the American press and radio has been feeding its readers and listeners a new (is it new?) dish: "Russian spies." The majority of the radio programs are devoted to this theme. The first pages of the newspapers have been entirely invaded by these Soviet "spies".

The daily suppliers of new material for the press and radio are two committees of the Congress of the United States, who discovered an ignoble method to obtain the largest portions of this espionage material. One of these committees is well known even abroad. It is the well-known Committee on un-American Activities under the Chairmanship of Representative Thomas.

During the past few days, the Senate Committee has discussed administrative expenditure matters with this committee. Senator Homer Ferguson is Chairman of this Senate Committee. Perhaps you inquire, what do administrative expenditures have in common with Soviet spies? Senator Ferguson has a straight reply. "We suspect there are many Russian spies in the administrative apparatus; how can we approve funds for administrative purposes before we verify these charges?"

Blonde or Brunette

The two committees hold almost daily sessions in Washington, where, under light from reflectors, they hear the charges of the witnesses and the testimony of those accused of espionage activity. The radio immediately transmits the "sensational" results of these investigations, the dailies publish further details every few hours, the theaters show films devoted to "red spies" and millions of American citizens permit themselves to be poisoned by this tainted food.

65-56402-3585X

I shall begin by presenting the accusing witnesses. The first witness was one known as Elisabeth Bentley. Prior to her appearance in the witnesses pulpit she was acclaimed by the afternoon dailies as a "beautiful blonde," who for several years worked for the communists. Recently she began to suffer pangs of conscience and she decided to "save America" from the dangers of communism. Miss Bentley's testimony, reported in detail by clever reporters, lasted several days. But Miss Bentley was not to be found, because, after all "she must hide from the wrath of the communists."

When finally Elisabeth appeared before the committee, and the following day before another congressional committee, a definite disenchantment occurred. The "beautiful blonde" was a homely brunette, not too intelligent and with very little to say. According to Bentley's testimony, till 1943 she was the sweetheart of a communist agent, Jacob Golos, who died that year. During her period of friendship with him, she associated with other American agents of the Communist Party and this, according to her statements, constituted her activity as a spy.

Shortly after Golos' death Miss Bentley quickly emerged from her spell, left the communist party and in 1945 reported to the FBI. There she submitted details of her membership in the Communist Party. The FBI heard her story and then displayed no further interest in her.

Two Journalists

Two of the accused were journalists. One of them, Louis F. Budenz, was a member of the communist party from 1935 to 1944. Then he, too, "emerged from his spell", resigned as editor of the communist daily "Daily Worker", joined the Roman Catholic Church and was given a professorship at one of the smaller American universities as his reward.

The other journalist, Whittaker Chambers, was a member of the Communist Party from 1924 to 1937. He is presently the editor of "Time" and does not associate with the communists. Chambers also reported to the FBI after he dissolved his membership with the Communist Party.

The above-mentioned Elisabeth and two journalists created a wave of anti-communist hysteria, this time under the name "Let us seek communists!"

State Outlets

Each of the three witnesses named several individuals with whom he maintained contact during his membership in the Communist Party.

According to the testimony of the three, each engaged in espionage for the Soviet Union.

It is not necessary for one to be a lawyer to understand the nonsense of these accusations. Not one of the three is presently able to add to his previous testimony.

Let us recollect that Elizabeth submitted her testimony to the FBI in 1945, Budenz in 1944 and Chambers before the war. At that time the American security forces contained individuals who were just as opposed to communism as now, but the testimony of these three traitors was not considered. Is it possible that these stale outlets are tastier now than three or ten years ago?

Accused Individuals

The sponsors of this disgraceful and humiliating spectacle are not concerned about the accused individuals, but about the accusers, these presumable communist spies. Eugene Dennis, Secretary General of the Communist Party, was accused of "plotting to overthrow the American Government by force", but he was not accused of espionage. Several co-workers of Roosevelt and Wallace, who never were communists, were called to testify before the congressional committees. Alger Hiss, one of the "spies" named by Chambers, is presently President of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. During Roosevelt's administration, he was a high ranking government official. Hiss also was Secretary General at the San Francisco Conference, and accompanied Roosevelt to the Yalta Conference. (U)

Another "spy", William W. Remington, also was a high ranking official during Roosevelt's administration. H. G. Silvermaster, who was a government official for twelve years, testified that Bentley, in accusing him of espionage, is a "psychopathic liar." (U)

Writer Louis Adams and attorneys Lee Pressman and John Abt, who presently are working with Wallace, also were listed among the accused. The intention was obvious — it was an attempt to compromise Wallace's new Progressive Party.

