

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:

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

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.

Attachment

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
WITH ALIASES, ET AL

August 24, 1948

65-56402-3651X2

Perlo Group

[REDACTED]

Miscellaneous Individuals in Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]
 William Walter Harrison
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

Miscellaneous Individuals in New York and Vicinity

[REDACTED]

Soviet Representatives

[REDACTED]

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III.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL CONCERNING THOSE EMPLOYED IN
AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN NOVEMBER, 1945

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IV.

SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIVE STEPS

Information re Bentley's Allegations Furnished to
Attorney General

Presentation of Case to Attorney General for Possible
Prosecution

Investigative Summaries Sent to Attorney General

Investigative Reports Sent to Attorney General

Interviews Conducted at Direction of Attorney General

Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York

- (a) Identities of Attorneys Who Handled Case Before Grand Jury
- (b) Date Federal Grand Jury Convened
- (c) Identities of Subjects and Other Who Appeared Before Federal Grand Jury
- (d) Final Action of Federal Grand Jury

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V. MISCELLANEOUS

Interest of Treasury Department re Treasury Employees Involved in this Case.

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Summary Entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (SUVD) in Agencies of the United States Government" Found in War Assets Administration.

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VI.

TESTIMONY OF BENTLEY AND PERSONS NAMED BY HER BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

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[REDACTED]

William Walter Rerington

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Remington, Anna

Remington, William Walter

1. ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL MONTHLY CONCERNING
SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES VIOLATING INTO
ACTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Communist Party Activities Leading Up to Participation in Soviet Espionage

On November 7, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Monthly, Vice-President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, voluntarily appeared at the New York Office of the FBI and furnished at length information concerning her own activities, as well as the activities of other individuals, in Soviet espionage which she stated had extended into agencies of the United States Government. She advised that at that time, to the best of her knowledge, these espionage operations were in existence in this country. She was thereafter interviewed on numerous occasions during the month of November, 1945. On November 30, 1945, she signed a statement which contained the following pertinent information.

Miss Monthly stated that she first came in contact indirectly with the Communist Party in New York City in the latter part of 1934 or the early part of 1935. Her first activity was as a speaker for the American League Against War and Fascism, the predecessor to the American League for Peace and Democracy. From contacts she made while appearing as a speaker for the American League Against War and Fascism, she was introduced to and became a member of the Communist Party in 1935 in New York City. Following this affiliation, she held numerous temporary positions having no relationship to Communist Party activities but at the same time in an extra-curricular manner participated in many of the activities of the Party and its fringe groups. As an example, during the summer of 1936 she served as a counsellor at the Infancy Training Corporation Camp in Kapanoch, New York, which was a former camp for the children of Soviet nationals. In June of 1938, through the Columbia University Placement Bureau, she made a contact with the Italian Library of Information situated at 595 Madison Avenue, New York City. While there she came in contact with information that she thought was of interest to the Communist Party. In a then sincere effort to assist the Communist Party she approached an

individual known to her as F. Brown (subsequently identified as Ferruccio Marini, a former member of the Communist Party of Italy, a former student of the Lenin School in Moscow, USSR, and an individual who while in the United States from 1928 until April, 1947 was active in the national administration of the Communist Party) and offered to make available to him what information she was able to secure as a result of her employment with the Italian Library of Information. She stated she remained with the Italian Library of Information until March, 1939. In the meantime, according to Miss Bentley, F. Brown introduced her to an individual originally known to her as "Tim" who was later identified by her as Jacob M. Golos of World Tourists, Inc., New York City.

After her introduction to Golos, Miss Bentley delivered to him all of the information which she had gathered from the Italian Library of Information.

In September, 1939, at the instigation of Golos, she secured a position as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, then President and owner of McClure's Syndicate, New York City. Golos explained to Miss Bentley that Waldo was suspected of being affiliated in some way with the Germans and that the Communist Party was seeking information concerning his activities. Miss Bentley said that she was successful in securing considerable information regarding Waldo between September, 1939 and February, 1940, which she turned over to Golos.

In April, 1941, she explained that the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was organized and she became an official of that organization. This company, she said, was established with money belonging to the Communist Party, USA or other Soviet Union funds made available by Earl Browder, then the National Chairman of the Communist Party. She stated that Browder made available \$15,000.00 and John Hazard Reynolds, the original president who was personally selected by Browder for this position, added another \$5,000.00, to augment the capital. She stated that Reynolds in November, 1945, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Army. Miss Bentley said that it had been claimed by Communist Party functionaries that the funds supplied by Browder were Communist Party funds. However, she said one of her superiors in the Soviet Intelligence Service, Anatoli B. Gromov, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., described these

funds as "Russian funds." She said that the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was a cover firm for Soviet espionage in the same category with World Tourists, Inc., with which Jacob Golos was associated up to the time of his death on November 25, 1943. She said that basically the purpose of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was to ship packages to Russia. However, as a matter of fact, she explained that World Tourists, Inc. acted as the receiving agent for this company and the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation acted as the bookkeeping agent for all these transactions.

Appropriate action has been taken by the FBI regarding Reynolds.
(See Section III re distribution of information re Reynolds.)

65-56402-220

Miss Bentley pointed out that while working with Golos and his successors, she had specific instructions to have no association whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. She said it was through Golos that she became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and he assisted her from time to time with grants of money plus all travelling and incidental expenses.

She advised that through the groups, previously mentioned, headed by Silvermaster and Perlo, as well as various miscellaneous individuals 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, Miss Bentley mentioned over 100 names. Some of them she claimed were actively engaged in Soviet espionage and others were connected in some degree with Communist activities. However, as a result of Miss Bentley's allegations, 51 of these persons were deemed of sufficient importance to warrant investigative attention by the FBI. Of this latter group, the following 27 individuals were employed in the Government on November 7, 1945, when Bentley's allegations were received by the FBI: 4

NAME

EMPLOYMENT

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 Office of Strategic Services)
Department of Commerce
State Department
Civilian Production Administration
Office of Inter-American Affairs
Navy Department

William Walter Rensington

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Conrad E. Lytle
147 211

Harry Dexter White (now deceased)

War Department
State Department
Foreign Economic Administration
Treasury Department
Treasury Department
Office of Strategic Services
Treasury Department
State Department
Treasury Department

All of the above have left the Government with the exception of Solomon Adler, Treasury Department, and William Walter Remington of the Commerce Department. Both of them have been investigated by the FBI as part of the President's Loyalty Program, under Executive Order No. 9835, and reports have been furnished to the Civil Service Commission. U

A photostatic copy of the signed statement of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley dated November 30, 1945, is attached hereto, (See Exhibit #1)

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II SUMMARY OF FBI INVESTIGATIONS

When Elizabeth Bentley came to the New York Office of the FBI on November 7, 1945, and made her allegations, the FBI files reflected that investigations of many of the persons named by her had already been conducted by this Bureau. These included Hatch Act investigations, applicant investigations for other Government agencies, and Communist investigations. The results thereof were distributed to the interested Government agency or agencies as set out under Section III of this memorandum.

The FBI has been investigating the allegations of Miss Bentley since November 7, 1945, and its investigative efforts have been directed toward establishing the basic truth or falsity of her statement. Investigation to date, however, has failed to disprove any of her allegations.

The following section of this memorandum does not attempt to embrace the entire investigative results of the FBI with respect to Bentley's allegations but includes only the pertinent corroborative information developed during the investigation.

As a consequence of Miss Bentley's allegations, William Walter Remington of the Department of Commerce and Solomon Adler, Treasury Department employee, have also been investigated under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9835. The information developed in this connection has been set forth under the appropriate subtitles of this section. 4

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the
Results of Which Were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F. B. I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley said that Golos advised her that he was acquainted with Mary Price, who at that time was the secretary of Walter Lippman, and that she had agreed to furnish him with all the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing. She said a meeting was arranged by Golos with her in New York City. Arrangements were then made for Mary Price to forward information to her through an intermediary. Arrangements were also made for future meetings every two weeks alternating between Washington and New York City. Maurice Halperin began to supply Jacob Golos with information by giving it to Mary Price and after Mary Price became ill, this information was furnished directly to Bentley. Bentley said she became acquainted with Duncan Lee through Mary Price. She stated it was at Mary Price's apartment in New York that she habitually met members of the Perlo group, previously mentioned herein; that in June, 1944, Earl Browder informed her that he desired to meet some of the people whom she had been contacting and Browder was introduced to Mary Price and Joseph Gregg at Mary Price's apartment in New York. This, she said, was the first meeting between Mary Price and Earl Browder. (65-56402-220)

According to Bentley, Helen Terney, who was also an employee of OSS, who supplied Golos with intelligence information, took over Mary Price's apartment located at 2038 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

When Mary Price was interviewed by FBI Agents on April 17, 1947, she denied knowing Maurice Halperin, Willard Park, William Remington, Bernard Redmont, Victor Perlo, Solomon Lischinsky, George Perazich, Harold Glasser, Allan Rosenberg, Donald Wheeler, Harry Maddoff, Charles Kramer, or Joseph Gregg.

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945, the Results of Which were Distributed to Other Government Agencies

No investigation of this individual was conducted by the F.B.I. prior to November, 1945.

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that Bernard Redmont was recruited by William Walter Remington sometime in 1943. Bentley informed Golos of the possibility of Redmont's assistance and Golos instructed Bentley to obtain Remington's assistance in getting the cooperation of Redmont. She said that Redmont subsequently met Golos in New York City. Thereafter, she met Redmont in Washington, D. C., from sometime in the Spring of 1943 until August, 1943, when he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. She advised that the information supplied by Redmont principally concerned information from cable intercepts concerning Latin America which would normally pass through the Press Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs where he was employed. (65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On January 9, 1946, Remington and Bernard Redmont were observed to attend a meeting of the American Veterans Committee in Washington, D. C. (Physical surveillance on Remington) (65-56402-466)

On April 15, 1947, William Walter Remington was interviewed by Agents of the FBI. He advised that during Bentley's contacts with him he was questioned as to his knowledge of South America. He advised her that a friend of his, Bernard Redmont, could furnish such information. Subsequently, he said he introduced Redmont to Bentley or at least arranged for such an introduction. He could not recall the details. To the best of his recollection, Redmont continued to see Bentley for some time after he, Remington, had stopped seeing her, until at least Redmont's entry into the Marine Corps in August, 1943. He said he remembered this because Redmont would talk to him casually and would mention that he had seen Bentley and that Bentley had sent regards to him. (65-56402-466)

Redmont was not interviewed until August 25, 1948, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He admitted acquaintanceship with William Remington but did not recall meeting "Johnson" through Remington or discussing her with him. He denied membership in the Communist Party.

William Walter Remington

Investigation Conducted Prior to November, 1945

Hatch Act Investigation (From March 11 to 31, 1942)

On March 11, 1942, the FBI began a Hatch Act investigation (Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, superseded by Public Law No. 644, 77th Congress) of William Walter Remington, who was employed as Associate Industrial Economist, Consumer Division, Office for Emergency Management, Office of Price Administration. The investigation was based upon the allegation that Remington and his wife were active in the organization and activities of the American Peace Mobilization, known as the American People's Mobilization, since the German invasion of Russia in June, 1941. It was also reported that Remington's wife, Anna, solicited funds for the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C., in February, 1941. Both he and his wife were reported to have been members of the Washington Cooperative Bookshop. U

The American Peace Mobilization, later known as the American People's Mobilization, was declared by the Department of Justice on July 24, 1941, to be within the scope of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, which was superseded by Public Law No. 644 of the 77th Congress. U

The American Youth Congress was declared by the Department of Justice on August 6, 1941, to be within the scope of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, which was superseded by Public Law No. 644 of the 77th Congress. U

The Washington Cooperative Bookshop Association, also known as the Washington Bookshop, was declared by the Department of Justice on May 5, 1942, to be within the scope of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, which was superseded by Public Law No. 644 of the 77th Congress. U

When Remington was interviewed at the conclusion of this investigation he stated that he had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and had attended meetings of that organization. He stated that he was sympathetic with and did research for the American Youth Congress but that he had terminated all affiliations with that organization in the fall of 1939. U (101-1185)

Allegations of Bentley

Bentley advised that she became acquainted with William Walter Remington sometime in 1942. At this time she had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Remington and Jacob Golos in New York City. She stated that shortly thereafter she contacted Remington, who was employed with the War Production Board in Washington, and contacted him in Washington from 1942 until the early part of 1944, when Remington entered the United States Navy. She said that during this time Remington furnished her 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 relating to the aircraft production field. This material was copies from reports that came into his hands through official channels. He also advised Bentley verbally concerning matters coming to his attention during the course of his official duties. Bentley stated that Remington was a dues paying Communist Party member, and that on her visits to Washington she would obtain from Remington his regular dues. She said that in 1943 Remington introduced her to Bernard Redmont, who also furnished Bentley with confidential information. U(65-56402-220)

Investigation Substantiating Bentley's Allegations

On January 9, 1946, Remington and Bernard Redmont were observed to attend a meeting of the American Veterans Committee in Washington, D. C. (Physical Surveillance on Remington) U(65-56402-466)

William Walter Remington was interviewed by FBI Agents on April 15, 1947. He stated that he had been aware that his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Moos, had been active in Communist Party circles for some time and that he believes that she is now a Communist Party member. He said through his mother-in-law he became acquainted with Joseph North, Editor of "New Masses," and he considered North to be a "very dangerous person." He said he usually met North at his mother-in-law's home when he visited her. He stated it was through Joseph North that he met Golos and Bentley in New York City. He admitted meeting Bentley in Washington on numerous occasions, usually on a street corner in the vicinity of Fifth and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, or at the Mellon Art Gallery, or in restaurants or street corners in that vicinity. He stated that he furnished Bentley with certain information about personalities connected with the War Production Board; that he had on occasions slipped scraps of paper to Bentley which he stated contained only the correct spellings of the names of the people about whom he furnished information. He denied furnishing Bentley any information regarding aircraft production or related matters. He was nonspecific regarding dates of his meetings with Bentley and believed they began in 1941 or early 1942 and continued until 1943. He said he had not seen Bentley since he entered the United States Navy. He denied membership U

Code typed

By J/14

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Attorney General

On July 23, 1941, Assistant to the Attorney General Matthew F. McGuire was furnished with a memorandum which advised that William Remington, an employee of the National Resources Planning Board, had reportedly been engaged in activities in connection with the American Peace Mobilization, an alleged Communist front organization. He was requested to advise the FBI whether an investigation should be conducted by the FBI in view of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress. (101-1185-1) α

