

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Wm Remington

File Numbers 65-56402

Section: SUB A Section 2+3



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

File No: 65-56402
Sub A SEC 2

Re: Lum Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
	8/14/48	Washington Times Herald	1	1	
	8/9/48	Washington Star	1	1	
	8/8/48	Washington Star	1	1	
	8/6/48	Washington Post	2	2	
	8/6/48	Times Herald	3	3	
	8/5/48	Washington Post	5	5	
	8/4/48	Washington Post	1	1	
	8/4/48	N.Y. Daily Mirror	1	1	
	8/4/48	Washington Daily News	1	1	
	8/3/48	Star	1	1	
	8/3/48	Washington Post	2	2	
	8/2/48	Washington Post	3	3	

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

File No: 65-56402
Sub A-See 2 (Cont'd)

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 11-78
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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
	8/2/48	Washington Star	1	1	
	7/21/48	Times Herald	4	4	
	7/31/48	Washington Post	3	3	
	7/31/48	Washington Post	1	1	
	7/31/48	Washington Post	1	1	

Clark Says 'No' To Ferguson On Loyalty Files

Points to Foreign Angle

He said the federal grand jury in New York, which indicted 12 Communist party leaders, has heard testimony from Miss Bentley, Remington "and many other persons" and was "still serving" when the committee started its hearings.

"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," he wrote.

Clark went on to say that the case not only involved Remington's "loyalty" but charges by Miss Bentley of "espionage on behalf of a foreign power."

It was obvious, he added, that disclosure of the details in such cases "would be of considerable importance to any persons and governments having interests adverse to those of the United States."

Attorney General Clark yesterday again refused to surrender the loyalty files of former government workers accused of espionage, on grounds their publication by Congress would be "detrimental" to the public interest.

He said he did so "after consultation with the office of the President."

Chairman Ferguson of Michigan of a Senate subcommittee investigating an alleged wartime spy ring in the government had requested the data and threatened impeachment action against President Truman if he didn't get it.

Senator Turned Down

Clark, in a letter made public yesterday, told Ferguson his request "must be respectfully declined."

"It is the considered view of the Justice department," he wrote, "that disclosures of information of this character would not be in the national interest, but would, in fact, be detrimental to it."

The committee had demanded the loyalty records on William W. Remington, a former naval officer, and other persons who were named by Elizabeth T. Bentley as active in a wartime espionage ring controlled by Soviet agents.

Clark pointed out that the committee went ahead with its hearings on those charges even though advised previously that the Justice department had an "intensive investigation" underway.

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Executive 'Iron Curtain'

Senator Ferguson had good cause to criticize President Truman's strange "iron curtain" attitude regarding administrative handling of the Remington case. Whether the battle provides campaign material or not, the chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee has rendered a public service by clarifying the issues in this controversy between the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

Too many persons have been under the impression that the issue is whether the President should divulge to Congress, with risk of eventual publication, certain loyalty information obtained from confidential sources by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If that were the question underlying the present impasse, the President's stand would be a sound one. If he were to release all the information contained in the loyalty files of suspected Government employes, grave injustice might be done innocent employes. For some of the accusations made against civil servants have proved, on careful investigation by the FBI, to be wholly false—sometimes motivated by spite. Moreover, the FBI is pledged to protect the identity and the confidences of its informants. To violate this pledge would be to deprive the FBI of some of its most productive and valuable leads in loyalty and espionage cases.

But Senator Ferguson, in his statement of the case and in his letter to Attorney General Clark requesting certain data regarding William W. Remington, made it plain that his committee was not asking that such confidences be broken. What the committee sought, he explained, was not the secret material bearing on Remington's associations with a self-confessed former Communist spy, but administrative information concerning the remarkable ease with which he obtained appointments and transfers while under FBI scrutiny. In short, the committee was seeking perfectly proper enlightenment from the executive branch as to the administrative functioning—or malfunctioning—of the loyalty program.