Voices of Protest

How is the American public reacting to this type of propaganda? I shall reply to this with information from Hollywood. One of the largest film producing organizations decided to abandon the production "Confessions of an American Spy," scenarized by General William Donovan, who gave the

publicized provocative address in Berlin. The film company stated that "the public does not want propaganda films." He said -- films of this type of propaganda.

Recently two voices of protest were raised against the Thomas and Ferguson committees. The influential American daily, "The New York Times," published an article which stressed the basic principles of the Constitution and codes pertaining to the accusation of citizens. "The New York Times" also branded the congressional activities as an infringement upon the rights and liberties of citizens.

Truman stated at a press conference, that the activities of both congressional committees are inconsequential, because the facts were known to the security authorities for some time. He accused Congress of attempting to divert the people's attention from the problems of inflation. He neglected to mention, however, that not only republicans -- against whom the President directed his accusation -- were active in these committees but the democrats -- his party colleagues -- as well.

If both committees are to be consequential, then they should hold Truman responsible for protecting Soviet spies. Who knows, perhaps Truman is a spy?

Ferguson Vs. Clark

The newspapers keep on saying that Senator Ferguson wants to see the loyalty file on William Remington. Yet, in a letter published on Sunday, he and his general counsel, Mr. William P. Rogers, rebuked this newspaper for so saying, insisting that all that was wanted was the employment record. In our own behalf we now know that the original request dated August 2 would warrant the interpretation that the Senator was seeking the confidential file. But on August 7, after his speech in the Senate hinting at the need of impeachment proceedings, he indited another letter toning down his request and spelling out the specific data he required. This request seemed, as we said on Sunday, quite reasonable. The question that puzzled the Ferguson Committee was why Remington should have held the positions he held while the FBI was investigating allegations against him of espionage. It was justifiable puzzlement. It equally justified a congressional request for enlightenment, though Mr. Clark turned this down, too. Now Senator Ferguson has urged a face-to-face talk with Attorney General Clark with the view of resolving their dispute, and the Attorney General has agreed.

There is something a little queer about the dispute, aside from any personal angle, which we cannot fathom. Senator Ferguson hints at it in his last letter. Quite rightly he points out the incongruity contained in the Clark suggestion that the hearings may have damaged the department's prosecution. The incongruity arises from the fact that the Administration says all the data have been known to the FBI and were not sufficient to justify indictments. Then the Senator adds, "If Remington or any other Government employe was kept in his job as part of the plan of a pending investigation, obviously no possible criticism could be directed at the loyalty program or the officials administering it on any such grounds." From the start this has always been an imponderable in the cases of the two Government employes retained in service. If proved, it would relieve the Government of any suspicion of stupidity. And it would explain the Attorney General's hint that the Ferguson hearings are damaging to the FBI's spy investigation.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

52 OCT 4 1948

We certainly never suggested any such procedure in any case

H.

AUG 19 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 1, 1948

FROM : Mr. Ladd

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R
(William Walter Remington)

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

You will recall that on September 24, 1948, William Remington, a subject in the Gregory case, telephonically contacted the Bureau and advised that Mary Spargo of the Washington Post, had suggested to him that it would be a good idea for him to arrange an appointment for him to see Mr. Nichols or Mr. McGuire regarding "some questions."

Pursuant to your instructions I phoned Remington and arranged an interview at his convenience for September 30, 1948, at 2:30 p.m. The interview was conducted from 2:30 p.m. until 2:48 p.m.

Remington at the beginning of the interview recounted generally his early association with persons of Communist sympathies and certain Communist front groups. He advised that during the war he had believed in the need for cooperating with Russia but at this time he no longer had such a belief. Remington then asked if the FBI wanted to see him out of the government entirely or only not employed on sensitive or classified government work. **HANDLED BY**

I told Remington that he had been investigated under the loyalty program by this Bureau, that the result of the investigation was furnished to his employing agency, that the Director of the FBI made no recommendations of any kind in these cases, and that the function of this Bureau was to report the facts only. He then asked if he could be assured that favorable as well as unfavorable information concerning himself was reported to his employing agency in our investigation. He was informed that it was. I told Remington that if he desired to give any additional information concerning himself that we would see that this information was immediately forwarded to the Civil Service Commission and to his employing agency to be made a part of his loyalty file. He stated that he was giving this information to his Loyalty Hearing Board and we would subsequently receive this information from this board.

Remington then stated that it was his opinion that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley's statements concerning this entire espionage group in which he had been involved were broadly correct and that he was convinced that she had talked to the persons named by her. He advised that he did not think Miss Bentley was handled in the right manner by the press and that he intended to challenge her statements in public for his own self-protection. Remington said that in particular she was not correct in her details concerning himself and that he never had any overt Communist Party discussion with her, and he did not give her any confidential information.