Office for Emergency Management

On May 13, 1942, the results of the Hatch Act investigation conducted by the FBI were made available to the Office for Emergency Management. (101-1185-4)

On June 6, 1942, the Office for Emergency Management advised the FBI that the investigative report concerning Remington had been forwarded to the Office of Price Administration where Remington was then employed and that the Office of Price Administration had informed the Office for Emergency Management that it was their opinion that the evidence submitted exonerated Remington. (101-1185-5) α

DISTRIBUTION OF FBI REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND SUMMARY
MEMORANDA SUBSEQUENT TO NOVEMBER 7, 1945

Employment on November 7, 1945, and Subsequent Government Employment

On November 7, 1945, William Walter Remington was on active duty with the United States Navy in Berlin, Germany. On December 3, 1945, Remington became a staff member at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion in Washington, D. C., on loan from the United States Navy. Remington was separated from the U.S. Navy on March 19, 1946; however, he was still carried on the Navy Reserve Officers Rolls. He was discharged from the Navy Reserve on April 2, 1947. Remington was employed with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion from December 3, 1945, to March, 1947. From March 24, 1947, to March, 1948, Remington was employed as an Economist with the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President. Remington has been employed as Director of the Export Program α

Staff, Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce from March of 1948 to date. (121-6159; 65-56402-2136, 2306)

Information Furnished to White House and Attorney General

White House

On December 4, 1945, a summary (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. This summary contained the allegations of Miss Bentley concerning Soviet espionage activities in the United States Government. William Remington was mentioned in this summary as a part of this alleged Soviet espionage parallel 4 (61-3499-199)

On February 20, 1946, a summary of information (entitled, "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, the White House. Remington was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. 4 (61-3499-225)

By letter dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled, "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Remington was prominently mentioned, was made available to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President. The information on Remington in this summary covered his suspected connection with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau as of that date based on these allegations. A copy of this summary was also made available to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, by letter dated March 13, 1946. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. 4 (65-56402-573, 655)

On July 21, 1946, the Attorney General discussed with the President a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government") dated February 21, 1946, which was furnished to the Attorney General on February 23, 1946. This summary contained information regarding persons alleged by Bentley to be engaged in Soviet espionage who were on February 21, 1946, employed in the United States Government. (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295, 296) 4

A summary (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") dated July 25, 1946, was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. William Remington was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. U (100-345686-1)

By letter dated December 16, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated October 21, 1946, containing Bentley's allegations regarding Remington and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations was made available to George Allen, Presidential Advisor U (65-56402-1817)

Attorney General

On December 4, 1946, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Attorney General. This summary contained Miss Bentley's allegations concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government and mentioned the name of William Remington. U (100-7826-39)

By memorandum dated February 21, 1946, the Attorney General was furnished with a summary memorandum (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, concerning the persons named by Bentley who were engaged in Soviet espionage and who were at that time employed in the United States Government. Remington was included in this summary. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. U (65-56402-490; 61-3499-295,296)

By memorandum dated February 25, 1946, a summary (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") dated February 21, 1946, wherein Remington was prominently mentioned, was made available to the Attorney General. The information on Remington included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley, and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. This summary was discussed by the Attorney General with the President on July 24, 1946. U (65-56402-573; 61-3499-295,296)

A summary of information (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. Remington was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. This summary was discussed with the President by the Attorney General on July 24, 1946. (61-3499-295,296) U

A summary dated July 25, 1946, (entitled "Soviet Activities in the United States") was furnished to the Attorney General by memorandum dated July 25, 1946, pursuant to a request made of the Attorney General by Clark M. Clifford, Special Counsel to the President. Under the heading "Government Underground," Bentley's allegations were summarized, naming principal subjects employed in the United States Government who were engaged in Soviet espionage. Remington's name was included in this group. This summary was for the President's use in connection with the Paris conference on July 29, 1946. (100-345686-1) U

By memorandum dated November 27, 1946, a summary dated October 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") containing Bentley's allegations regarding Remington and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations was made available to the Attorney General. A copy of this summary was also made available to A. Devitt Vanech, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, by memorandum dated December 6, 1946, and to T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General, by memorandum dated July 23, 1947, (2 copies); and one copy was personally delivered to Mr. Quinn on August 7, 1947. (65-55402-1756,1837,2693,2727) U

On May 6, 1948, by memorandum to the Attorney General the FBI advised that a loyalty form on Remington had been received at the Bureau. The Attorney General was advised further for his information that a full field investigation under the loyalty program was being conducted due to Remington's alleged Soviet espionage activities. The Attorney General was reminded that Remington was one of several individuals identified by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent (Elizabeth Bentley) as being engaged in Soviet espionage. (121-6159-62) U

Information Furnished to Employing Agencies

Navy Department

On December 7, 1945, a summary (entitled "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated November 27, 1945, was furnished to the Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal. This summary contained Miss Bentley's allegations concerning Soviet espionage in the United States Government and mentioned the name of William Remington. This summary was personally delivered to Major Mathias F. Correa, U.S.M.C.R., Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, by Assistant Director D. M. Ladd on that date for Secretary of the Navy Forrestal. U (61-3499-197, 200)

A summary of information (captioned "Soviet Espionage in the United States") dated December 12, 1945, containing information concerning the allegations of Bentley was furnished to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, by letter dated February 20, 1946. Remington was named in this summary by Bentley as a member of a Soviet espionage parallel operating in agencies of the United States Government. U (61-3499-225)

By letter dated March 13, 1946, a summary dated February 21, 1946, (entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the U. S. Government") wherein Remington was prominently mentioned, was made available to Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. The information on Remington included in this summary covered his suspected connections with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley and the results of the investigation conducted by this Bureau, as of that date, based on these allegations. U (65-56402-655)

On March 12, 1947, Captain Sabalot of the Office of Naval Intelligence, was furnished information concerning Remington's background, reported Communist activities and his suspected connections, with Soviet espionage as alleged by Bentley. U (65-56402-2136)

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion

Executive Office of the President

On December 23, 1946, two Special Agents of the FBI (Ralph R. Roach and Floyd L. Jones) pursuant to the request of Mr. John R. Steelman, The U

Assistant to the President, called upon Mr. Steelman at the White House and furnished him orally information from the files of the FBI concerning William Walter Remington. Previously, Mr. Steelman had requested the FBI to supply him with information available in its files on Remington 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. U

These Agents advised Mr. Steelman concerning Remington's background and the information that had been furnished to the FBI by a reliable informant (Elizabeth 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 during the period 1942-1944. This information, according to the informant, 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 the FBI's informant, Remington introduced another Government employee (Bernard S. Redmont) to the informant, whom she thereafter contacted for confidential information. Mr. Steelman was advised that, according to the informant, Remington was a dues paying member of the Communist Party during the period he was employed for the War Production Board. Information concerning Remington's association with individuals of Communist sympathies and his past affiliation with Communist front groups was also made available to Mr. Steelman. U

Upon receipt of this information Mr. Steelman advised that he did not intend transferring Remington to the White House payroll 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 the FBI for his information. Mr. Steelman advised that in view of the nature of the information supplied by the FBI he did not feel it advisable to fire Remington outright but rather would permit him to remain with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion until it was liquidated, thus disposing of him. U

The Agents who called upon Mr. Steelman did not recommend or make any inference to him as to what action he should take concerning Remington based on the information they furnished to him. U (65-56402-2097X, 2097X1)

On January 24, 1947, while Remington was still employed by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Mr. John R. Steelman informed Mr. Ralph Roach of the Bureau that he had learned that Remington was either U

employed or was making application for employment at the Commerce Department where if hired he would hold a responsible position. Mr. Steelman inquired as to whether or not it would be possible for him to supply the information concerning Remington to the Secretary of Commerce that had been given to him (Steelman) by the Bureau. He was advised that since the information was only furnished to him orally it would probably be proper for the Secretary of Commerce to make a request of the Bureau for information on Remington. Mr. Steelman agreed that this would be the best procedure and that he intended to tell Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman that it may be well for him to contact the Bureau before passing upon the employment of Remington. (U)
(65-56402-1997)

Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President

From March, 1947, until March, 1948, Remington was employed as an Economist with the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President. (U)
(121-6159)

On March 21, 1947, when the FBI learned of the possible appointment of William Walter Remington with the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President, an Agent of the FBI (Ralph R. Roach) again contacted Mr. John R. Steelman, The Assistant to the President, and reminded him of the conversation had with him on December 23, 1946, by two FBI Agents (Ralph R. Roach and Floyd L. Jones) with respect to Remington. The Agent told Mr. Steelman that information had been received by the FBI that Remington was being considered for employment with the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President. On this occasion no recommendation or comment was made by the Agent as to what action Mr. Steelman should take concerning Remington. (U)
(65-56402-2456)

Department of Commerce

Remington has been employed as Director of Export Program Staff, Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, from March, 1948, to date. (121-6159-1)

On January 24, 1947, an Agent of the FBI (Ralph R. Roach) was informed by Mr. John R. Steelman, The Assistant to the President, that he had learned that William Walter Remington was either employed by or was making application for employment at the Department of Commerce where he would hold, if hired, a responsible position. Mr. Steelman inquired as to whether or not it would be proper for him to supply to the Secretary of Commerce the information given to him previously by the FBI concerning Remington on December 23, 1946. Mr. Steelman was advised that in view of the fact that the information was given (U)

to him orally it would probably be best for the Secretary of Commerce to make a request of the FBI for information on Remington. Mr. Steelman said he felt this would be the best procedure and that he intended to tell Secretary of Commerce Harriman that it may be well for Harriman to contact the FBI before passing on the employment of Remington. There is no indication that Mr. Harriman made such a request. U (65-56402-1997)

It should be noted that Remington did not obtain his employment with the Commerce Department until March, 1948. U

On April 8, 1948, the Washington Field Office advised that Remington had written a letter to that office dated March 16, 1948, advising that he had been transferred from the Council of Economic Advisors to the Department of Commerce. U (65-56402-3249X)

On May 6, 1948, by memorandum to the Attorney General, the FBI advised that a loyalty form on Remington had been received at the Bureau. The Attorney General was advised further for his information that a full field investigation under the Loyalty Program was being conducted due to Remington's alleged Soviet espionage activities. The Attorney General was reminded that Remington was one of several individuals identified by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent (Elizabeth Bentley) as being engaged in espionage for the Soviet Union. U (121-6159-62)

An investigation of Remington under Executive Order #9835 was instituted by the FBI on May 8, 1948. On May 7, 1948, a copy of Remington's loyalty form was returned to the Civil Service Commission under established procedure in connection with Executive Order #9835. This form contained the information that the files of the FBI revealed information concerning the employee bringing the employee within the purview of Executive Order #9835 and that an investigation was being conducted. U (121-6159-1)

On May 12, 1948, Inspector Howard B. Fletcher, pursuant to instructions from Mr. Tamm, communicated with Under-Secretary Foster of the Department of Commerce, who had called with reference to this matter. Foster had informed Mr. Tamm that the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Sawyer, had been advised of this loyalty investigation by the Attorney General. U

On the afternoon of May 12, 1948, Inspector Fletcher met with Secretary of Commerce Sawyer and Sawyer exhibited to Mr. Fletcher an exact copy of the Bureau's memorandum addressed to the Attorney General dated May 6, 1948. Mr. Sawyer said he wished to be advised as to the information contained in the files of the FBI concerning Remington. U (121-6159-35)

Mr. Fletcher orally advised Mr. Sawyer at that time of the following information concerning Remington: U

Mr. Sawyer was advised that Remington was a graduate of Dartmouth College and held a degree from Columbia University. that he was married but was reported to be separated from his wife; that a reliable informant of the Bureau (Elizabeth Bentley) had confessed played a part in a Soviet espionage circle and that this informant had stated that she had contacted Remington in behalf of this espionage set up; that she had met Remington in 1942 and had thereafter contacted him until 1944 when Remington entered the Navy with the rank of ensign; that the informant alleged that Remington had furnished information concerning aircraft production which he had obtained by reason of the performance of his official duties in the War Production Board; and that the informant claimed she had collected from Remington his Communist Party dues. U

Inspector Fletcher further advised Mr. Sawyer that Remington, upon entering the Navy had told the Naval authorities that he had been a member of or was associated with the American Youth Congress, the American Peace Mobilization, and the Washington Cooperative Bookshop, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835. Mr. Sawyer was advised that Remington denied being a member of the Communist Party when interviewed by Bureau Agents in April, 1947, but that he believed his mother-in-law is a member of the Party. Mr. Sawyer was told that the allegations of the informant had been investigated and that when Remington was interviewed he admitted meeting the informant in a restaurant in New York City and thereafter admitted contacts with the informant in Washington, D. C., on various street corners. U

Mr. Sawyer was further advised that Remington admitted during the interview that he had given information to the informant concerning personalities of the War Production Board; that Remington had denied paying the informant any Communist Party dues, stating that he had furnished the informant on various occasions a nickel or a dime for copies of the "Daily Worker" and a sum up to \$1.00. Mr. Sawyer was advised that these were the highlights of the allegations against Remington and the results of the investigation, and that the loyalty investigation was receiving the Bureau's attention and would be given as prompt investigative attention as possible U (121-6159-35)

On June 12, 1948, the U. S. Civil Service Commission was furnished the results of the investigation of Remington conducted by the FBI under Executive Order No. 9835 for transfer to the Department of Commerce under established procedure. The reports in this investigation included Remington's reported Communist activities, suspected connection with Soviet espionage, and other information developed under Executive Order No. 9835. U (121-6159)

Courtland J. Jones, Washington, D. C., 11/18/47; Furnished to Attorney General 1/7/48 - (ibid 3028)

Francis D. O'Brien, New York, 8/31/48; Furnished to Attorney General 9/1/48, and to Alexander M. Campbell, Acting Assistant Attorney General

It was noted that on February 4, 1947, a memorandum was directed to Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle, advising that as a result of a conference had between him and a Bureau official (E. A. Tamm) on January 22, 1947, it was decided that in view of publicity stemming from a source in or near the Department which accurately related the background in this case and predicated the Department's contemplated course of action in connection with it, investigative reports would not be furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department because of the possibility that some of the material contained in them would be publicized. In this memorandum it was indicated to Mr. Caudle that at the time of the conference on January 22, 1947, he was in agreement with this proposition. (65-56402-1933,2016)