The committee informed the Attorney General that it had ascertained that Mr. Remington, while still under investigation by the FBI, had been transferred to three "top confidential positions" in the Government. The committee told Mr. Clark it wished to find out three things: First, whether Federal officials authorizing the transfers had been advised of Mr. Remington's flimsy meetings with Elizabeth Bentley, admitted former Russian agent; second, how, when and to whom such notifications were sent, and third, what action, if any, was taken by Mr. Remington's superiors on receipt of notification. These are certainly pertinent and fair questions for Congress to ask in its legitimate inquiries into governmental efficiency.

advice of the President—look refuge behind the broad language of the loyalty program executive order of March 13. That order forbids Federal officials from disclosing to unauthorized persons any "reports, records and files relative to the loyalty of Government employes." This provision was put in the order at the instance of the FBI and the Civil Service Commission—but for the sole purpose of protecting confidential sources of information. Neither the FBI nor the Civil Service Commission asked that it be made broad enough to prevent disclosure of administrative inefficiency or irregularity. It is safe to assume that neither agency had any idea it would be so construed.

What the President, in effect, has done is to resurrect, in another form, the ill-advised and short-lived proposal for protecting Government officials from "administrative embarrassment." That proposal—written into tentative security regulations—was withdrawn by the President after The Star and other newspapers had exposed its evil implications. Neither the President nor any one else has the right to draw such an "iron curtain" between the executive establishment and Congress. To do so is to indulge in an unwarranted, dictatorial exercise of executive authority that is violative of democratic processes and altogether intolerable. It is well that this conflict over a fundamental issue is heading for a showdown.

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

WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

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- 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. Jones _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

McClellan Urges Delay On Blaisdell Nomination

Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., was nominated by President Truman yesterday to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce but a Democratic member of Senator Ferguson's investigating Committee wants to hold up the nomination until the case of William W. Remington is settled.

Senator McClellan, Democrat, of Arkansas, proposed delaying action on the nomination.

During the Senate inquiry into the effectiveness of the Government's loyalty program, it was brought out that Mr. Blaisdell gave Mr. Remington a key post at the time the FBI was investigating espionage charges made against Mr. Remington by an avowed former Communist agent.

Mr. Blaisdell said Mr. Remington did not tell him about the FBI inquiry. Mr. Remington said he did. Senator McClellan doesn't want the Senate to act on the nomination until the whole thing is cleared up.

Mr. Blaisdell is now acting Assistant Secretary under a recess appointment.

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Witness Tells Of Warning On Remington

Told Commerce Aide
Of Espionage Inquiry
Before Hiring, He Says

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

A Commerce Department assistant secretary was warned that William W. Remington was the "subject of an active investigation for espionage" before he was hired last March, a Senate subcommittee was told yesterday.

Samuel Klaus, a State Department lawyer, testified before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee that he told David Bruce, former Commerce assistant secretary, of this situation March 14. Klaus was then on loan to the Commerce Department to set up an enforcement system for export controls.

The subcommittee was informed later that Remington, placed on indefinite leave of absence June 28 pending a full investigation into his loyalty, was still drawing his salary of \$10,330 a year. Bernard Gladieux, executive assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, testified that he would continue to be paid until he had exhausted his annual leave.

Stricken With Chicken Pox

In addition, Gladieux said, Remington was stricken with chicken pox immediately after going on indefinite leave and had two weeks or so of sick leave.

Klaus told the subcommittee he heard "accidentally" that Remington was coming to the Commerce Department the day before he was to take a confidential position handling export controls. He met Bruce in the hall, he said, and told him of the information he had regarding the loyalty investigation.

Bruce, according to Klaus, said he would take up the matter with Thomas C. Blaisdell, jr., then acting assistant secretary for foreign and domestic commerce. Shortly afterward, Klaus said, he saw Bruce entering Blaisdell's office, but did not know whether he had taken up the matter of Remington's employment.

Yesterday afternoon Chairman
See REMINGTON, Page 2, Col. 2.

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

Miss Gandy _____

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Witness Tells Of Warning

Ferguson (R., Mich.) placed in the record a cable from Bruce, who now in Paris with the Economic Cooperation Administration, denying recollection of any conversation with Klaus. The cable, addressed to Committee Counsel William P. Rogers, read:

"Have no recollection statement Klaus regarding subject telephone conversation. Believe Commerce Department files will indicate thorough security check in normal fashion including FBI clearance."