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Remington then asked the question which appeared to be his reason for wanting to come to the Bureau at this time. He stated that if he challenged Bentley in public it will undermine her entire testimony and that it was his opinion that this Bureau would be interested in not seeing her charges refuted; in plainer words, that his refutation by civil suit of Miss Bentley's charges would cast a shadow on the remainder of her testimony concerning the other subjects.

Remington indicated that if Miss Bentley would make a public retraction of the details referred to above concerning himself or even a private retraction that he would not challenge the remainder of her statements.

At this point I clearly pointed out that Miss Bentley had made her statements public through Congressional committees of the House of Representatives and that this Bureau had never issued any information to the press or to the committees of the House of Representatives concerning this entire matter; that Miss Bentley's statements were on her own and that we had nothing to do with it and that we were not in a position to control her in any manner whatsoever. Remington then said that in that case he would let the matter drop; that he did not desire to discuss this matter with anyone other than the Bureau as it was his opinion that the "others" do not have the country's interest at heart. In concluding the interview Remington stated that he would have to challenge Bentley's statements which she had made concerning himself.

ACTION:

There is attached hereto a memorandum for the Attorney General containing the result of the interview with Remington and a letter to the Civil Service Commission for the completion of Remington's loyalty file.

Att comments

V.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: August 4, 1948

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field
SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

(WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON)

There is transmitted herewith, Memorandum of Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELISON, dated August 4, 1948, at Washington, D. C., in the above entitled matter, setting forth his comments on the remarks of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON before the Senate Committee on August 3, 1948.

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Enclosure

1 ENCL

EX-4

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GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

August 4, 1948

WILLIAM R. CORNELISON, Special Agent

GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

(WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON)

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 3, 1948, of Special Agent AUBREY S. BRENT, Washington, D. C.

In this connection, it is noted that in Paragraph #3, Page #1, REMINGTON advised the Ferguson Committee on August 3, 1948, that at the time he was interviewed by the FBI in March, 1947, he was moving from his position at the Office of War Manpower Reconversion to the President's Economic Advisory Council. He stated when he was cleaning up his desk to move to his new position he observed that several of his papers were missing and commented that when he was interviewed by the FBI Agents they were cognizant of his employment as stated in those papers. He is alleged to have remarked that the FBI may have obtained these papers by a search of his office and desk.

The writer desires to emphasize that no papers of any description have ever been taken from REMINGTON's desk or office. It is pointed out that all necessary biographical and employment data regarding REMINGTON was available at that time in the Personnel Office of OWMR and the personnel files of other agencies by which REMINGTON had been employed. It should be noted that information obtained from OWMR personnel files was utilized by the writer as reflected in the report in instant case by Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated March 3, 1947, at Washington, D. C.

Paragraph #1, Page #2, of reference memorandum reflects REMINGTON states that three days after his original interview by three FBI Agents, he returned to the FBI and "conversed with Mr. CORNELISON advising him that the questions asked during the original interview had been so fantastic that he, REMINGTON, desired to know whether he should report the information to his superiors at work". REMINGTON further stated that "Mr. CORNELISON then informed him that the matter would be taken care of and that he promised Mr. CORNELISON that he would not disclose the facts of the interview".

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ENCLOSURE

This is to report that REMINGTON at no time during any interview made reference to having been asked "fantastic" questions, nor was he critical of any questions asked of him. On the contrary, during the interview and at the conclusion of the interview, REMINGTON commented on the courtesy with which he was treated. He added that he did not deserve such courtesy.

REMINGTON did inquire as to whether or not he would be permitted to disclose the facts of the interview to his superior officer and to his girlfriend, JANE SHEPHERD. He was informed by the interviewing agents that what he did in this connection was entirely his own affair.

JANE SHEPHERD

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

DATE: August 11, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Attached is a photostatic copy of the proposed letter from the Attorney General to Senator Ferguson which I mentioned to you on the phone this afternoon. Tom Donegan gave it to me in confidence. The Attorney General has indicated that he is strictly in favor of sending this letter. Tom Donegan and Peyton Ford are strictly opposed to it.

Peyton Ford and the Attorney General were over at the White House it was learned to get approval from the White House on this.

Mr. Donegan further advised that the Attorney General wanted he and Morris Fay, United States Attorney in the District, to see Congressman Peterson of the House Committee and try to have Peterson bring out the fact that the "World Telegram" is apparently paying Elizabeth Bentley.

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ENCL

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Honorable Homer Ferguson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator Ferguson:

I received on August 9th your letter of the 7th mailed at midnight, special delivery, after your speech on the floor of the Senate. You ask for certain information involving William W.

Remington whose employment with the government was suspended on June 28th sometime before you began any public hearings.