The investigative reports in this case, however, were reviewed by Mr. T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Criminal Division, and Mr. T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, as reflected in a memorandum to the Attorney General dated February 25, 1947. At that time the Attorney General was advised that Mr. Donegan had orally advised the FBI on February 21, 1947, of the Attorney General's proposal that the facts in this case be reviewed with Mr. Quinn and, accordingly, instructions were given by the FBI to its New York Office to furnish copies of all investigative reports to Mr. Donegan and Mr. Quinn for their review. (65-56402-2062)

Interviews Conducted at Direction of Attorney General

By memorandum dated March 25, 1947, Douglas W. McGregor, The Assistant to the Attorney General, instructed that individuals involved in this case who were at that time employed by the United States Government be interviewed. (65-56402-2304)

By memorandum dated April 4, 1947, Mr. McGregor was advised that the following individuals were then employed in agencies of the United States Government as follows:

[redacted] - U. S. Treasury Department, Shanghai, China;
[redacted] - U. S. Treasury Department, presently out of the country;

[redacted] - U. S. Treasury Department;
[redacted] - U. S. Department of Commerce;
[redacted] - U. S. Department of State;

William Walter Remington - Economic Advisory Council,
Executive Offices of the President;

[redacted] - U. S. Treasury Department

[redacted] was also informed that unless he advised to the contrary,

from Tuesday through Thursday of each week from 11:00 A. M.
It should be noted that the Grand Jury did not remain in con-
session. (65-56402-2598)

(c)

Cards made: mod

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

William Walter Remington appeared before the investigating subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures on July 31, August 2 and 3, 1948. On these occasions he denied Miss Bentley's charges that he was a Communist Party member who had turned over war-time secrets to her. He did acknowledge that he was associated with Communist sympathizers at Columbia University after graduating from Dartmouth. He also said that he had come to know Joseph North, then editor of "New Masses," through his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Moe, described by him as a Communist Party member. North in turn, he said, had introduced him to a "writer" named Jacob Golos, through whom he met "Helen Johnson, a newspaperwoman," now known to him to be Miss Bentley. He said the information he gave her while he was employed by the War Production Board was not secret but public material available to any researcher. He admitted giving her such information at meetings in a park or a cafe but said he was young and naive and did not realize it was a preposterous procedure. He said he did pay some \$30 to Miss Bentley, not for "Communist Party dues" as she alleged, but as a contribution to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Remington also declared he once lent her \$1 and that he had paid her several times for copies of the "Daily Worker" which she insisted he take along with him. 4

Cards made:mod

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

File No: 65-16402
See 147

Re: Liam Remington

Date: 11-18
(month/year)

[illegible]

9:40 PM
M.A.
WAG

Handwritten signature/initials

NOV 11-12-48
TELETYPE

Handwritten signatures: W. L. ...
R. ...

CONF TWO STATIONS

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 35

12 5-33

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

GREGORY, ESP-R. AT REQUEST OF THOMAS J. DONEGAN, ELIZABETH BENTLEY WAS CONTACTED TO ASCERTAIN IF SHE INTENDS TO COMPLY WITH REQUEST OF LOYALTY REVIEW BOARD THAT SHE APPEAR IN WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO NEXT, FOR BOARD HEARING ON REMINGTON APPEAL. SHE STATED THAT SHE IS INFORMING BOARD BY LETTER THIS WEEK THAT SHE CANNOT APPEAR ON THAT DATE BECAUSE SHE HAS LECTURE ENGAGEMENT IN ROCHESTER, NY, SAME DATE. IS FURTHER INFORMING BOARD SHE IS OF OPINION SHE HAS ALREADY GIVEN TO THIS BUREAU AND TO FERGUSON AND THOMAS COMMITTEES ALL INFO IN HER POSSESSION RE REMINGTON, THAT RECORD OF HER TESTIMONY SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT, AND THAT SHE HAS NO DESIRE TO ENGAGE IN WHAT UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD BE ANOTHER ACRIMONIOUS HEARING. SHE INDICATED SHE PROBABLY WOULD REFUSE TO APPEAR BEFORE BOARD FOR THOSE REASONS AND REMARKED THAT BOARD HAS NO POWER TO SUBPOENA. DONEGAN ADVISED. GJ WILL MEET NOVEMBER SIXTEEN NEXT THOUGH NO WITNESSES SCHEDULED TO BE NOTED THAT TERM OF GJ WILL EXPIRE DECEMBER SIXTEEN NEXT AND CANNOT BE EXTENDED.

264
SCHEIDT
61 NOV 30 1948

RECORDED - 102
19 NOV 18 1948
5642325

EX-71

File 6
70 COPIES WFO

cc Jones

HOLD FOR CONF WITH BOSTON PLS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NY FILE NO. 65-14603 MEMO

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT

NEW YORK

DATE WHEN MADE

11/29/48

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

10/13; 11/23/48

REPORT MADE BY

JOSEPH M. KELLY

CHARACTER OF CASE

ESPIONAGE - R

TITLE

GREGORY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Summary of Grand Jury activities from September 14, 1948 to November 23, 1948 set out.

REFERENCE

DETAILS

Edmund Scheidt
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau
- 2 - Washington Field (100-17493)
- 3 - New York

62 FEB 7 1949

RECEIVED

INDEXED

before the Grand Jury.

It is to be noted that New York City newspapers, in their editions of November 12 and November 13, 1948, carried stories that RICHARD G. GREEN, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, an attorney for W. B. REMINGTON, had reported to the U. S. District Court, Southern District, New York, that ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a defendant in the \$100,000.00 libel and slander action brought by REMINGTON, could not be located. Extensive publicity appeared in metropolitan New York newspapers on November 16, 1948 concerning the conversion of BENTLEY by MONSIGNOR FULTON J. SHEEN to the Catholic faith. Her whereabouts continue to be known to the New York Division.

- P E N D I N G -

NY-65-14603

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, N. Y.

This matter is receiving continuous attention and leads are set out by teletype and letter for immediate coverage by auxiliary offices.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

February 1, 1949

Memorandum for the Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I have your memorandum of January 17th, discussing the editorial in the Sioux Falls, South Dakota paper.

I think the Department (FBI) did an excellent job with reference to circularizing the agencies of the government concerning data of a derogatory nature on their employees that came to our attention. Of course in that connection we merely gathered the facts and passed the information on to the Department involved. I think the loyalty program will take care of the situation you point out, such as the Remington case. In fact, the loyalty program had already caught up with Mr. Remington before any public disclosure was made concerning his activity with Miss Bentley. Mr. Hiss had resigned before the program was effected.

As to your statement concerning the Treasury Department (Glasser, Perlo, et al) my recollection is that you and I, with the then Secretary of the Treasury, in March, 1946, at a luncheon discussed at length the policy to follow regarding resignation of those named by Miss Bentley. You will recall that Mr. White had just been confirmed by the Senate, and the Secretary was asking our advice as to whether or not the President should sign the commission. The three of us agreed that he should, and that Mr. White should be isolated along with the others mentioned in the memorandum dated December 12, 1945. This was at the height of the investigation.

Thereafter, the Under Secretary of the Treasury (Foley), called and talked to me and to Mr. Vanech several times, requesting that we furnish them all information on the employees. While we had furnished the Treasury with the initial memorandum of December 12th, we thought it advisable to withhold basic data on each of the employees.

DEFERRED RECORDING

65-56402-3730

RECEIVED FEB 26 1949

1347
On January 27, 1949, you recommended (1) investigation by FBI be discontinued, (2) a Grand Jury not be empaneled to hear the witnesses, and (3) basic data concerning employees be furnished to be respective departments "as a possible means of concluding this case." We then furnished summaries of each of the people in the Treasury Department to that agency, and it proceeded to take the action it thought proper. Hence, some of the Treasury employees mentioned by Miss Bentley were held in their positions temporarily pending our furnishing basic data.

As to the failure of the special grand jury to make a report of its findings, we urged it to do so, and I am sure that Mr. Donegan made every effort to obtain a presentment. He advised me that the grand jury refused to make a presentment and that Judge Clancy had always refused to receive one.

You will remember that in the Summer and Fall, 1948 I often publicly stressed the intensive investigations of Communism that we had been and were conducting. I particularly pointed out the Bentley investigation as being most complete.

The reaction now, from the letters and comments I have seen and heard, is that my claims were highly exaggerated for we failed to find the documents and microfilms subsequently produced by Chambers through the civil suit and the Committee.

In talking to the attorneys in the case, they tell me that the depositions were called to our attention on November 19th. No action was taken until the 24th, and neither Hiss nor Chambers was interviewed until after December 1st.

I know that you, too, regret the embarrassment we have suffered by the discovery of this new evidence through the civil deposition and the Un-American Committee rather than by the Department.


Attorney General

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

File No: 65-16402
Sec. 148

Re: Um Bernerstein

Date: _____
(month/year)

[illegible]

SAC, New York

October 17, 1950

Director, FBI

GREGORY

ESPIONAGE - R

Reur tel October 16, 1950, wherein you report information concerning a contact between Elizabeth T. Bentley and agents of your office on October 12, last.

Obviously information furnished by Bentley concerning her association with Brunini should have been reported to the Bureau immediately. It should have been apparent that this association between Bentley and Brunini, the Foreman of the Grand Jury before which Bentley testified and which indicted William Walter Remington, was one which would most certainly react adversely if the information became known to the general public. Agents of the New York Office are correct in not furnishing advice to Bentley or to anyone else who requests such as was indicated in your referenced teletype.

You are requested to call this matter to the personal attention of the agents who handled Bentley and you should be particularly alert that matters such as this are promptly reported to the Bureau in the future.

G. I. R. - 7

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 16 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASH FROM NEW YORK

18A

16

10-04 P

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ATTN. MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN

*Emilio Brunini
Re Remington*

Handwritten signature

GREGORY, ESP-R. RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR L. L. LAUGHLIN TO ASAC W. M. WHELAN IN THE MATTER OF SAAG T. J. DONEGAN-S CALL TO ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR D. M. LADD ABOUT BRUNINI-S COLLABORATION WITH BENTLEY ON HER NEW BOOK. SAAG DONEGAN ADVISED ASAC WHELAN THAT HE HAD CALLED THE BUREAU AND REPORTED THAT BRUNINI HAD ADVISED HIM TODAY THAT HE /BRUNINI/ HAD BEEN COLLABORATING WITH MISS BENTLEY IN THE WRITING OF HER NEW BOOK AND THAT MISS BENTLEY AND THE PUBLISHERS OF THE BOOK WERE RECOMMENDING THAT BRUNINI RECEIVE THE REGULAR PUBLISHER-S FEE TO WHICH A COLLABORATOR IS ENTITLED. BRUNINI FURTHER ADVISED MR. DONEGAN THAT HE ASSISTED MISS BENTLEY IN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS WITH THIS PARTICULAR PUBLISHER TO PUBLISH THE BOOK. HE FURTHER STATED TO MR. DONEGAN THAT BENTLEY HAD ADVISED HIM SHE HAD DISCUSSED WITH THE FBI WHETHER OR NOT IT WAS OKAY FOR BRUNINI TO COLLABORATE WITH HER AND FOR HIM TO RECEIVE FEES AS A RESULT THEREOF AND THE FBI HAD ADVISED HER IT WAS OKAY. BRUNINI FURTHER STATED TO MR. DONEGAN THAT BENTLEY SAID SHE WOULD PREFER THAT HE, BRUNINI, NOT

END OF PAGE ONE

Handwritten notes:
The record was reviewed in connection with the Rosenberg Case and is unclassified
1913 m/les 5/11/78

Handwritten: A4B

Handwritten: 1-435-18

Handwritten: 3854

PAGE TWO

DISCUSS THIS MATTER WITH SAAG T. J. DONEGAN. MR. DONEGAN ADVISED THAT BRUNINI CONTACTED HIM TODAY SEEKING LEGAL ADVISE AS TO THE PROPRIETY OF HIS RECEIVING SUCH FEES, BUT HE ASSURED DONEGAN THAT HE, BRUNINI, HAD NO CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH EITHER MISS BENTLEY OR THE PUBLISHER. SAS T. G. SPENCER AND J. J. DANAHY INTERVIEWED BENTLEY ON OCT. TWELVE LAST IN THE REGULAR COURSE OF PENDING INVESTIGATIONS ON REMINGTON AND BROTHMAN. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE INTERVIEW, MISS BENTLEY WAS ASKED WHETHER OR NOT HER BOOK HAD BEEN COMPLETED AND SHE RELATED SHE HAD ABOUT TEN OR FIFTEEN MORE PAGES TO WRITE AND THAT SHE WOULD FURNISH THIS OFFICE WITH A COPY AS SOON AS THE PUBLISHER HAD RECEIVED THE ENTIRE STORY. AT THAT TIME SHE STATED IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO HAVE THE BOOK READ FOR GRAMMATICAL SETUP AND FOR ANY LIBELOUS STATEMENTS THAT MIGHT BE CONTAINED THEREIN AND STATED THAT, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROOFREADING OF THE BOOK, THIS JOB WAS GOING TO BE DONE BY BRUNINI. SHE RELATED TO AGENTS THAT BRUNINI WAS A LITTLE CONCERNED ABOUT ACCEPTING THE JOB OF

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

PROOFREADING THE BOOK IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT HE HAD BEEN THE FORE-
MAN OF THE GJ BEFORE WHICH MISS BENTLEY TESTIFIED AND WHICH GRAND
JURY INDICTED REMINGTON. SHE SOUGHT AGENTS ADVISE AS TO WHETHER
OR NOT BRUNINI COULD DO THIS WITH PROPRIETY AND AS USUAL WHENEVER
MISS BENTLEY HAS SOUGHT ADVISE FROM AGENTS, SHE WAS GIVEN NONE.
MISS BENTLEY DID NOT INDICATE THEN OR AT ANY PREVIOUS TIME THAT SHE
HAD BEEN COLLABORATING WITH ANYONE IN THE WRITING OF THIS BOOK.
THIS PARTICULAR FACT WAS NOT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN VIEW OF THE
FACT THAT BRUNINI IS KNOWN BY THE AGENTS WHO INTERVIEWED MISS BENTLEY
TO BE AN OFFICER IN THE CATHOLIC POETRY SOCIETY AND, IT WOULD, THERE-
FORE, APPEAR THAT HE WAS BEING UTILIZED NOT FOR HIS KNOWLEDGE GAINED
BEFORE THE GRAND JURY, BUT FOR HIS KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY IN REVIEWING
BOOKS AND GAINED BY WORKING IN THE LITERARY FIELD. THE AGENTS
REPORT THAT, ON THIS INTERVIEW, BENTLEY DID NOT MENTION ANYTHING
ABOUT FEES TO BE RECEIVED BY BRUNINI.