Klaus said Bruce told him the question of Remington's loyalty was raised before his appointment and was "all cleared up." The witness said he was greatly concerned about his own enforcement work and would be frustrated if "this man" was "on this job" and became "more concerned" when he learned that Remington was including enforcement of export regulations as one of his functions.

"I had been advising all round," he said, "that ECA could not succeed if the export program broke down."

Answering a question by Senator McLellan (D., Ark.), Klaus said he didn't know if Remington's presence had affected his own enforcement work. He didn't, he said, feel any "actual frustration."

The subcommittee wrestled at great length with Matthew Hale, assistant solicitor of the Commerce Department, in an effort to find what data on Remington's loyalty existed in the department's files. Hale said he had personally moved "some papers" from the file before turning it over to the committee, but he didn't know how many. But he conceded they did concern Remington's loyalty.

Slight, grayling and soft-spoken, Hale calmly but firmly declined in slow Boston accent to talk about the papers he had removed. He said he had stripped the file after talking with Presidential Assistant Clark Clifford at the White House. He said Clifford advised him to remove any documents, reports, recommendations or other papers whose transmittal to the committee might violate President Truman's prohibition of last March 13.

Then, under relentless prodding, he declined to say whether the file was ever at the White House or anything about his dealings with Clifford. That, he said, was a matter between the President and the Secretary of Commerce, to whom he stood in the relation of lawyer to client.

Finally, while the committee went into executive session, Hale telephoned Commerce Secretary Sawyer and got permission to give those details. He said the file went to the White House last Monday and was returned Wednesday with oral instructions to strip it of all evidence touching on Remington's loyalty.

Asked by Ferguson if he thought it possible for the committee to consider the question of Remington's loyalty without the complete file, Hale said he couldn't discuss the merits of his instructions. Senator Thye (R., Minn.) then said there was little left for the committee but to believe there was "something against Remington" in the record, whereas the committee was "trying to clear this young man."

Senator Bricker (R., Ohio) pointed out that Congress had appro-

propriated 11 million dollars for loyalty investigations and said that under the President's order "we are not entitled to know what was done with the money or what results were obtained." The people, he said, were entitled to know "how their tax money is being spent and we are deprived of that information."

Questioned by Bricker, Hale said he was "personally inclined to agree" that the President's order prevented the committee from determining the efficiency of the Commerce Department in checking its employees.

Thomas J. Scanlon, Commerce Department investigator since 1941, said he was asked by the executive assistant to the Secretary to make a "suitability check" on Remington last May 11. Within 24 hours, he said, he was "apprised

of the fact that a loyalty investigation was being made" and passed this information back on May 11.

Gladieux testified that he learned some time after this was done that Sawyer had received a message from Attorney General Clark about that time concerning Remington. That, he said, was the reason for Sawyer's request for an investigation.

Under questioning Gladieux said he had not seen the Clark memorandum and that it since had disappeared and could not be found.

He explained that Remington's appointment had been formally requested by Francis McIntyre, assistant director of the Office of International Trade in the Department. At that time, he said, the Council of Economic Advisers, of which Remington was a member, reported nothing derogatory in his record.

The request, he added, was then approved by Bruce and Undersecretary William C. Foster.

The subcommittee will meet at 11 a. m. today. Ferguson said he did not know last night who would be called as witnesses.

Sensations Expected Of Mystery Witness; Ruman Raps Inquiry

President Won't Release Loyalty Data; Russia Got U. S. Uranium, Hearing Told

By JAMES COLLIGAN and JAMES WALTER

A mystery witness whose testimony the House American activities committee announced will break the Russian spy case "wide open" has been located in Paris, a newspaper learned last night.

The witness was described as a personal friend of Perry Wallace. He is said to have arranged for a 300-

pound shipment of uranium, the vital atom bomb material, to Soviet Russia about the time the United States was perfecting the A-bomb.