Let me say at the outset that the testimony you state that the Committee "has established" concerning an alleged espionage group was developed entirely by this Department beginning over 3 years ago. As you know, Assistant Attorney General Quinn who is in charge of all criminal prosecutions in the United States in the Federal Courts, advised your Committee, through its Counsel, of our investigation the day before you placed our witness, Miss Bentley, on the stand in a public hearing. As he advised, Mr. Quinn has been in charge of this investigation and has conducted the hearings before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City before whom Miss Bentley testified at length. Mr. Remington, as well as many other witnesses (I am advised in excess of 100) have appeared before this Grand Jury which continues to serve even up to this date. Mr. Quinn further advised your Committee that the FBI had carried on a most intense and careful investigation of the allegations of Miss Bentley and further that we were conducting continuous

Investigations regarding the internal security of the United States. Your Counsel advised Mr. Quinn that Miss Bentley was to be heard at a closed hearing and her testimony limited to Mr. Remington. However, the next day you placed Miss Bentley on the stand in a public hearing and the UnAmerican Activities Committee of the House did likewise on the following day. In fact that Committee placed no limits on her testimony and all of the accusations that she had made to the FBI some 3 years ago, and which have been so minutely investigated, were fully explored. Just how much damage has been done by these open hearings to the efforts of the Department of Justice to arrive at a sound basis for prosecution of this case, as well as others, is difficult to say, particularly with reference to the hearings of the House Committee.

However, we do know that the successful detection of subversive activities, and particularly espionage, requires the most careful and painstaking investigation. Expert investigators, highly trained in the use of special techniques, must be constantly alert. We have developed such personnel in the FBI as is shown by the fact that during World War II there was no sabotage of foreign inspiration committed against our Government. Ever since 1939 when the FBI was assigned the function and duty of protecting the internal security of the United States it has performed a most efficient job, for which the people of the United States I am sure are grateful.

The job is a difficult one and certainly is not one for amateurs nor publicity seekers. Experience shows that sensational stories involving FBI investigations are most detrimental to our success in ferreting out crime. This is particularly true of these sensitive espionage investigations that the FBI is continuously carrying on to protect our internal security.

-You state that the "Committee has proved" that the investigation before it as to Mr. Remington "illustrates a serious breakdown in our loyalty program". I cannot agree. Mr. Remington was suspended some 6 weeks prior to your hearings. You claim this "suspension" was not until after you had called the Remington case to the attention of the Commerce Department. If you knew of his government employment and his alleged connection with the alleged espionage group as you claim for some time before your hearings why is it you took no action until the Special Session of Congress was convened? If Mr. Remington "was a real threat" to our Government as you state in your letter, why the delay? Communists wait on no man. Let us look at the record on loyalty in and out of the Government! It is not only a fact that the Truman administration has taken the only effective measures to eliminate disloyalty from Government employment, but the Department of Justice and its FBI have been untiring in their efforts to gather complete information as to communistic activities in this country, and to protect and safeguard our free institutions from infiltration by foreign ideologies.

The number of prosecutions and deportation proceedings initiated and conducted by the Department of Justice in the lower and appellate courts are eloquent testimonials to the character and quality of the work done in this field. We have prosecuted _____ cases involving communist activity in the past year. Only recently, as a result of lengthy and searching investigation, we obtained indictments against twelve leading communists. As early as June 21, 1946 I called the attention of the Nation to the danger in a speech before the Chicago Bar Association. I have personally urged on the present Congress as early as February 1948 amendments that would strengthen existing laws, but nothing has resulted, except the sensational hearings of witnesses already examined and investigated by us long ago, and the demands for the release of confidential information, for use to create more sensations or for political purposes, or both. Despite all this criticism President Truman set up the Loyalty Program on March 21, 1947. It was in August, 1947 that Congress appropriated the money to carry it out. The Administration immediately began the job. Two million employees' records have been checked by the FBI and you point to Mr. Remington as "a serious breakdown in our Loyalty Program". To my mind one out of two million shows in itself how successful the program is proving to be. I am proud to state that the FBI found "no disloyal data" on 1,955,314 employees. Field investigations were found necessary only in 4137 instances. At this time 538 have resigned or been severed from the rolls by reason of the Program.

Others have been or are being afforded a private hearing. Because of the action of the Committee Mr. Remington has been deprived of the privilege extended to others in this regard.