HOLD

1. ~~It~~ should have been reported
2. Bentley nor anyone else should be advised by
3. This questioning for money by witnesses & even

Remington of G. I. will certainly not
adversely affect business publishing.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 10/17/50

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : Att. Mr. L. L. LAUGHLIN
SAC, New York
SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau's information is memorandum delivered to me by messenger today from SAAG Thomas J. Donegan.

REC-38
1. (1)
WMB:MFB

53 NOV 20

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-89

RECORDED
EX-89

59 NOV 24 1950

12-1

OCT 27/1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASH FROM NEW YORK

22 A

26

11-50 P

DIRECTOR

URGENT

~~No lead on Remington and Brothman cases and is unclassified, 4913 articles 5/1/78~~

ATT..... INSPECTOR CARL HENNRICH

G.I.R.-7

Press 4-1
A5B

RE GREGORY, ESP - R. RE TEL CALL BETWEEN ASAC WHELAN AND INSPECTOR HENNRICH, OCT. TWENTY SIX, NINETEEN FIFTY. ELIZABETH BENTLEY, FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE ON OCT. TWENTY FIVE, FIFTY WITH SAAG DONEGAN AND USA SAYPOL IN WHICH AMONG OTHER THINGS SHE REQUESTED PERMISSION TO MAKE PUBLIC APPEARANCES PRIOR TO THE TRIALS OF THE REMINGTON AND BROTHMAN CASES AND IN WHICH SHE WAS ADVISED BY DONEGAN AND SAYPOL TO CLEAR WITH THEM PRIOR TO ACCEPTING ANY SPEECHES, CONTACTED THE NYO AND FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO. BENTLEY STATED THAT ON OCT. FIFTEEN, FIFTY SHE HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH MISS DORIS STEVENS WHO IS ALSO KNOWN AS MRS. JONATHAN MITCHELL. MISS STEVENS IS A PROMINENT FEMINIST CLUB WOMAN AND WRITER. BENTLEY TOLD MISS STEVENS ABOUT BENTLEY-S CONNECTION WITH ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. ACCORDING TO BENTLEY, SHE TOLD THIS STORY IN GENERAL TERMS BUT DID STATE THE MANNER IN WHICH SHE HAD MET BROTHMAN AND THE TYPE OF WORK BROTHMAN WAS DOING ON AN ESPIONAGE LEVEL. BENTLEY STATED SHE FELT THAT SHE MADE A RATHER GRAVE MISTAKE IN MAKING THIS INFO AVAILABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.... MISS STEVENS HAS RECENTLY REPRESENTED

Encl (Remington)

100-425-1

EBECCA WEST, A WELL KNOWN BRITISH NOVELIST WHO IS GATHERING

ND OF PAGE ONE

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NOV 3 1950

02-3861

53

58 NOV 29 1950

EX-33

25

PAGE TWO

INFO ON AMERICAN ESPIONAGE CASES FOR THE INCLUSION IN A REVISED EDITION OF A RECENT BOOK PUBLISHED BY REBECCA WEST CONCERNING TRAITORS IN ENGLAND. BENTLEY EXPRESSED THE FEAR THAT MISS STEVENS MIGHT RELAY THIS INFO TO REBECCA WEST AND IT MIGHT BE INCLUDED IN REBECCA WEST-S REVISED BOOK PRIOR TO THE TRIAL OF THE BROTHMAN CASE. FOR THE INFO OF THE BUREAU, MISS STEVENS HAS BEEN MOST COOPERATIVE WITH THE NYO DURING THE INVESTIGATION OF ALGER HISS AND WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. RECENTLY MISS STEVENS HAS SOLICITED THE ASSISTANCE OF THIS OFFICE TO PROCURE FOR HER PRESS RELEASES ISSUED BY THE BUREAU ON THE GOLD, GREENGLASS AND RELATED ESPIONAGE CASES ARISING FROM THE FUCHS CASE. AT THAT TIME MISS STEVENS WAS ADVISED THAT SUCH RELEASES HAD BEEN MADE BY THE BUREAU AT WASHINGTON AND THAT SHE SHOULD PROPERLY DIRECT HER REQUEST FOR THIS INFO TO THE BUREAU. AS A MATTER OF COOPERATION, OCT. SEVENTEEN, FIFTY, A LETTER WAS DIRECTED TO THE BUREAU CAPTIONED "DORIS STEVENS, INFO CONCERNING, ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR L. B. NICHOLS". IN THIS LETTER THE NATURE OF MISS STEVENS REQUEST WAS OUTLINED AND THE BUREAU WAS ADVISED OF HER IDENTITY AND THE FACT THAT SHE MIGHT WRITE TO

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

THE BUREAU FOR THESE PRESS RELEASES. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REFERENCED TELEPHONE CALL AND UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAU, ON OCT TWENTY SEVEN, NINETEEN FIFTY THE FACTS SET FORTH ABOVE WILL BE CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF SAAG DONEGAN FOR HIS INFO AND WHAT-EVER ACTION HE MIGHT DESIRE TO TAKE IN THIS MATTER.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

CC: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 4, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

RE: PAYMENT TO ELIZABETH BENTLEY OF \$2000.00
BY ANATOLI GROMOV

Rebulet 12/14/50 regarding the above-mentioned caption.

In May of 1945, BENTLEY saw, for the last time, her contact JACK (JOSEPH KATZ). Just prior to this last meeting JACK introduced her to the contact she had then known only as AL but who subsequently was definitely identified as ANATOLI GROMOV, the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington.

In subsequent meetings with GROMOV, the latter made overtures of buying BENTLEY a fur coat, suggested that she quit her job and take a vacation, offered to supply her with an air conditioning unit when she complained of the summer heat, and on almost all of the occasions of her meetings with him, after the initial one, mentioned his willingness to set her up in a small business to be financed by him which would be located outside of New York City and perhaps in Philadelphia or Washington. MISS BENTLEY'S recollection was that they had some conversations about setting up a small hat or dress shop for this purpose.

In October of 1945, BENTLEY saw GROMOV by prearrangement and at this time he handed her \$2000.00 in \$20.00 bills, and at the time he gave her the money he stated there were "no strings attached." It was BENTLEY'S impression at this time that this payment to her was for her past activities in connection with the Russians, as well as an attempt on the part of GROMOV to secure her good will.

On November 16, 1945, while MISS BENTLEY was being interrogated by SAS THOMAS G. SPENCER and JOSEPH M. KELLY in the Prince George Hotel in New York City, she mentioned the facts as related above, as well, of course, as other information during this rather extended interview. At the conclusion of this interview on November 16th, arrangements were made for the continuance of the interview on the morning of November 17, 1945, at the same hotel. Immediately upon MISS BENTLEY'S entering the room on this occasion, even before she took off her coat and hat,

TGS:EMD

65-14603

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134-435-V

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Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-14603

she opened up her purse, took out an envelope, threw it on the bed and stated, "Here's some Moscow gold." MISS BENTLEY was informed that the FBI would take possession of this money and although no offer was made to give her a receipt for same she did not in fact request one. Thereafter, the money was taken to the New York Office and subsequently placed in the safe-deposit box that is maintained by the New York Office at the Park Row Branch of the Manufacturers Trust Company. The money still remains in this safe-deposit box.

In so far as the final disposition of this money is concerned, it appears that only two possibilities exist: (1) that it be considered as espionage money as a result of MISS BENTLEY'S activities with the Russians, and in that event it in all probability would have to be turned over to the Treasury Department; and (2) the other solution would, of course, be to have this money returned to MISS BENTLEY. In view of the fact that MISS BENTLEY was recently a witness in the ABRAHAM BROTHMAN case and is scheduled to appear as a Government witness in the current trial of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, this matter was discussed on a confidential basis with Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. DONEGAN. MR. DONEGAN stated that in his opinion this matter should remain "in status quo" until such time as the REMINGTON case has finally been resolved. He stated that any attempt at this time to establish the ownership of these funds might lead to some embarrassment. He stated that he was of the definite opinion that some decision would have to be made in so far as these funds are concerned but indicated that it might be well not to consider this until the final disposition of the REMINGTON case has been effected.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that since 1945 the services of MISS BENTLEY as a witness and as a highly placed informant have been utilized by this office and also by the Chicago Office during the six-month period she resided in that City. During this time she has not been paid for her

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-14603

services, with the exception of a Christmas gift that was given to her this year and the reimbursement to her in the amount of \$25.00 during the preparation of the REMINGTON and BROTHMAN cases when MISS BENTLEY was in Westport, Connecticut, writing her book. During the time she has been interviewed by Agents of this office she has on two or three occasions inquired into what disposition would eventually be made of this money. She was informed on all these occasions that this was a matter that would have to be decided sometime in the future and, of course, no definite commitment was made to her regarding these funds.

MISS BENTLEY'S financial condition at the present time is satisfactory in that all of her living expenses are being paid for by her publisher through January of 1951. Thereafter, her financial condition will depend on the way in which her book is received by the public. If it is not well received, she, of course, will have to obtain some employment to maintain herself as she has no savings or independent income. It, of course, would be a nice gesture if this money could be returned to her; however, this cannot be recommended by this office in view of the circumstances surrounding the manner in which she obtained this money, particularly the fact that it was MISS BENTLEY'S impression that this was payment to her for espionage activities she had participated in on behalf of the Soviets.

In view of MR. DONEGAN'S comments, it is not believed that any decision should be reached as to the disposition of these funds until the final disposition of the REMINGTON case, and at that time the comments of MR. DONEGAN, as well as of this office, will be forwarded to the Bureau.

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

File No: 65-56402
32-149

Re: Sam Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON
 FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: February 27, 1950

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
 Espionage R

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 ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Holmes ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

With reference to the attached wire from New York City regarding Elizabeth Bentley, concerning Drew Pearson's column on February 8, 1950, stating that Mr. Hoover had called her sensational disclosures premature, I advised Mr. Belmont Saturday, February 25, that Miss Bentley should be informed the Director had never made such a statement.

I told Belmont that the Agent contacting her should then speculate on his own that undoubtedly Pearson was referring to the leaks which came out of the Grand Jury and to the fact that nothing had happened which might otherwise have been different had the leaks not occurred prematurely.

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Ladd

1 ENCL

RECORDED - 136

MAR 1 1950

2

53 MAR 15 1950

136-56402-383

FEB 24 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF TWO STNS

WASHINGTON 30 AND CHICAGO 2 FROM NEW YORK 24 6-18P

DIRECTOR AND SAC ...U R G E N T...

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ESP R. ELIZABETH BENTLEY TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED AN AGENT OF THIS DIVISION ON THE NIGHT OF FEB. TWENTY THIRD, FIFTY, TO ADVISE THAT AS A RESULT OF A PRE-TRIAL EXAM IN THE LIBEL SUIT BROUGHT AGAINST HER BY WILLIAM REMINGTON SHE HAD DECIDED TO RESIGN HER POSITION AT MUNDELEIN COLLEGE, CHICAGO, TO SPARE THAT COLLEGE ANY POSSIBLE UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY WHICH MIGHT RESULT FROM THE LIBEL TRIAL. BENTLEY STATED THAT SHE BELIEVED ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS MIGHT REPRESENT REMINGTON IN THE LIBEL ACTION. BENTLEY INTENDS TO REMAIN IN NY APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK AND THEN RETURN TO CHICAGO, AND ON MARCH TENTH COME TO NY TO TAKE UP PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY. BENTLEYS PRINCIPAL REASON FOR CALLING WAS AN ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE A PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR. HER REASON FOR DESIRING AN INTERVIEW WAS AN ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED IN DREW PEARSONS COLUMN, THE WASHINGTON MERRY GO ROUND, ON FEB. EIGHTH, FIFTY, WHICH ATTRIBUTED TO THE DIRECTOR THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. "HOOVER CALLED ELIZABETH BENTLEYS SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES OF TWO YEARS AGO PREMATURE AND AS A RESULT THE FBI LOST MANY SOURCES OF INFORMATION CAREFULLY PLANTED INSIDE THE COMMUNIST PARTY." BENTLEY STATED SHE BELIEVED PEARSON HAD EITHER MISQUOTED THE DIRECTOR OR THAT THE STATEMENT MADE WAS NOT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE DIRECTOR. BENTLEY

RECORDED 136

ENCLOSURE

MAR 1 1950

INDEXED 136

11:24 am

2-25-50

5 A32

END PAGE ONE

LEN

2-27-50

Memo 92 Tolson

PAGE TWO

ADVISED SHE HAD FIRST THOUGHT OF ATTEMPTING TO ARRANGE AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE DIRECTOR THROUGH MUTUAL FRIENDS, BUT SUBSEQUENTLY DETERMINED TO CONTACT THIS DIVISION. BENTLEY WILL TAKE NO ACTION TOWARD MAKING APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR BUT WILL BE IN CONTACT WITH THIS OFFICE FEB. TWENTY SEVENTH NEXT. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER BENTLEY CAN BE REFERRED TO ANYONE AT BUREAU OR IN ALTERNATIVE WHAT EXPLANATION CAN BE FURNISHED TO BENTLEY ON ABOVE QUOTED NEWS STORY.

SCHEIDT

11
44ACK AND HOLD PLS

NYC R 30 WA

ALSO RELAY FOR CGO WA

cc: Mr. A. Teleher

Trans to CGO

Handwritten notes:
See Mr. Nichols
2-27-68

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

File No: 65-16402
Sec 150

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

Eliz Bentley

AUG 14 1948

Honorable Homer Ferguson,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Gregory

Gregory; Esp-R

My dear Senator Ferguson:

This is in further reference to your letter of August 2, 1948, in which you requested, on behalf of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee, that I furnish it with any letters, memoranda, or other written notices which the Department of Justice may have furnished to other Government agencies or individuals concerning William W. Remington, after Miss Elizabeth Bentley had made accusations to the Federal Bureau of Investigation against him in the fall of 1945. I also refer to your letter of August 7, 1948, in which your original request was modified in a number of respects.

As your Committee was advised prior to the commencement of its hearings, Miss Bentley testified at length before a Federal grand jury in New York, as did Mr. Remington and many other persons. Your Committee was also advised that the grand jury is still serving, and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been engaged for a long period of time in conducting an intensive investigation into this and other alleged communistic activities. Just how much damage to these efforts to arrive at a sound basis for prosecution has been done by the open hearings which have been conducted is difficult to say.