Members of the committee were rushed out of Washington last night to question the new witness. It was not learned whether they were going to France or whether the witness had returned to the United States to confer with them at a secret rendezvous.

Hides Witness' Identity

Acting committee chairman Mundt (R) of South Dakota announced some members of the committee had left Washington shortly after one of its investigators had flown here with news of the mystery witness.

Mundt refused to reveal the name of the witness, the names of the committee members who have been sent to interview him, or where the interview will take place. He said he expects to have the witness in Washington to testify at an open hearing next week.

This witness, Mundt declared, "is very definitely in a position to substantiate what he is talking about."

"Our investigator," Mundt said, "believes the testimony from this witness will lead to another witness and the testimony of the two of them will break the case wide open."

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

Russia Got U. S. Uranium

From other sources it was learned the mystery witness is a former resident of Denver and had many close friends high in the government although he never was a government official.

He is reported to have made arrangements in Canada for the second of two shipments of uranium sent to Russia from the United States long before the first A-bomb fell on Hiroshima.

Earlier in the day, Rep. McDowell (R) of Pennsylvania, threw a bombshell in the American activities committee

(Turn to Page 4, Col. 1)

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Big Break Near In Spy Inquiry, Probers Pledge

(Continued from First Page)

hearing by announcing a subcommittee of which he is chairman, learned at an executive session that Russia got two shipments of uranium, one of 1,000 pounds, another of 300 pounds and there were also shipments of heavy water, a valuable atomic research material.

State Dept. Knew of It

It was the smaller uranium shipment which the mystery witness arranged, this newspaper learned. After preliminaries had been completed in Canada, it was reported, the precious metal was shipped to Great Falls, Mont., from where it was transferred to Fairbanks, Alaska.

From Fairbanks, according to the report, the uranium was flown to Russia by a military attaché of the Soviet embassy in Washington.

The State department is understood to have heard of the transaction, but clamped down on discussion of it for security reasons, possibly also to prevent friction with our ally, Russia.

Some time later the un-American activities committee learned of the shipments and communicated its knowledge to the Manhattan District, code name for the then top-secret bomb experiments. Steps were taken to prevent further leaks of atomic research materials.

General Groves' Comment

Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves (ret.), wartime head of the atom bomb project, declared in a statement last night that he did not ship any uranium to Russia, and if any was shipped it was without his knowledge. He said that as a retired Army officer he could not discuss the matter further. He reiterated his belief, however, that Russia does not now have an atom bomb.

The mystery witness it was indicated by committee members, is expected to corroborate much of the testimony of Elizabeth T. Bentley and Whittaker Chambers, admitted former Communists and spy ring couriers whose story has been denied by several persons implicated in their statements to investigators.

This new development followed a day in which sensation continued to pile on sensation as the House committee and a special Senate investigating committee delved further into operations of the Red spy network. They included:

1. A statement by President Truman that the investigating committees will not get any loyalty information from government agencies concerning any of those accused of dealings with the spies, and an announcement by the President that the whole inquiry is "a red herring."

Loyalty Information Guarded



Acme Photo.

Hiss Denies Membership in 'Elite' Red Underground

Elizabeth Bentley, former Communist spy, listens at left as Alger Hiss, former State department official, denies that he belonged to a prewar "elite underground" maintained here by the Commies. The House un-American activities committee also heard Hiss deny charges made by Whittaker Chambers, one-time Communist.

to leave the Reds. Hiss denied everything, including even knowing Chambers.

6. A charge by Chairman Ferguson of the Senate committee that the President's loyalty program is so weak that a spy could be on the government payroll for months without anyone knowing he had been listed as dangerous by the FBI.

Despite testimony that the State department had warned Commerce at the time Remington was hired that he was under suspicion, Bernard Gladieux, acting assistant secretary of Commerce, told the Senate committee:

"He came to us so highly recommended that our personnel people hesitated even to investigate his loyalty."

Remington Backers Bared

Gladieux named among those who had recommended the suspected Red agent or dupe, Averell Harriman, former secretary of Commerce and now Mr. Truman's roving ambassador to Marshall plan countries; Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, head of Mr. Truman's council of economic advisers, with which Remington was associated

friends is a Communist."