The President takes full responsibility for the manner in which the Loyalty Program is being administered. While he will not permit "witch hunts" he will continue to see that both the Government and the individual is given full protection. Despite the partisan attacks and sensationalism that have been developed in certain quarters we are determined to proceed along this line with the knowledge that great results have already been achieved and that too with due regard to the rights of those involved. It has been a primary objective of the procedures established under the President's Loyalty Program to protect innocent persons from the serious consequences to them of giving publicity to reckless and unfounded rumors and charges. For this reason and the fact that these particular matters are still being considered by a grand jury we refrained, during the long period that the investigations have been continuing, from the publicity which now is certain to impair whatever possibility existed of obtaining corroborative evidence, in addition to the gratuitous damage to the reputations of those against whom no valid proof exists.

We in the Department of Justice are not only "ridding our Government of subversive elements" but we are doing everything possible to prosecute any person who has engaged in or who is now

engaging in activities prohibited by the law. That was the reason for the intense investigation of Miss Bentley's charges all of which have been referred in the minutest detail to the Federal Grand Jury in New York.

We believe that in these efforts we are entitled to the cooperation and support of the Congress instead of the unwarranted political attacks leveled at the Administration from the President down. When you join with the Communists who are continually, as you know, attacking us you are, wittingly or not, playing their game and making it the more difficult for us to keep our country free. So far we have been most successful in this regard despite the violent criticism heaped upon us.

In view of our responsibility in the protection of the National Security and the techniques employed therein you are advised that the furnishing of the information requested would reveal procedures that would be detrimental to this as well as future investigations of the character involved; would serve no useful purpose since none of the parties named by Miss Bentley are with the Government and were not at the time of your public hearing and further would violate the directive of the President of the 21st day of March, 1948.

You are respectfully advised that the information for these and other reasons stated is not available.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: August 24, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was et al
ESPIONAGE - R
(THE GREGORY CASE)

See

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

Pursuant to your instructions there is attached hereto a summary brief in the above captioned case which is divided into the following six sections. The information contained in these sections is summarized as follows:

INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, vice president of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City, first appeared at the New Haven Office of the FBI on August 23, 1945, when she reported her suspicions of a Lieutenant Peter Heller of the New York State National Guard with whom she had been associated. She suspected him of impersonating a Government officer and she was mystified by his actions. She said he had told her to remain with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation so that she would be able to obtain information of value to the Government concerning Russian people who were transacting business with that company.

Her second visit to the FBI was on October 16, 1945, when she called at the New York Office and further reported her suspicions of Lieutenant Heller. Her third visit to the FBI was on November 7, 1945, when she told her story concerning her knowledge of Soviet espionage in the United States, extending into agencies of the U. S. Government. It is possible that this disclosure was a result of her suspicions of Lt. Heller as a Government agent. Investigation has disclosed that Heller was an individual of no political significance who had no connection with this case.

I. ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY CONCERNING SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES EXTENDING INTO AGENCIES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

On November 7, 1945, Miss Bentley appeared at the New York Office of the FBI and furnished information at length concerning her own activities, as well as the activities of others, in Soviet espionage which, she claimed, extended into agencies of the U. S. Government. She said that these espionage operations were in existence in this country at that time to the best of her knowledge. She was interrogated by Agents of the New York Office intermittently during the month of November, 1945, and finally, on November 30, 1945, she signed a statement which contained the following information:

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Bentley described her affiliation with the Communist Party, beginning in 1934, and her subsequent activities in Communist front groups until 1939, when she was introduced to Jacob M. Golos of World Tourist, Inc., New York City. Thereafter, upon Golos' instructions, she began securing information for him which was believed to be of interest to the Communist Party. She stated that in April, 1941, the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was organized and she became an official of that organization. She described this Corporation as being established with money belonging to the Communist Party - USA or funds of the Soviet Union made available by Earl Browder, then the National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder made available \$15,000 and John Hazard Reynolds, the president of the Corporation who was personally selected by Browder, added another \$5,000 toward the capital. Bentley stated it had been claimed by Communist Party functionaries that the funds supplied by Browder were Communist Party funds but that Anatoli B. Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., described these funds as "Russian funds."

Bentley stated that the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was a cover firm for Soviet espionage in the same category with World Tourist, Inc., with which Golos was associated up to the time of his death on November 25, 1943. Basically, the purpose of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was to ship packages to Russia. As a matter of fact, she explained that World Tourist, Inc. acted as the receiving agent for this Corporation and the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation acted as the bookkeeping agent for all these transactions.

Bentley thereafter described her courier activities in connection with Soviet espionage, working on behalf of several principals, the first being Jacob M. Golos. These activities began during the Summer of 1941, while she was vice president of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. She stated that through Golos she came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage in New York City and Washington, D. C. One of the groups in Washington, D. C. was described by her as the "Silvermaster Group" headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and another was described by her as the "Perlo Group" headed by Victor Perlo. Besides these groups she met other individuals in Washington and New York City who were not connected with any particular group. She stated that these persons were either employed in agencies of the U. S. Government or had contacts therein from whom they secured material which was made avail-

able to her for transmittal to Golos and his successors. This material was made available to Bentley verbally, requiring its recording in shorthand which she later transcribed, and also in the form of written reports, actual documents and exposed but undeveloped film. The photographing of the material, according to Bentley, was done in the basement of Silvermaster's home in Washington, D. C., by William Ludwig Ullmann who was a Captain in the Army Air Forces.