I wish to point out that the case here presented is not only one in which the loyalty of an employee of the United States has been questioned, but one in which there were allegations of espionage on behalf of a foreign power. I am sure that you will realize that information relative to the procedures under which cases of alleged espionage within the Government are handled would be of very great value to any unfriendly foreign nation. To disclose the manner in which, and the time when, particular officials or agencies of the United States Government receive notice in such cases; the nature of the notice and of the recommendations given; the manner in which the suspected employee is to be treated, and the extent to which he may be permitted to carry on his customary activities; all such disclosures would be of considerable importance to any persons and governments having interests adverse to those of the United States. It is the considered view of this Department that disclosures of information of this character would not be in the national interest, but would in fact be detrimental to it.

RECORDED - 91

31 AUG 31 1948

52 SEP 29 1948

F B I

DEPT OF JUSTICE

SEP 5 30 1948

RECEIVED

File 35

After consultation with the Office of the President, pursuant to his directive of March 13, 1948, and for the reasons I have indicated in this letter, the information requested in your letters of August 2 and August 7, 1948, must be respectfully declined.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) TOM C. CLARK

Attorney General.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: August 3, 1948

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: GREGG
ESPIONAGE - R

At 12:40 p.m. Supervisor Newby of the Washington Field Office called in and stated that this morning Remington was questioned by the Ferguson Committee and discussed the interview of him by three Agents. He recalled the names of one of the Agents as Special Agent Cornelison. (U)

Remington stated that he had thought over the interview and three days later he went back because some of the questions asked of him sounded so fantastic, and he made inquiries of Special Agent Cornelison as to whether or not Cornelison thought he, Remington, should advise his superiors. Remington testified that Cornelison expressed the opinion that that would be taken care of. (U)

The Committee then asked Remington what questions were fantastic and Remington refused to answer because he stated he had been requested by the FBI not to discuss the subject matter of the interview and further he had been pledged to secrecy by the Grand Jury in New York City. (U)

HBF:IGS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

[REDACTED]

EXAMINED BY
WYOP DESK

RECORDED - 116

155-56402-351

F B I

76 SEP 13 1948

61 OCT 26 1948

File (5)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 67-1458-22-78

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

August 3, 1948

AUBREY S. BRENT, Special Agent

GREGG
ESPIONAGE - R

Re: WILLIAM REMINGTON

The Senate Committee began proceedings today at 10:45 A. M. when WILLIAM REMINGTON was called to the witness stand. The Chairman explained that the Committee had been unable to obtain REMINGTON'S employment record from the Secretary of Commerce who this morning had advised the Committee that he had not received an answer from President TRUMAN as to whether the Secretary would be permitted to submit the personnel file to the Senate Committee. (U)

At the outset of the hearing, it appeared that the Committee was desirous of ascertaining how REMINGTON stepped from one Federal position to another and whether he had formally resigned before accepting other positions. (U)

At 11:00 A. M., the Committee was questioning REMINGTON in regard to his employment. In this connection he stated that when he was interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in March, 1947, he was moving from his position at OWMR and going to the President's Economic Advisory Council. He noted that when he was cleaning up his desk and papers to move to his new position he observed that several of his papers were missing. He commented upon the fact that when he was interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation they were apparently aware of his employment as stated in those papers and he remarked that the Federal Bureau of Investigation may have obtained these several papers by a search of his office and desk. He inserted this remark concerning the Bureau when it apparently had no relevancy to the facts regarding his employment which were desired by the Committee. (U)

At approximately 11:20 A. M., the Committee asked questions of REMINGTON regarding the individuals or organizations that REMINGTON had advised of his associations with BENTLEY. REMINGTON mentioned that he had informed Mr. CORNELISON of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of his association with ELIZABETH BENTLEY, during the interview in March, 1947 and he also six months later had informed the Grand Jury in New York. (U)

ASB:cl
100-17493

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

ENCLOSURE

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JUL 11 1948
JUL 11 1948
JUL 11 1948

[REDACTED]

58402-3513

REMINGTON stated that three days after he was originally interviewed by three Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, of whom Mr. CORNELISON was the only agent's name he could recall, he returned to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and conversed with Mr. CORNELISON, advising him that the questions asked REMINGTON during the original interview had been so fantastic that REMINGTON desired to know whether he should report the information to his superior at work. He stated that Mr. CORNELISON informed him that the matter would be taken care of and REMINGTON further stated that he had promised Mr. CORNELISON that he would not disclose any information regarding the interview. At this time, REMINGTON also stated, that he had been sworn to secrecy by the Grand Jury in regard to his testimony. (U)

It was noted that at several times during the proceedings by the Committee this morning, when asked regarding his association with ELIZABETH BENTLEY, REMINGTON would reply to the question, do you want me to tell what I told the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Grand Jury? Chairman FERGUSON advised that he did not want REMINGTON to divulge anything discussed with the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Grand Jury but the Committee would receive any information that REMINGTON may have told ELIZABETH BENTLEY or any information regarding his association with ELIZABETH BENTLEY but the Committee would not receive such information when REMINGTON predicated his remark with the question, do you want me to divulge the information regarding my interview with the Federal Bureau of Investigation? If so, he felt that he should have a release from his promise. (U)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

DATE: August 18, 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 Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

On the morning of August 17, a copy of a letter which the Attorney General had forwarded under date of August 14 to Senator Homer Ferguson was received at this Bureau. (U)

Photostatic copies are attached for the file. The original carbon copy was forwarded to you for your information. (U)

Enclosure

DML:dad

RECORDED - 74

INDEXED - 74

EX-35

31 AUG 31 1948

60 SEP 22 1948

8/18/48

File 3

org

AUG 14 1948

Honorable Homer Ferguson,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Ferguson:

This is in further reference to your letter of August 2, 1948, in which you requested, on behalf of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee, that I furnish it with any letters, memoranda, or other written notices which the Department of Justice may have furnished to other Government agencies or individuals concerning William W. Remington, after Miss Elizabeth Bentley had made accusations to the Federal Bureau of Investigation against him in the fall of 1945. I also refer to your letter of August 7, 1948, in which your original request was modified in a number of respects.

As your Committee was advised prior to the commencement of its hearings, Miss Bentley testified at length before a Federal grand jury in New York, as did Mr. Remington and many other persons. Your Committee was also advised that the grand jury is still serving, and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been engaged for a long period of time in conducting an intensive investigation into this and other alleged communistic activities. Just how much damage to these efforts to arrive at a sound basis for prosecution has been done by the open hearings which have been conducted is difficult to say.

I wish to point out that the case here presented is not only one in which the loyalty of an employee of the United States has been questioned, but one in which there were allegations of espionage on behalf of a foreign power. I am sure that you will realize that information relative to the procedures under which cases of alleged espionage within the Government are handled would be of very great value to any unfriendly foreign nation. To disclose the manner in which, and the time when, particular officials or agencies of the United States Government receive notice in such cases; the nature of the notice and of the recommendations given; the manner in which the suspected employee is to be treated, and the extent to which he may be permitted to carry on his customary activities; all such disclosures would be of considerable importance to any persons and governments having interests adverse to those of the United States. It is the considered view of this Department that disclosures of information of this character would not be in the national interest, but would in fact be detrimental to it.

After consultation with the Office of the President, pursuant to his directive of March 13, 1948, and for the reasons I have indicated in this letter, the information requested in your letters of August 2 and August 7, 1948, must be respectfully declined.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) TOM C. CLARK
Attorney General.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

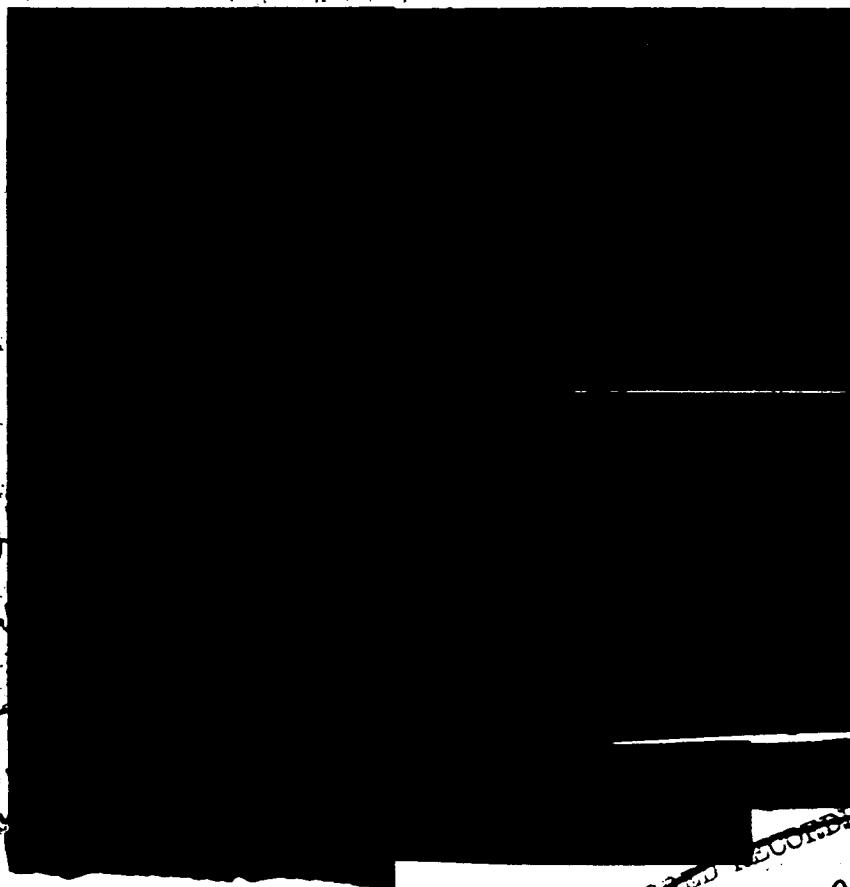
Form No. 1

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

NY FILE NO. **65-14603 AO**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/8/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/24, 26-31; 9/1-3, 7/48	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE
TITLE GREGORY CASE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



*No disconnection made.
A.S. previously advised
of results of interview
by memo dated 8/22/48*

- P -

RECORDED
 TOP FILE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: monospace;">65-56402-352</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-family: monospace;">10 SEP 10 1948</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: monospace;">FILE 779</div>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Washington Field (100-17493) 4 - New York (1 - NY 100-82509)	RECORDED INDEXED	[Handwritten marks and initials]

NY 65-14603

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

As set out in referenced report from the Washington Field Office, WILLIAM and ANNE REMINGTON were stated to have been in attendance at regular meetings held in the apartment of Mrs. ANNA GOODMAN ALLEN. It is to be further recalled that WILLIAM REMINGTON was a former employee of the OEM. BERNICE LEVIN advised that she never knew WILLIAM REMINGTON and, furthermore, she failed to recognize a photograph of him.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1945

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

File No: 65-56402

Re: Sam Livingston

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: GREGORY
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 24, 1951

Reference is made to the recent communications in this case concerning the \$2,000 which was turned over to this office by ELIZABETH BENTLEY in November of 1945.

On 10-22-51 SAAG T. J. Donegan advised this office that he had given this matter serious consideration. He stated that he is now of the opinion that since Miss BENTLEY will appear as a witness before the Grand Jury and undoubtedly in the trial of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, he did not think it propitious to request any affidavits of her at this time. He stated he felt the best interests of the entire matter would be served if the final disposition of this money was held in abeyance until the conclusion of the second REMINGTON trial.

In view of Mr. Donegan's advice this office will take no further action on this matter unless, of course, the Bureau advises to the contrary.

TGS:RAA
 65-14603

RECORDED - 129

65-564 - 3923X

HANDLED BY
SPOT DESK

OCT 25 1951

12

FBI

Letter to New
 11-5-51
 ASB/raa

SAC, New York (65-14603)

November 5, 1951

RECORDED - 97

Director, FBI (65-56402) - 3723

GREGORY

ESPIONAGE - R

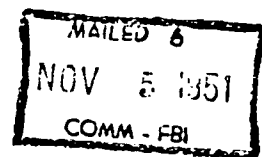
EX-8

Reurlet October 24, 1951, concerning the disposition of the \$2,000 which was turned over to your office by Elizabeth Bentley in November, 1945. You advise that SAAG T. J. Donegan noted that Miss Bentley would appear as a witness before the grand jury and undoubtedly in the trial of William Walter Remington, and he felt that the best interest of the entire matter would be served if the final disposition of the money was held in abeyance until the conclusion of the second Remington trial.

The "Washington Post" for October 31, 1951, reports that William W. Remington pleaded innocent to a new perjury charge on October 30, and won an indefinite delay in his trial. His \$7,000 bond was continued, guaranteeing his freedom until his new trial - which may not begin for a year.

Inasmuch as the second Remington trial will be indefinitely delayed, please advise if Mr. Donegan is still of the opinion that the final disposition of the \$2,000 should be held in abeyance until the conclusion of the second trial.

ASB:ea1



NOV 7 2 58 PM '51

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Alone _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____

61 NOV 15 1951

CH
ASB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-56402)
FROM : *EJH* SAC, New York (65-14603)
SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: November 14, 1951

The matter concerning the \$2,000 was again discussed with SAAG T. J. Donegan on November 8, 1951.

Mr. Donegan advised that he had discussed this matter with Assistant United States Attorney Roy Cohn and that both Cohn and himself were of the definite opinion that nothing should be done, insofar as Bentley was concerned, about signing any affidavits or taking any action until the conclusion of the REMINGTON trial. As to the actual date when the second trial of REMINGTON will commence, this is a matter of speculation, but it is not believed that this trial will be put over for a period of one year.

In view of Mr. Donegan's comments, no action will be taken in this matter unless, of course, the Bureau instructs otherwise.

TGS:RAA

65-56402-3932X

RECORDED - 125

NOV 15 1951

EX-831

8

40

FILED B

62 NOV 26 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: January 15, 1952

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: ELIZABETH BENTLEY

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Hesse	
Gandy	

On the afternoon of January 15, 1952, Miss Elizabeth Bentley came to my office. She advised that she was in Washington on a flying visit to appear before the HCUA. She said that she frequently wanted to come in to the Bureau and particularly to see the Director but she realized that he was a very busy man. She did not, however, ask for an interview with the Director. Miss Bentley was rather effusive in her praise of the Bureau and stated that she regarded it as the one stable Government organization which knew what it was doing. After pleasantries, she advised that she was very much interested in whether the Department of Justice had decided to return to her the two thousand dollars which she turned over to Agents of this Bureau at the time of her initial interview in New York. This was money given to her by her Soviet superiors.