Hiss conceded he knew some of the people named by Chambers as members of the alleged Communist underground. But he said they were casual acquaintances or boyhood acquaintances whom he has not seen frequently in many years.

Hiss said that as a State department official he had some contacts with representatives of foreign governments, some of whom were Communists. But he stressed that these contacts were "strictly official."

He said he had never heard of Chambers until 1947 when two FBI agents asked him whether the two knew each other.

"I said I did not know Chambers," Hiss testified.

Hiss left the government in 1947 and is now president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He appeared before the committee at his own request.

Mundt asked the witness if he knew that Chambers testified under oath that he went to Hiss' house and begged him to fore-swear communism. Chambers had said he left Hiss "in tears."

"I do know that he said that,"

Chambers be recalled to clear this up," Stripling said.

Mundt agreed that the two stories were "diametrically opposed." He commented that both statements come from individuals whom one normally would suppose to be reliable. Mundt thanked Hiss for his "frank and forthright presentation."

Mundt questioned Hiss about his work at the Yalta conference during the war. He asked whether the witness had anything to do with the decision that gave Russia three votes in the United Nations.

"I had nothing to do with the decision that those votes were granted," Hiss said. "I opposed it."

Mundt asked whether Hiss felt he had had a "fair and impartial hearing."

"I feel I had a fair opportunity today," he replied. "I am unhappy that I didn't have a chance to meet with the committee before there was such a public display of the charges."

Mundt pointed out that the committee had met in open session with the same press, newsreel and radio facilities that

project, declared in a statement last night that he did not ship any uranium to Russia, and if any was shipped it was without his knowledge. He said that as a retired Army officer he could not discuss the matter further. He reiterated his belief, however, that Russia does not now have an atom bomb.

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1. A statement by President Truman that the investigating committees will not get any loyalty information from government agencies concerning any of those accused of dealings with the spies, and an announcement by the President that the whole inquiry is "a red herring."

Loyalty Information Guarded

2. Testimony before the Senate committee that Clark Clifford, legal adviser to President Truman, had ordered all loyalty information stripped from the personnel file of William W. Remington, Commerce official accused of helping the spy ring; that Commerce was informed when it hired Remington that he was under "active investigation for espionage;" that he was suspended last June following a message from Attorney General Clark, and that the Clark "message or document" has disappeared from Commerce department records.

3. Announcement by Mundt that a Russian spy ring still operates inside the United States government. President Truman declared this ring exists only in Mundt's mind, and Mundt countered with a charge the President is trying to block the investigation by depriving the committee of information.

4. Demands by Reps. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, and Busbey (R) of Illinois that Henry Wallace be called for an explanation of how Agriculture and Commerce became flooded with Red agents or emissaries while he headed those departments.

5. Announcement by Mundt that there appears to be grounds for a perjury charge "against someone" as a result of testimony by Chambers and Alger Hiss in which each directly contradicted the other. Chambers termed Hiss a Communist and member of the spy ring, and told of pleading with Hiss

Whittaker Chambers, one-time Communist, denies that he belonged to "prewar 'elite underground' maintained by the Comms. The House un-American activities committee also heard Hiss deny charges made by Whittaker Chambers, one-time Communist.

to leave the Reds. Hiss denied everything, including even knowing Chambers.

6. A charge by Chairman Ferguson of the Senate committee that the President's loyalty program is so weak that a spy could be on the government payroll for months without anyone knowing he had been listed as dangerous by the FBI.

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"He came to us so highly recommended that our personnel people hesitated even to investigate his loyalty."

Remington Backers Bared

Gladieux named among those who had recommended the suspected Red agent or dupe, Averell Harriman, former secretary of Commerce and now Mr. Truman's roving ambassador to Marshall plan countries; Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, head of Mr. Truman's council of economic advisers, with which Remington was associated for a year, and Richard Russell, former secretary of Harriman's committee of businessmen studying the Marshall plan.