Bentley named other principals for whom she worked as a courier after Golos' death. These persons were known to her only by cover names such as "John," "Margaret," "Catherine," "Jack," "Bill," and "Al." Margaret has been identified as Olga Borisovna Pravdina, a former employee of Amtorg Trading Corporation, a Soviet purchasing agency in New York City. "Al" has been identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, a former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Bentley was unable to state specifically to whom "Margaret," "Catherine," "Jack," "Bill" or "Al" furnished the information that she turned over to them. However, she said that certain items were selected by Golos who made them available to Earl Browder. Browder, in most instances, kept this information for delivery to a third person, since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of this material. According to Bentley, Browder was cognizant of the activities of Golos and his use of her as a courier.

Bentley advised that through the groups previously mentioned in Washington and New York City, the Soviet Intelligence Service was successful in securing material from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Services, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Foreign Economic Administration and numerous other agencies of the Federal Government. In many instances the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the Silvermaster home where a photographic laboratory was located. In the course of her disclosure she mentioned the names of over 100 persons. However, as a result of her allegations 51 of these persons were deemed of sufficient importance to warrant investigative attention by the Bureau. Of these 51 individuals, 27 were employed in agencies of the U. S. Government on November 7, 1945, when Bentley made her allegations to the New York Office of the Bureau. The names of these 27 persons and the agency in which they were employed in November, 1945, are as follows:

Treasury Department
Anti-Trust Division, Department of Justice
Treasury Department
Department of Commerce
Treasury Department
Foreign Economic Administration
Treasury Department
State Department
State Department
State Department
State Department
Treasury Department
War Department (assigned to OSS)
Department of Commerce
State Department
Civilian Production Administration
Office of Inter-American Affairs
Navy Department
War Department
State Department
Foreign Economic Administration
Treasury Department
Treasury Department
Office of Strategic Services
Treasury Department
State Department

William Walter Remington

Harry Dexter White (now deceased) Treasury Department

All of the above have left the Government except Solomon Adler, Treasury Department, and William Walter Remington of the Commerce Department. They have both been investigated by the Bureau as part of the President's Loyalty Program under Executive Order 9835 and reports have been furnished to the Civil Service Commission.

Original FBI Investigation and Distribution
of Information Furnished by Bentley

After Bentley's allegations, the Bureau began an extensive investigation in an effort to prove or disprove her story. "Al" was identified as

Anatoli Borisovich Gromov on November 21, 1945, through surveillance of a meeting between him and Bentley in New York City. Thereafter investigation was directed toward those individuals in Washington and New York named by Bentley who were regarded as the most important in the light of their Government positions and their comparative usefulness to the Russians as reflected in Bentley's statement. The activities of Gromov were closely covered until his departure for the Soviet Union on December 7, 1945.

Bentley's allegations were made known to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, by letter dated November 8, 1945. The names and positions of those employed in the Government, according to Bentley, were mentioned in this letter as well as the fact that the Bureau was vigorously pressing the investigation.

On November 15, 1945, pursuant to instructions from President Truman, you met with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, at which time you orally advised the Secretary of State of Bentley's allegations and the names of the most prominent individuals in the Government alleged by her to be engaged in Soviet espionage.

Bentley's allegations were made known to the Attorney General in a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945, furnished him on December 4, 1945. Bentley's allegations were set out in a section of this summary.

II. SUMMARY OF FBI INVESTIGATION

This section reflects that prior to November 7, 1945, when Bentley made her allegations, the FBI had made investigations concerning many of the persons named by her. These include Hatch Act investigations, Applicant investigations for other Government agencies and Communist investigations. The results of these various investigations are contained in this section.

This section of the brief also deals with the allegations of Bentley concerning each member of the Silvermaster and Perlo Groups and some of the more important individuals of the miscellaneous groups mentioned by her. It also reflects the results of the Bureau's investigation as to each person in an effort to substantiate her allegations.

This section does not attempt to cover the entire investigative results of the Bureau with respect to Bentley's allegations but includes only the pertinent corroborative information developed during the investigation. There is attached hereto a summary containing the full investigative efforts of the Bureau on all of the 51 persons named by Bentley, including background information and information contained in the Bureau files prior to November, 1945. This summary is for ready reference for information as to background, etc.

III. DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL CONCERNING THOSE EMPLOYED IN AGENCIES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN NOVEMBER, 1945

This section of the brief describes distribution of material on the 27 persons employed in the Government in November, 1945, who Bentley alleged were engaged in Soviet espionage. This distribution included reports and memoranda regarding these individuals before and after November 7, 1945. It is noted that the Bureau made distribution to interested Government agencies on 13 of these persons prior to November 7, 1945.

There is attached hereto a chart showing the distribution of this material graphically, which compares with the information set out in this section. There are also attached hereto copies of the various summaries distributed which are described in the chart and in this section of the brief.

IV. SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIVE STEPS

This section of the brief reflects that Bentley's allegations were first called to the attention of the Attorney General on November 15, 1945. At this time authority was requested of the Attorney General to install a technical surveillance on the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in Washington, D. C., who was described as the alleged head of an underground espionage group operating in Washington, D. C. A similar request was made of the Attorney General on November 28, 1945, for a technical surveillance on the residence of Alger Hiss of the State Department. In this request it was stated that Bentley had alleged that Hiss was engaged in Soviet espionage and that he was an employee of the State Department. Both of these surveillances were authorized by the Attorney General and were subsequently installed. Other requests for authorization of technical surveillances on subjects in this case were made of the Attorney General during the month of November, 1945, which were authorized and later installed. The Attorney General was advised of Bentley's

allegations on December 4, 1945, when he was furnished with a summary entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States" dated November 27, 1945.

Investigative summaries in this case were furnished to the Attorney General dated February 21, 1946 and October 21, 1946. On November 27, 1946, this case was presented to the Attorney General for his decision as to possible prosecution and for any further action he desired of the Bureau.

Investigative reports setting out in detail Bentley's signed statement and other reports reflecting the results of interviews with subjects in this case were made available to the Attorney General as set out in this section. Information is also contained herein that reports reflecting the results of the Bureau's investigation were not furnished to the Attorney General in view of publicity that had stemmed from a source in or near the Department accurately relating the background in this case and predicting the Department's contemplated course of action in connection with it. This decision was made by the Bureau on January 22, 1947, and was agreed upon by Assistant Attorney General Theron L. Caudle. Investigative reports, however, were made available for appropriate review by Departmental attorneys who handled this case before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City.

The identities of persons interviewed upon instructions of the Department are contained herein.

The facts in this case were presented to a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York by T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, and Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, on June 16, 1947. The names of the subjects and other persons who appeared before the Grand Jury and the statement reflecting the substance of their testimony is set out in this section.

No evidence in this case was presented to the Federal Grand Jury in New York City after April 7, 1948, and to date no indictments have been returned. This Grand Jury, however, on July 20, 1948, returned indictments against 12 members of the National Board of the Communist Party for violation of the Registration Act of 1940, commonly referred to as the Smith Act.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

This section contains information regarding the interest of the Treasury Department with respect to Treasury employees involved in this case. It also contains information about an incident where a summary in this case, which had been furnished to the White House, had been found in the possession of Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory of the War Assets Administration and was subsequently recovered by Bureau representatives and returned to the White House.

VI. TESTIMONY OF BENTLEY AND PERSONS NAMED BY HER BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

This section deals with various individuals named by Bentley in her statements before the investigating subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures and the House Committee on Un-American Activities who have likewise testified before these Committees. It contains information concerning their testimony as it appeared in "The Washington Post" on the day following their appearance at the Committee hearings.

There is also attached hereto an appendix to the brief entitled "Information Supplied by Whittaker Chambers, also known as Vivian Chambers, with alias John Kelly." This appendix refers to the Government underground of the Communist Party in the early 1930's as related by Whittaker Chambers.

65-56402-3661X2
Attachment

Approved by Mr. M. E. Intire
of Training Div. and Mr. Nichols

INTRODUCTION

The FBI first became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Terrill Bentley on August 23, 1945, when she reported to the New Haven Office of the FBI that she had been associating with a Lieutenant Peter Heller, who was connected with the New York State National Guard. She related that his actions had mystified her since he claimed that he was a Government investigator and a self-styled "big shot Government spy".

Miss Bentley stated that she was employed by the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City; that she had an opportunity to become connected with another firm but she was told by Lieutenant Heller to remain with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation inasmuch as she would be able to obtain information of great value to the Government concerning Russian people who transacted business with that Company. She stated that if Heller was legitimate and that if she could be of any assistance to the U. S. Government, she would be glad to do so, but she was personally mystified as to how this could be accomplished. (Letter from New Haven to New York dated August 29, 1945, entitled "Lt. Peter Heller, Impersonation; Espionage - R").