You will recall that this money has been kept in a safety deposit box in New York and that we have had frequent consultations with Mr. Tom Donegan as to whether the money rightfully belongs to Miss Bentley and should be returned to her or whether it should be confiscated by the Government. Mr. Donegan has consulted the Department regarding this money and has indicated that it is his belief that the money does not belong to Bentley. However, final disposition of the matter is being held in abeyance because of the pending retrial of Remington at which Miss Bentley will appear as a witness.

I advised Miss Bentley that we would look into the status of this matter and would have the New York Office contact her in the immediate future relative thereto.

We are preparing a memorandum showing the background and present status of this money, together with recommendations as to the action to be taken.

Let me get this cleared up promptly.

K.

RECORDED - 25

65-3090-100
3944

AHB:tlo

50 FEB 21 1952

FD-503 (2-18-77)

(month/year)

351 /

CORRELATION SUMMARY

Main File No: 65-56402

Date: JUN 9 1952

Subject: Nathan Gregory Silvermaster

Date Searched: 10-26-51

Found As:

Searched as:

Each of the subjects following given names was searched against each surname:

Given Names:

RECORDED - 38

INDEXED - 38

JUN 11 1952

8

For your information

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all references to the subject contained in Bureau files except main file references. All references containing data identical or probably identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not being reviewed. No interpretation or alteration of the facts set forth in the original material has been made except as set forth in footnotes.

It will be noted that the serial number of each reference is contained in a "source block", setting forth in most instances, a description of the serial and the original source of the information reported therein. The number appearing in parentheses beneath each source block is the page number of the search slip where that reference is listed. The term "SI" preceding a reference indicates that the serial so designated contains the same information as the foregoing serial. Unless there is a statement to the contrary, such information emanated from the same source.

Information from outside agencies has been given a security classification, the same as the incoming communication. Information taken from mail originating within the Bureau and its field offices has not been classified regardless of whether the original communication shows a security classification.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION NOT SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Reviewers

Supervisor

Approved

1-B

*For review information - re: explanation / correlation
Summary*

[REDACTED] reported that on January 9, 1946, William Walter Remington sent a telegram to Joe Phillips, 151 Cecil Street, Monterey, California (Joseph Dexter Phillips, Jr.), advising that a friend of Remingtons had a job in Japan for Phillips. On January 10, the [REDACTED] stated Phillips wired he was interested and on January 13, Phillips wired Remington that he was no longer interested since he had received Social Science Service funds to finish his Doctor's thesis in Washington.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

IEC:bjw

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

File No:

Re:

Date:

(month/year)

[illegible]

343 2

According to a transcript of proceedings of a hearing in the appeal of Mr. William Walter Remington by a panel of the Loyalty Review Board of the United States Civil Service Commission on November 22, 1948, at Washington, D. C., the name of Silvermaster (not further identified) was mentioned by Mr. Bethul M. Webster (Counsel for The Appellant, William Walter Remington) in his testimony before the Loyalty Review Board.

Mr. Webster stated that she (Elizabeth Bentley) was down here (probably in Washington, D. C.) and testified at length in the house proceedings (probably hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities). Webster stated that according to her (Elizabeth Bentley's) testimony Silverman, Ludwig Ullman and Silvermaster were a "mare's nest" of Communists.

WFO letter, 11-7-15
Re: "William Walter
Remington; Perjury"
74-1379-535, encl, p. 57
(56)

JFB:jar

The New York Field Office reported during the period from August 10 to September 8, 1950, that investigation had shown that Maynard Gertler had been a frequent contact and social acquaintance of Gregory and Helen Silvermaster, who were principals in a Soviet espionage conspiracy located in Washington and New York during the late 1930's and early 1940's. (Original source and dates not given).

(Page 133)

Mr. Maynard Gertler was interviewed (no date given) at his summer home at Washington, Virginia, by Bureau Agents. Mr. Gertler stated that he had no concrete information concerning William Walter Remington and that any information that he had would be heresay, and that he understood the "FBI was not interested in that alone". Gertler advised that he first became acquainted with Remington at Columbia University during 1939 or 1940 while both were studying economics at that school. Mr. Gertler also stated that he was teaching economics at New York University at the time of the above interview (no date given).

New York Prosecutive
summary report, 9-8-50;
Re: "William Walter
Remington, Perjury"
74-1379-306, pg. 133
(66)

JFB:jar

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

File No: W-16802
See 155

Re: Wm Kemmings

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : Mr. A. W. Belmont

SUBJECT: JAMES ROY NEWMAN

DATE: July 3, 1953

To: _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Newman also maintained contacts with Harold Stein, reported to be a friend of Alger Hiss and Richard M. Bissell, Jr., alleged to be a friend of William Remington. Both Hiss and Remington are presently serving prison terms for perjury. (65-56402-207-3268; 123-7443-16)

In her appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in July, 1948, Elizabeth Bentley stated she did not know James Roy Newman. The Jenner Committee was furnished background and public source information regarding Newman on April 29, 1953, after having advised the Bureau that he might be called as a witness before the Committee. The Bureau has not received any testimony from that Committee indicating that Newman has appeared before it.

A. ENCL

Attachment

See Serial 111

RECORDED

13

65

JUL 17 1953

6 Encl

-4013

JULY 8, 1959

JAMES ROY NEWMAN

BUREAU INVESTIGATION

Newman also maintained contacts with Harold Stein, reported to be a friend of Alger Hiss and Richard M. Russell, Jr., of the Commerce Department, alleged to be a friend of William Remington. Both Hiss and Remington are presently serving prison terms for perjury. (65-56402-907; 123-7442-16; 65-56402-3268)

BACKGROUND:

SUMMARY

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

SH Rogers: w/h
Blank Memo to AEC

SNC

RECEIVED

1959-7-10

NOV 11 1953
FBI
DIRECTOR

✓ ERL
57

9711

4110-77-16
12/1/57

Elizabeth Bentley, a self-admitted member of a Soviet espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C., stated in her appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in July, 1948, that she did not know James Roy Newman. (65-56402-3632)

The New York "Journal American" for September 28 and 29, 1950, contained articles by Leslie Gould in which he stated Senator Ewen McMahon was helped or, maybe more correctly, led by two lawyers, Herbert S. Marks and James Roy Newman, in putting over the socialization of atomic energy. According to Gould, Newman did most of the drafting work on the McMahon Atomic Energy Bill and helped organize the Chicago University scientists and others in the "terrific" propaganda campaign that side-tracked the May-Johnson Bill which was put in ahead of the McMahon Bill. Gould stated that although it was not spelled out in blunt clear language, the basic program of the group, which included Newman, was that atomic energy should never be used as a weapon or product of private enterprises and that it should be socialized and internationalized.

The article continued by stating that Newman, whom McMahon made Counsel for the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, went with Henry Wallace to the "New Republic" when Wallace was severed from the Government payroll. Newman became the Washington editor of the "New Republic," and according to Gould was, at the time of the article, on a retainer at \$300 a month with "New Republic" for articles he might write. The article described Newman as a smart, clever lawyer who was a close friend of Dr. Edward T. Condon, the head of the Bureau of Standards, who was charged with "knowingly or unknowingly" associating with Communists. Dr. Condon worked with Newman in the battle to put over socialization of atomic energy. According to Gould, Dr. Condon introduced Newman to Ignace Zlotowski, Polish nuclear scientist who was attached for a time to the Polish Embassy in Washington. Gould stated that Zlotowski was charged in testimony before the House Un-American Affairs Committee of being a Communist spy on atomic energy and of having been in contact with the head of the Russian NKVD. (62-38573-A*)

"The Yale Law Journal," Volume 60, Number 8, for December, 1951, contained an article entitled "The Atomic Energy Industry: An Experiment in Hybridization" by James R. Newman. This article covered four fields as follows: (1) Organization and Structure of the Commission, (2) Bases of Policy for the Production of Fissionable Materials, (3) AEC Production Contracts, and (4) Labor Relations and Policy.

The Washington City News Service for June 18, 1953, reported that Emanuel Bloch, lawyer for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, recently executed after conviction of violating the Espionage Law of 1917, stated he desperately sought advice from some experts on the Atomic Energy Law after Justice Douglas issued his stay of execution the day before. Bloch said he finally located Joseph Newman, former General Counsel of the Atomic Energy Commission. The Joseph Newman mentioned is probably identical with James Roy Newman who had held the above-described position. Bloch stated that Newman "traveled all night so he could be here today to aid us and to aid the prosecution." Bloch also stated Newman gave him "some very valuable information but not nearly enough." He described Newman as "troubled" by "the many apparent conflicts of the punitive provisions of the Espionage Law and the Atomic Energy Law."

John
The foregoing information is being furnished as the result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. It is furnished for your confidential use and is not to be disseminated to unauthorized individuals or agencies.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

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

File No: 65-56402
See 157

Re: Ann. Silvermaster

Date: 12-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

4 4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

DATE: 12/15/53

FROM : W. G. EAMES

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
ESPIONAGE - R
BUFILE 65-56402

RE: INDEXING PROCEDURES - MAJOR CASES

There is attached, the result of a serial by serial review of the first 4017 serials in this case. This review was made for the purpose of identifying serials wherein each of 49 principal subjects are mentioned. No attempt has been made to eliminate duplicate information.

A summary type card has been prepared for the general indices, reflecting that the attached listing of serials appears as serial 4039 of this file. An original and two copies will be filed in this case file. A copy of the listing for each of the 49 subjects will be serialized into each main file and this fact will also appear on the same summary card. Copies are being made available to the Espionage Section and other copies will be used in this section, in order to further evaluate this method of improving our indexing procedures in major cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That this memorandum be approved for filing as serial 4039 of the Silvermaster case.

2. That copies of this memorandum be filed in each of main files of the 49 subjects mentioned on attached list.

WGL:ww
Attachment

COPIES DESTROYED
FEB 11 1964

RECORDED

65-56402-4039

63 DEC 17 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REMINGTON. WILLIAM WALTER

Section 1	Serial---13, 27X, 29
Section 2	Serial---53, 108X12
Section 3	Serial---118
Section 4	Serial---179, 174, 176, 187, 192, 193
Section 5	Serial---219
Section 6	Serial---220
Section 9	Serial---237, 239
Section 11	Serial---262
Section 12	Serial---269
Section 13	Serial---282
Section 14	Serial---349, 306, 340, 343
Section 15	Serial---366, 370
Section 16	Serial---383, 386, 391, 394, 414
Section 17	Serial---440X, 446, 453, 456
Section 18	Serial---464
Section 19	Serial---466
Section 20	Serial---467
Section 22	Serial---546, 552
Section 23	Serial---573
Section 25	Serial---627, 636, 638, 649
Section 26	Serial---673
Section 27	Serial---674
Section 29	Serial---676
Section 30	Serial---688, 689, 716
Section 31	Serial---762
Section 32	Serial---770
Section 34	Serial---811
Section 36	Serial---850
Section 38	Serial---889
Section 42	Serial---993, 999X
Section 43	Serial---1009
Section 45	Serial---1019, 1033X
Section 46	Serial---1075, 1083
Section 48	Serial---1134, 1146
Section 50	Serial---1183
Section 51	Serial---1187
Section 52 + 53	Serial---1190, 1210
Section 53 5-4	Serial---1215, 1219, 1222
Section 56	Serial---1307
Section 57	Serial---1358
Section 58	Serial---1359
Section 60	Serial---1364
Section 61	Serial---1387, 1400
Section 64	Serial---1443, 1446, 1447
Section 65	Serial---1448
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REMINGTON. WILLIAM WALTER CON'T

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Section 69	Serial---	1476, 1481, 1503	
Section 70	Serial---	1523, 1537, 1550	
Section 71	Serial---	1555, 1562, 1565	
Section 72	Serial---	1599	
Section 73 75	Serial---	1655	
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Section 77 79	Serial---	1680	
Section 78 80	Serial---	1794	
Section 81 84	Serial---	1908	
Section 83 86	Serial---	1910	
Section 84 87	Serial---	1937	
Section 85 88	Serial---	1938	
Section 88 91	Serial---	1981	
Section 89 92	Serial---	1983, 1997	
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Section 91 94	Serial---	2088	
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Section 93 96	Serial---	2130, 2136, 2167, 2168	
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Section 97 100	Serial---	2243	
Section 99 102	Serial---	2255	
Section 100 103	Serial---	2260	
Section 101 104	Serial---	2282	
Section 102 105	Serial---	2288	
Section 103 106	Serial---	2290	
Section 104 107	Serial---	2294	
Section 105 108	Serial---	2306, 2308	
Section 106 109	Serial---	2309	
Section 107 110	Serial---	2318, 2324	
Section 109 112	Serial---	2328, 2342	
Section 110 113	Serial---	2349	
Section 111 114	Serial---	2355	
Section 112 115	Serial---	2379	
Section 113 116	Serial---	2381, 2392, 2414, 2426	
Section 114 117	Serial---	2439	
Section 115 118	Serial---	2449, 2451, 2454, 2456, 2466, 2472	
Section 116 119	Serial---	2477	
Section 117 120	Serial---	2492	
Section 121 124	Serial---	2601	
Section 122 125	Serial---	2624, 2659, 2684, 2695,	
Section 124 126	Serial---	2698, 2694, 2695	
Section 125 127	Serial---	2772, 2773, 2775, 2784, 2798, 2801	
Section 125 129	Serial---	2849	
Section 126 130	Part I		
	Serial---	2850	
Section 128 132	Serial---	2930, 2949, 2956, 2959, 2964	

REMINGTON, WILLIAM WALTER CON'T

Section ~~129~~ 133 Serial---2985
Section ~~130~~ 134 Serial---3016, 3022, 3023
Section ~~131~~ 135 Serial---3105
Section ~~132~~ 136 Serial---3173
Section ~~133~~ 137 Serial---3249X, 3253
Section ~~134~~ 138 Serial---3283, 3319, 3320, 3338,
3340
Section ~~135~~ 139 Serial---3354, 3358, 3363, 3366,
3369, 3371, 3381, 3382,
3391, 3403, 3405, 3406,
3413
Section ~~136~~ 140 Serial---3430, 3444, 3446
Section ~~137~~ 141 Serial---3454, 3463, 3464, 3478,
3488, 3460, 3492, 3494
Section ~~138~~ 142 Serial---3501, 3513, 3518, 3524
Section ~~139~~ 143 Serial---3554, 3566, 3585X, 3601
Section ~~140~~ 143 Serial---3618, 3620, 3620X1, 3620X2
Section ~~141~~ 145 Serial---3661X2
Section ~~143~~ 147 Serial---3695, 3707, 3730
Section ~~144~~ 148 Serial---3750, 3758, 3768
Section ~~145~~ 149 Serial---3830
Section ~~146~~ 150 Serial---3854, 3860, 3861, 3875
Section ~~147~~ 151 Not REcorded 11-16-51
Serial---3923X, 3932X, 3944,
Section ~~149~~ 153 Part I, Part II.
Section 154 Serial---3970

Enclosures Behind File

Serial---366, 621, 1862, 2117,
3476, 3683, 3828

Section ~~72X~~ 73 Serial 1638X

Sec 157 Ser 4039

Sec 144 Ser. 3620X3

Sec 155 Ser 4013 & attachment

Sec 158 Ser. 4067, NR 1-25-54

Sec 159 Ser. 4094, 4081, 4072

Sec 161 Ser 4240, NR 8-15-55, encl to 4219

FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No:

Re:

Re:

Date:

(month/year)

Serial

Date _____

(Type of communication, to, from)

No. of Pages

Actual

Released

(Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)

4067

1/29/54

SAC New Orleans/Hems

4

4

1/25/54

1/19/54

SAC N. Y. Memo

17

17

NR

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-134136; 1-65-56402)

DATE: January 29, 1954

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (134-89)

SUBJECT: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY
ESPIONAGE - R

Gregory

Reference is made to the letters from New York to Bureau dated December 17, 1953, and December 22, 1953. 194

Referenced letters, of which New Orleans received copies, requested that ELIZABETH BENTLEY be interviewed to identify certain individuals mentioned in her book, "Out of Bondage," who were not mentioned in her signed statement furnished to the New York Office in November, 1945.