No letters from any of these individuals or from anyone else who recommended Remington were included in the stripped file turned over to the investigating committee.

Disclosure that Russia got U. S. atomic research materials came first from Rep. McDowell.

McDowell said that secret testimony taken by his committee showed the shipments were arranged by "Russian agents, known and acknowledged, and others who had established themselves in high positions in government."

McDowell said his facts came from "some of the most responsible citizens of the United States" during secret hearings his subcommittee has been carrying on for the past several months.

Deep Commie Infiltration

McDowell said his group has also learned that Communist infiltration was "deep in the State department, deep in the Treasury, deep in the war production board and even deep in the O.S.S."

The subcommittee chairman asserted he was "amazed" at what his probe had uncovered, adding that "I feel the American people should know that although we've won the war we are rapidly losing the peace."

McDowell's charge was followed by Hiss' formal denial under oath of accusations against him by Chambers, who testified two days ago that he broke with the Communist party in 1937 after serving as courier for its Washington underground.

After hearing Hiss' denials—which included a sworn declaration that he never was a Communist and had never even seen Chambers—acting Chairman Mundt said:

"There is a prima facie case of perjury against somebody."

Mundt said the committee would decide what to do about it in closed session later.

Hiss called the charges "complete fabrications." Thin-lipped and grim, Hiss said "so far as I am aware I have never laid eyes on him (Chambers)." Bitingly, he added, "I should like to have the opportunity to do so."

"I am not and never have been a member of the Communist party," Hiss said. "I do not and never have adhered to the tenets of the Communist party."

"I am not and never have been a member of any Communist organization. I have never known the Communist party directly or indirectly of my knowledge."

friends is a Communist."

Hiss conceded he knew some of the people named by Chambers as members of the alleged Communist underground. But he said they were casual acquaintances or boyhood acquaintances whom he has not seen frequently in many years.

Hiss said that as a State department official he had some contacts with representatives of foreign governments, some of whom were Communists. But he stressed that these contacts were "strictly official."

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Hiss left the government in 1947 and is now president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He appeared before the committee at his own request.

Mundt asked the witness if he knew that Chambers testified under oath that he went to Hiss' house and begged him to forego his communism. Chambers had said he left Hiss "in tears."

"I do know that he said that," Hiss replied. "I also know that I am testifying under the same laws to the direct contrary."

Hiss said he came to Washington to work in the legal section of the agricultural adjustment administration in 1933 at the request of several officials.

Supported by Dulles

Hiss said he joined the State department in September, 1936, at the request of Francis P. Sayre, who then was an assistant secretary in charge of reciprocal trade. He left on Jan. 16, 1947, he said, to accept his present job as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In response to questions, he said that John Foster Dulles had urged him to take the post. Dulles is Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's foreign policy expert and is chairman of the board of the Carnegie group.

Concerning Hiss' denial of Chambers' testimony that he visited the State department official in his home, Committee Counsel Robert Stripling noted "a very sharp contradiction in the testimony."

"I would suggest that Mr.

Chambers be recalled to clear this up," Stripling said.

Mundt agreed that the two stories were "diametrically opposed." He commented that both statements come from "individuals whom one normally would suppose to be reliable." Mundt thanked Hiss for his "frank and forthright presentation."

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"I had nothing to do with the decision that those votes be granted," Hiss said. "I opposed it."

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"I feel I had a fair opportunity today," he replied. "I am unhappy that I didn't have a chance to meet with the committee before there was such a display of the charges."

Mundt pointed out that the committee had met in open session with the same press, newsreel and radio facilities that were accorded to Chambers.

"I don't think I am in the best frame of mind to comment on that point now," Hiss replied abruptly.

Mundt said the committee would decide in closed session whether to recall Chambers to confront Hiss.

Currie and Patterson Prevented His Ouster

Naval Intelligence Move Blocked by White House Aide, He Tells Senators

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter



(Associated Press Photo)
NATHAN SILVERMASTER
"A Diabolical Conspiracy"

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, accused of heading a Soviet espionage ring here, told senators yesterday that a White House aide and a member of the "little" Cabinet saved his confidential wartime Government job after naval intelligence tried to have him ousted.