The second time she came to the FBI was on October 16, 1945, when she called at the New York Office to again report her suspicions of Peter Heller. She expressed the feeling that she was "in the middle" and was afraid of either getting in trouble with the U. S. Government or with some Russians with whom she had been in contact during the course of her duties at the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

(65-56402-letter from New York to Bureau dated 8-17-48)

One of the apparent reasons for Miss Bentley's third appearance to the FBI, again at the New York Office, on November 7, 1945, and the subsequent relating of her story, centers around the suspicion which apparently had been built up in her mind about Heller being an investigator, possibly associated with a Federal Agency. Peter Heller, through investigation, was determined to be an individual of no political significance, who has no connection with this case. (65-56402)

File No: 65-56402
Sec 144

Re:

Re: Wm Remington

Date:

11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

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William Walter Remington;
Allegations of Gregory
Background
Results of Investigation
Interview

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William Remington.

P. y Hobbs, (a contact of subjects

Florence Dosier, wife of Thomas A. Dosier, contact of Bernard Redmont
and William Rerington, subjects, and Helen Scott, a contact of
Redmont.

Interview

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

BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT

also known as Bernard Sidney Rothenberg

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

[REDACTED]

William Walter Remington

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

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

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

Background

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

The records of the Joseph P. Kamp Board No. 8, Washington, D.C., reflect the following employment for Remington: November, 1940 to December, 1941, Tournament Houses, Inc., as a director on a commission basis; May, 1942 to June, 1942, National Resources Planning Board as assistant to the Assistant Director.

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

In April, 1944, Remington was apparently drafted into the United States Navy and on August 19, 1944, he was commissioned as an ensign and was placed on duty with the Office of Naval Intelligence. In a written statement furnished to the Navy authorities apparently prior to August 19, 1944, Remington advised that a partial review of his personal history would reveal certain facts which might result in his application being rejected on the grounds that he might be too anti-Russian and also other facts which might make him appear pro-Russian. The statement then went on to explain why he, Remington, had joined certain organizations among which were: American Youth Congress, Cooperative Book Shop and American Peace Mobilization. It is noted that these organizations have been reported to be Communist Party front organizations. U

Also in this statement Remington explained that in his position with the War Production Board he had great responsibilities. He advised that he was trusted with the most secret categories of military information including many aspects of the Manhattan Project. U

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

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was determined that Remington resided at 11 Taunton Road, R.F.D. 2, Alexandria, Virginia. At the time he was also an ensign in the United States Navy. U

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

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

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

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

On January 23, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Remington and his wife were studying Russian with one Ward Allen. U
was (65-56402-673 p 81)

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

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

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

On March 31, 1947, Remington was employed as an Economist with the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President. (Repts SA Lambert G. Zander, 4-23-47 & 5-12-47, Washington, D.C.)

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

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

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

Interview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(65-56402-2349)

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Remington, Mrs. Anna
 Remington, William Walter

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No:

65-56402

Sec. 145

Re:

hom Reception

Date:

11-76

(month/year)

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The Director

D. M. Ladd

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was et al
ESPIONAGE - R
(THE GREGORY CASE)

August 24, 1948

original in (copy)
Division of Intelligence
with the copy or may be given
a RE-SECTION
3/30/49 CJS

Pursuant to your instructions there is attached hereto a summary brief in the above captioned case which is divided into the following six sections. The information contained in these sections is summarized as follows:

INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, vice president of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City, first appeared at the New Haven Office of the FBI on August 23, 1945, when she reported her suspicions of a Lieutenant Peter Heller of the New York State National Guard with whom she had been associated. She suspected him of impersonating a Government officer and she was mystified by his actions. She said he had told her to remain with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation so that she would be able to obtain information of value to the Government concerning Russian people who were transacting business with that company.

Her second visit to the FBI was on October 16, 1945, when she called at the New York Office and further reported her suspicions of Lieutenant Heller. Her third visit to the FBI was on November 7, 1945, when she told her story concerning her knowledge of Soviet espionage in the United States, extending into agencies of the U. S. Government. It is possible that this disclosure was a result of her suspicions of Lt. Heller as a Government agent. Investigation has disclosed that Heller was an individual of no political significance who had no connection with this case.

I. ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY CONCERNING SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES EXTENDING INTO AGENCIES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

On November 7, 1945, Miss Bentley appeared at the New York Office of the FBI and furnished information at length concerning her own activities, as well as the activities of others, in Soviet espionage which, she claimed, extended into agencies of the U. S. Government. She said that these espionage operations were in existence in this country at that time to the best of her knowledge. She was interrogated by Agents of the New York Office intermittently during the month of November, 1945, and finally, on November 30, 1945, she signed a statement which contained the following information:

52 APR 12 1949

19 MAR 31 1949

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

PLJ:mpd

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