On January 7, 1954, Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY was interviewed at Grand Coteau, Louisiana, by SA JOHN B. HONEYCUTT at which time information contained in the two referenced letters was discussed with her.

In regard to the last paragraph of Page 1 of letter dated December 17, 1953, Miss BENTLEY identified EDWIN as HAYDEN SEARS, who was at that time a student at the Union Theological Seminary. She stated that she believed he later became an ordained minister but has not heard from him since 1936. She advised that SEARS became a member of the Communist Party in New York as she and HAROLD GREENWALD, who is identified as HAROLD PATCH in her book, signed the application for SEARS for him to become a member of the Communist Party. She advised that she knew nothing more concerning the activities of this individual.

Miss BENTLEY identified HARRY SCHULER (first paragraph, second page, of letter dated December 17, 1953) also as being HAYDEN SEARS.

On Page 1, Paragraph 4, Miss BENTLEY identified HAROLD PATCH, not ARNOLD PATCH as indicated in referenced letter, as being HAROLD GREENWALD. Information regarding this individual has been reported in the HAROLD PATCH case.

On Page 2, Paragraph 2, of letter dated December 17, 1953, Miss BENTLEY advised that she was not able to recall anything further concerning either of these individuals except that she did recall that one of them was a man of about forty years of age who had returned from Japan and was taking a refresher course at the Union Theological Seminary. She stated that she only met this individual on one occasion for a short period of time and knew nothing more concerning him. However, during this meeting, he did remark that the Communist Party was illegal in Japan. Miss BENTLEY advised that she met this individual through HAYDEN SEARS.

REGISTERED

CC: 2-New York (65-146033) (REGISTERED)

JBH:dc

RECORDED-29

INDEXED-29

EX-124

FEB 27 1954

50 FEB

UNRECORDED

Director, FBI (65-134436; 1-65-56402)
NO 134-89

January 29, 1954

Regarding Paragraph 6, Page 2, letter of December 17, 1953, Miss BENTLEY advised that JACOB GOLOS on one occasion had mentioned to her whom this individual was; that she did not recall his identity but believed that he was working at that time in the Transport Division of Amtorg and lived some place in the Bronx. She advised that she could not recall his name or anything more concerning this individual. She advised that she faintly recalls that possibly this individual may have been one JACOB RIZAK, who was a member of the Communist Party in New York City. She could furnish no further information concerning his activities but advised that LOUIS RUDENZ possibly could furnish considerable information regarding this individual.

Regarding Paragraph 7, Page 2, letter of December 17, 1953, Miss BENTLEY advised that the true identity of Comrade "C" was not known to her; however, she believed that this individual was a member of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party but was not a top functionary. She advised that she knew nothing further concerning this person.

Regarding Paragraph 8, Page 2, letter of December 17, 1953, Miss BENTLEY identified Comrade "H" as LILLIAN HARRISON. She advised that the only thing she recalls about LILLIAN HARRISON is that she was a supervisor at the Emergency Home Relief and it was her impression that HARRISON was a member of the Communist Party for a while in New York City. Miss BENTLEY advised that she met LILLIAN HARRISON while she, BENTLEY, was also employed for a short time with the Emergency Home Relief.

Miss BENTLEY advised that LILLIAN HARRISON was not to her knowledge connected with espionage activities and that she has not seen HARRISON since approximately July, 1935, and has not heard of her since.

Miss BENTLEY explained that while she was employed by the Emergency Home Relief, she was fingerprinted, and commented and LILLIAN HARRISON was also fingerprinted and that the Bureau would probably have these prints on file.

Regarding Paragraph 2, Page 3, letter of December 17, 1953, Miss BENTLEY identified Comrade LAND as MARK GRAUBARD who is now connected with the University of Minnesota with whom the Bureau is well acquainted.

Regarding Paragraph 3, Page 3, letter of December 17, 1953, Miss BENTLEY stated that the term "NYANYA" is a term used by the Russian children for their nurse. She stated that this individual, whom she referred to as "NYANYA," was a housekeeper or nurse for EARL BROWDER; that she believed that this individual was a Russian citizen as she spoke

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no English and that she possibly came over to the United States when Mrs. EARL BROWDER came here. She advised that "NYANYA" had been with the BROWDERS for a number of years and that she was an elderly woman. She advised that she could not furnish any more information concerning this individual.

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Regarding Paragraph 4, Page 3, letter of December 17, 1953, Miss BENTLEY has identified EDITH as EDITH VILENTZ, correct name EDITH VILENCHIK, who was a Ukrainian employed as a typist in World Tourists in 1942. Miss BENTLEY advised that, as she recalls, this individual was a Communist sympathizer but does not know whether or not she was a member of the Party. She stated that she did not know what became of this individual and that EDITH, to her knowledge, was not engaged in espionage activities.

Re New York letter dated December 22, 1953, when Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY was interviewed on January 7 and January 12, 1954, she advised that the New York Daily Mirror sent a representative down to Grand Coteau, Louisiana, to obtain information from her in order to write the articles which appeared in the Daily Mirror in December, 1953. She stated that she gave the information to the representative of the Daily Mirror and that he wrote the articles himself. She particularly referred to the article which appeared in the Daily Mirror on December 15, 1953, wherein she was quoted as saying information had been received that the American government had broken a Soviet code. She stated that this is a misstatement and should have been that the information received was that the Americans were on the verge of breaking a Soviet code.

Miss BENTLEY advised that she did not review the articles prior to the time that they were published but after reading them realized that information furnished was highly dramatized and in some instances was almost removed from the true facts which she gave to the paper.

In regard to New York letter to Bureau dated December 22, 1953, Miss BENTLEY was again interviewed on January 26, 1954, by SA JOHN B. HONEYCUTT, and advised that it was either JACOB GOLOS or unknown subject BILL who requested information concerning WILLIAM BATT who was at that time with the War Production Board. She added that as long as BATT was connected with the War Production Board her superiors were constantly requesting her to obtain additional information concerning him and his attitude toward the Communist Party. She added that, according to information received, BATT'S attitude toward the Party shifted from time to time and the Communists were never satisfied with the information they received regarding his attitude.

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Miss BENTLEY advised that the information she received regarding WILLIAM BATT came from the SILVERMASTER group and from WILLIAM REMINGTON and that possibly the VICTOR PERLO group furnished some information concerning BATT but she was not sure about this last group.

In regard to HENRY MORGANTHEAU and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Miss BENTLEY advised that the information concerning these individuals came from the SILVERMASTERS who, in all probability, received their information from LUDWIG ULLMAN who was at that time connected with the Treasury Department. Miss BENTLEY advised that she herself never contacted WHITE or Mr. MORGANTHEAU.

Director, FBI (134-435)

1/19/54

SAC, New York (65-14603)

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebuaif-tel dated 10/26/53 in the case entitled,
"HARRY DEXTER WHITE, ESP-R".

During the review of ELIZABETH BENTLEY's book, "Out of Bondage", which is being conducted as per instruction in referenced air-tel, it became necessary to prepare an index of the book in order that information concerning various subjects mentioned therein could be correlated. Also in the course of the preparation of this index it was believed advisable to index certain items of the subject matter dealt with by BENTLEY in the book as well as organizations, government departments, etc., noted therein.

Forwarded herewith to the Bureau are ten copies of this index. It is suggested that copies of this index be retained in the Bureau's "GREGORY" case file and the individual case file on BENTLEY and that additional copies be retained with copies of the book in the Bureau's possession for ready reference.

Two copies of this index are being forwarded herewith to the New Orleans office, one copy of which is to be retained in BENTLEY's file and the other maintained with the copies of "Out of Bondage", which has been forwarded to the New Orleans office.

Four copies of this index are being forwarded herewith to the Washington Field office, one copy of which is to be retained in the WFO file on the "GREGORY" case and the three additional copies are for use with the book, "Out of Bondage" for ready reference.

Encs. (10)

- 1 - Bufile 65-56402 ✓
- 1 - New Orleans (Encs. 2)
- 1 - Washington Field (Encs. 4)
- 1 - NY 134-182

65-56402 ✓
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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

During a review of the book, "Out of Bondage" by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, for the purpose of channelizing information contained therein to case files of individuals, the following index was prepared. Names set out herein in parenthesis are code names by which the various individuals were known to BENTLEY or nicknames by which she refers to the individual.

In some instances she referred to individuals by pseudonyms to conceal their real identity for various reasons. In most of these instances the correct name has been ascertained through an examination of Miss BENTLEY's manuscript for the book. In those instances the pseudonym is set out in parenthesis preceded by an asterisk and reference is made to the correct name of the individual.

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

File No: 65-56402 Re: Irvin Remington
3-159

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

February 19, 1954
DATE:

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ETAL
ESPIONAGE - R
BuFile 65-56402

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Nichols ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Harbo ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Gearty ✓
Mohr ✓
Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
 Sizoo ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

SYNOPSIS:

In an article by the Alsop brothers dated February 19, 1954, it is pointed out that after Bentley came to the FBI a "high level" decision was made to reactivate Bentley as a double agent, and this effort continued until October, 1946, at which time it was abandoned. The article also states a 296 page summary was prepared in about October, 1946, and sent to the Attorney General in December, 1946. It was stated until the attempt to reactivate Bentley was abandoned, no legal action could be taken but thereafter it was decided to present the case to a grand jury.

The Director asked for the facts. We did try to reactivate Bentley starting in November, 1945, and did place her in touch with a number of the subjects in the case. We early recognized this had little chance of success because Bentley had been dropped from the apparatus earlier. This was only one facet of our investigation, and we were trying to corroborate Bentley's story by any investigative means possible. We did prepare a summary dated October 21, 1946, of 296 pages in length which was sent to the Attorney General by memorandum of November 27, 1946. In the Fall of 1946 and early 1947, we were trying to get the Attorney General to make up his mind as to what he intended to do with the case. After much vacillation, the Attorney General finally decided to have the case presented to a Federal Grand Jury.

Essentially the facts in the article are correct, but the article overemphasizes the importance of the attempt to reactivate Bentley and the decision to present the case to a grand jury was not directly tied in with our knowledge that Bentley could not be reactivated. Our primary concern in late 1946 and early 1947, was to get a decision made by the Attorney General which would allow the case to proceed in a direction so that action could be taken inasmuch as we recognized the security risk involved in the continued Government employment of these persons.

RECORDED-77

MAR 3 1954

BJL:awn amn

It would appear that the facts used by the Alsop brothers in their article must have come from someone very familiar with the case during the period it was presented to the Department in the Fall of 1946.

ACTION:

None. The foregoing is in answer to the Director's questions regarding the facts in this matter.

DETAILS:

In connection with the attached article by Joseph and Stewart Alsop, dated February 19, 1954, the Director requested the facts concerning a number of points made in the article. The article states that a "high level decision was made to try to re-establish Miss Bentley as a Communist, thus permitting her to act as a double agent." Later it is stated that "the attempt to re-establish Miss Bentley continued for several months after White was confirmed (ie February 6, 1946). In the meantime, about 100 FBI agents were assigned to the New York area and a similar number to Washington In October, 1946, the attempt to make Bentley a double agent was abandoned."

Comment:

Immediately after Bentley told us her story in November, 1945, we attempted to reactivate her into the espionage network. This was a proper investigative procedure, and we would have been remiss in our responsibilities had we not attempted this action. We had her contact a number of persons in the network but it soon became evident to us that we could not successfully reactivate Bentley inasmuch as she had been dropped from the apparatus at an earlier period. It is difficult to establish the definite date when we gave up our

attempts to reactivate her but in a memorandum from Mr. Tamm to the Director dated November 25, 1946, it is stated "there does not appear to be any possibility of a re-establishment of the informant." Actually it appears at a much earlier date we knew that there was little likelihood of any success in reactivating Bentley. (65-56402-1756) The effort to reactivate Bentley, however, was only one facet of our investigative efforts to gain corroboration of Bentley's story. The article tends to overemphasize the importance of this investigative step.

The article also states "the FBI prepared a 296 page summary of all that had been learned since Miss Bentley made her original charges, and this was delivered to the Attorney General in December, 1946." It was also stated "until the attempt to re-establish Miss Bentley was given up, no legal action could be taken against the people she had named." The article also states that it was then decided to present the Bentley charges to a grand jury.

Comment:

We did prepare a summary entitled "Underground Soviet Espionage Organization (NKVD) in Agencies of the United States Government," which was 296 pages in length. This summary was dated October 21, 1946. This summary was sent to the Attorney General by memorandum of November 27, 1946. It is not strictly accurate to state that our attempts to reactivate Bentley are what held up action until the Fall of 1946. At that time we wanted the Attorney General to make up his mind as to what course of action to follow, and there was considerable vacillation in the Department, and it was finally decided to present the case to a grand jury.

In a memorandum from Mr. Tamm to the Director dated January 27, 1947, Mr. Tamm said he attended a meeting in the Attorney General's office on the afternoon of that date. In addition to the Attorney General, Mr. T. R. Caudle and Mr. McInerney of the Criminal Division were present. During the discussion Mr. Tamm expressed the Director's view that the facts in the case would not sustain a prosecution, and that it was the Director's view that he was reluctant to see the case prosecuted, and noted in the Amerasia case the prosecution failed miserably. The Attorney General stated he agreed.

It would appear that the Alsop brothers are fairly accurate in the facts on which they base their article although they tend to overemphasize the importance of the attempts to reactivate Bentley. It also appears that their information must have come from someone who was in the Department of Justice in the Fall of 1946 and who had knowledge of the case, including length of our summary dated October 21, 1946.

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Brownell Expands on 'Lost' Report

By Murray Friedman

Albany, N.Y., Jan. 13 (AP) — Brownell today expanded his knowledge that information on the "lost" report, a so-called "lost" 1943 FBI report was known and considered for two years by the FBI.

Brownell and Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, had previously referred to the report as being among papers found in a "lost" file in the late 1940s.

That has caused a misimpression that the information on Communist espionage rings had received consideration by Federal prosecutors. The fact is that although the report was missing from the files of the Department of Internal Security Section, the subject matter it dealt with was reported to a New York grand jury by a Federal prosecutor in the late 1940s.

In 1947-48 that material was a special prosecution section on espionage in New York. Its work was directed by then Assistant Attorney General Vincent Quinn and Thomas E. Donagan was its agent until 1948 and then and now section is acting as the Attorney General's Department.

Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Internal Security.

Brownell said that at a conference yesterday, the so-called "lost" 1943 FBI report which discussed Harry Dexter White and many other alleged Red agents was seen by the FBI.

He said it was the FBI's knowledge that the report had been in the files of the FBI.

- Tolson ☒
- Ladd ☒
- Nichols ☒
- Belmont ☒
- Clegg ☒
- Glavin ☒
- Harbo ☒
- Rosen ☒
- Tamm ☒
- Tracy ☒
- Winterrowd ☒
- Tele. Room ☒
- Holloman ☒
- Miss Gandy ☒

- Times-Herald ☒
- Wash. Post ☒
- Wash. News ☒
- Wash. Star ☒
- N.Y. Herald Tribune ☒
- N.Y. Mirror ☒

ENCLOSURE

Date: _____

665-56402-4072

BROWNE - RANDOLPH

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

0-9

RESEARCH DESIGN

[illegible]

Boonville Shocking Story

[illegible]

What are
the facts?

memo to Ladd
2/19/54
R+L/ann

598

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Times-Herald | <u>23</u> |
| Wash. Post | <u>23</u> |
| Wash. News | — |
| Wash. Star | — |
| N.Y. Herald Tribune | — |
| N.Y. Mirror | — |

Date: FEB 19 1954

ENCLOSURE

65-56402-4072

What are facts as to this "double
angle"? H. 65-5640

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *V. J. [unclear]*

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: July 26, 1954 *7/26/54*

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

SUBJECT:

Elizabeth Bentley called. She stated she had been in Washington to give a pre-trial deposition in the William Taylor libel suit against the Scripps Howard papers. Taylor's attorney, Byron N. Scott, with offices in the Wyatt Building, in his questioning of her, indicated he had been in contact with William Remington or Remington's attorney; that he had asked her a long line of questions dealing with the operations of the FBI which she declined to answer on the grounds of discharging her patriotic duty not to disclose confidential investigative techniques. She further stated Mark Friedlander, attorney for the Washington Daily News, objected at every step at questions asked by Scott and had promised to send her a copy of the transcript.

I think perhaps it might be well for us to get a copy of this transcript, which I am sure I can arrange for through [redacted] and will do so unless you feel it should not be done.

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

LRN:MP

INDEXED-47

RECORDED-15

5 AUG 1 1954

101

65-56402

4081

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

SECRET August 30, 1954

Director, FBI

6011

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Thomas K. Hall of your Division, copies of the available photographs of the following individuals were delivered to the office of Mr. Hall by Mr. William Branigan on August 23, 1954. U

Adler, Solomon
Belfrage, Cedric H.
Browder, Earl
Elson, Rae
Glasser, Harold
Gold, Bela
Gold, Sonia
Golos, Jacob
Greenberg, Michael
GREGG, Joseph B.
Hise, Alger
Joseph, Julius Joseph
Kaplan, Irving
Kramer, Charles
Lee, Duncan Chaplin
Lischinsky, Solomon A.
Magdoff, Harry Samuel

Miller, Robert Talbott III
Park, William Zerbe
Perazich, George M.
Perlo, Victor
Pravdina, Olga Borisovna
Price, Mary Wolfe
Price, Mildred
Redmont, Bernard Sidney
Remington, William Walter
Rhodes, Peter Christopher
Rifkin, Ruth
Rosenberg, Allan Robert
Silverman, Abraham George
Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory
Silvermaster, Helen Witte
Taylor, William
Tenney, Helen B.
Ullman, William Ludwig
White, Harry Dexter U

One copy of the photograph of each of the following individuals is enclosed herewith: U 4094

Abt, John J.
Bursler, Norman C.
Coe, V. Frank
Currie, Lauchlin
Fitzgerald, Edward J.

Gromov, Anatoli
Halperin, Maurice
Koral, Alexander
Perazich, George M.
Volkov, Anatole Boris

Wheeler, David Wiven

Attachment
RJL:mp:lla

RECORDED 79
INDEXED 75

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy



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

File No: 65-56402
Rec 161

Re: Am Kemistlan

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

[illegible]

248 7

Ticklers: Nichols ✓
Boardman
Belmont
Cole
Jensen

GENERAL SUMMARY
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, et al

DECEMBER 6, 1955

Original and two copies delivered to International
Organizations Employees Loyalty Board via Liaison.

RGJ:dof
(10)

ENCLOSURE To 65-50402-4219

V Miscellaneous Individuals

Bentley advised in November, 1945, that she also had contact with a number of persons who were not in a well-knit organizational group but who nevertheless furnished her with information from the various Government agencies in which they were employed. These people whom Bentley said she met, through arrangements made by Golos, were Robert T. Miller III of the State Department; Maurice Halperin, Duncan Lee, Julius J. Joseph and Helen Tenney all employees of the Office of Strategic Services; Joseph B. Gregg and Willard Z. Park of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; William Remington, the War Production Board and later served in the Navy. Another individual who had furnished information to Golos was Peter Rhodes concerning whom Bentley's superiors made inquiry in 1945. Rhodes in 1945 was employed by the Office of War Information.

Information concerning the persons identified by Bentley as engaging in intelligence for the Soviets was presented to a Federal Grand Jury but no indictments were returned.

William Remington was convicted January 27, 1953, of perjury and on April 15, 1953, began serving a three year sentence. He died November 24, 1954.

Mr. L. V. BOARDMAN

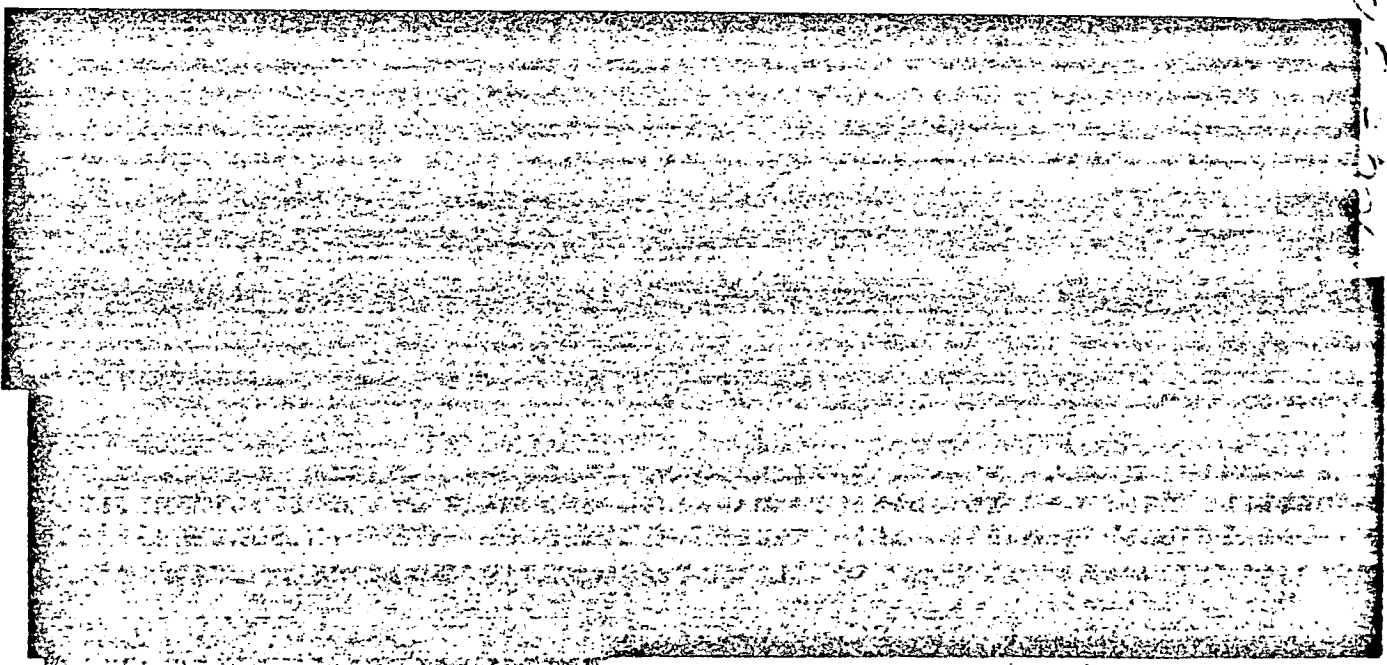
August 15, 1955

Mr. A. H. BELMONT

EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD
ESPIONAGE - R
BUFILE 100-363704

PAST AND CURRENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST FITZGERALD:

In connection with the passage of the Immunity Bill in August, 1954, the Internal Security Division of the Department gave consideration to action to be taken against individuals named by Elizabeth Bentley as involved in Soviet espionage. The Immunity Bill was designed to compel testimony in national defense cases in return for immunity from prosecution. On 8-20-54 Tom Hall of the Department advised that the Department would begin calling witnesses before a federal grand jury in Camden, New Jersey, on 8-23-54 in an effort to utilize the Immunity Bill in connection with Silvermaster-Perlo subjects. The purpose was to get a witness to corroborate Elizabeth Bentley and thus be able to prosecute members of the Silvermaster-Perlo networks. Edward Joseph Fitzgerald was one of those considered in this regard.



INT:JC:Jip:leak
(8)
cc - 51-402 (Gregory)
Tickers: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Brantigan

105-51402-4
AUG 22 1955
RECEIVED
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Memorandum [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Our investigation of Fitzgerald showed him to have been in contact with Lauchlin Currie, Charles Kramer, Donald Wheeler, Abraham George Silverman, Harry Dexter White, George Perazich, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff and William Walter Remington. All of these people have also been implicated in Soviet espionage by Bentley. It was also learned from reliable sources that Fitzgerald was associated with other individuals alleged to be Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

[REDACTED]

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman

[In addition to the examples set out above, Bentley is corroborated by information we developed in our investigations of Joseph Katz, William Walter Remington, Julius Rosenberg and others. In this connection, we have previously submitted a 99-page brief analyzing the attack on Bentley made by Scott in his brief on the Taylor case. We have also prepared a 45-page brief which can be disseminated if necessary and in this shorter brief we also analyze the allegations made in Scott's brief in the Taylor case.]

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

EST:en

CORRELATION SUMMARY

11503

Main File No: 101-786
(Also see 65-56402)

Date: 2/20/58

Subject: Helen Silvermaster

Date Searched: 11/33/58

Found As: (See page 2)

Also Searched As: Mrs. W. Gregory, Mrs. A. Silvermaster,
Mrs. M. Silvermaster, Mrs. Boris Vitti, Mrs.
B.P. Vitti, Mrs. Boris Vitti, Mrs. Boris P.
Vitti, Mrs. Boris Peter Vitti.

This is a summary of information obtained from a review of all "see" references to the subject in Bureau files under the names and aliases listed above. No attempt has been made to exhaust all possibilities as to the names and aliases by which the subject may have been known. All references under the above names containing data identical or possibly identical with the subject have been included except those listed at the end of this summary as not having been reviewed. The term "X" preceding a serial number shown in the block indicates that the serial so designated contains the same information as the foregoing serial. However, it should be realized that the information in these serials may differ somewhat in detail although the facts are basically the same.

This summary is designed to furnish a synopsis of the information set out in each reference. Except where stated otherwise the original serial will contain the information in much more detail.

THIS SUMMARY HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR USE AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

Analyst

Coordinator

Approved

ENCLOSURE

There are numerous "see" references to this subject in 65-56402 (Silvermaster Case) which have been included in this summary.

NOT REPRODUCED

65-56402-4240

APR 3 1958

The following named individuals were members of the "Silvermaster Group," a Soviet espionage ring composed mostly of individuals employed in the United States Government. This group was headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and primarily operated in Washington, D.C. in the early 1940's.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
Helen Witte Silvermaster
Schlomo Adler
Norman Chandler Bursler
Virginus Frank Coe
Lauchlin Bernard Currie
Bela Gold

Sonia Steinman Gold
Irving Kaplan
Abraham George Silverman
William Henry Taylor
William Ludwig Ullman
Anatole Boris Volkov
Harry Dexter White

The following individuals were members of the "Perle Group," a Soviet Espionage ring composed mostly of individuals employed in the United States Government. This group was headed by Victor Perle and operated primarily in Washington, D.C. in the early 1940's.

✓ Victor Perle
Edward Joseph Fitzgerald
Harold Glasser
Alger Hiss
✓ Charles Kramer

Solomon Aaron Lischinsky
Harry Samuel Magdoff
George H. Perazich
Allan Robert Rosenberg
Donald Niven Wheeler

Both the Silvermaster and Perle groups furnished information to Elizabeth Bentley who acted as their courier and who later was the principal informant in the ^{Mc}Case.

Through investigation, the following individuals were also ascertained to be connected with the above Soviet espionage conspiracy: 4

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Michael Greenberg
Joseph B. Gregg
Maurice Halperin
Julius Joseph Joseph
Duncan Chaplin Lee
Robert Talbott Miller III
Willard Zerbe Park

Mary Wolfe Price
Bernard Sidney Redmont
William Walter Remington
Peter Christopher Rhodes
Ruth Rifkin
Hazen Edward Sise
Elen Barrett Tenney