The White House aide who intervened on his behalf, he said, was Philip Currie, confidential assistant to the late President Roosevelt. Silvermaster said he had known Currie for some years.

Currie, he said, went to Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson, who in turn wrote a letter asking him to Milo Perkins, then head of the Bureau of Economic Warfare, where Silvermaster was working.

Chairman Karl Mundt (R., S. Dak.) said Patterson's letter was dated July 3, 1942, when the former War Secretary was Under Secretary of War. He pointed out that there was no indication of Patterson's knowledge of the thick Civil Service file on Silvermaster when he wrote the recommendation.

Currie has been invited to testify, Mundt said.

Mundt Says File Missing
Mundt also announced yesterday:

The file concerning the employment of Silvermaster at the Bureau of Economic Warfare is not in the National Archives, where all files of BEW employees are supposed to have been sent. Investigators were instructed to find out who was responsible for the disappearance of the file.

Watson B. Miller of the Immigration Service has now promised the committee to locate J. Peters, mysterious foreign-born head of the Soviet underground in this country, who is known under many aliases, including Alexander Stephens, Isadore Boerstein, etc.

Sullivan to Ask Truman If He Can Release Remington Data

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

Navy Secretary Sullivan said yesterday he would ask President Truman if information in secret Navy files on William W. Remington could be revealed to a Senate Investigation Subcommittee.

Previously he and three rear admirals had refused to answer the committee's questions about the cause of Remington's removal as a reserve officer. The subcommittee is investigating the efficiency of loyalty checks in Government service.

Later Lawrence V. Meloy, executive secretary of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, told the committee that since last October 38 Federal employees had been fired as disloyal.

Many Others Quit
Another 98 he said had resigned after they had been certified to their regional boards and 438 had quit while under investigation by the FBI. He explained that some of the 438 no doubt had left for other reasons.

Meloy was unable to say how many of these 574 former employees were members of the Communist Party or of Communist-front organizations.

Sullivan's promise to do what he could to pry information from the Navy's intelligence file on Remington came after committee members had hammered at him and the three admirals for more than an hour without cracking their refusal to talk about this information. All four said they were bound by a presidential di-

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

rective of last March 13 not to reveal anything which would disclose their sources of information or jeopardize national security.

Admirals Questioned
The officers were Rear Admirals Thomas B. Inglis, chief of naval intelligence, Charles C. Hartman, assistant chief of personnel, and George L. Russell, judge advocate general.

Remington, who was commissioned in the Naval Reserve in November, 1944, was honorably discharged April 16, 1947, after he had been requested to resign. He held a series of important posts in Government agencies from 1942 until last June 28 when he was placed on leave of absence from the Commerce Department after being named as one of several Federal officials who were in communication with Russian agents.

Inglis and Hartman explained to the committee that the language of a Navy letter advising Remington that if he submitted his resignation "promptly" he would be permitted to resign honorably was "just routine." Inglis then admitted under questioning that his branch of the Navy had a secret file on the former officer but positively refused to talk about it.

"I'm very sorry," he said, "but I am under instructions to answer no questions pertaining to the loyalty or the loyalty investigation of any Navy personnel."

Inglis said he had been given these instructions orally at 1 p. m. yesterday by Admiral Russell, who had got them from Sullivan. Pressed by Chairman Ferguson (R., Mich.) to say whether he interpreted these instructions to silence him if discharge of an officer involved disloyalty or communism, Inglis hedged.

"I asked Admiral Russell," he explained, "if it was possible to give my name, rank and position in the Navy." "Those," said Ferguson wryly, "are well known to the committee."

Inglis did concede that the secret intelligence file on Remington See REMINGTON, Page 3, Col. 6

The Committee last night expected momentarily to be able to serve a subpoena on Peters to bring the top Red agent here for questioning.

3. Alger Hiss, former policy-making State Department official, will testify today at his own request to deny charges by Whittaker Chambers, a Time magazine editor, that he was a member of the Communist Party underground among Government workers.

Secretary of State George C. Marshall said at his press conference yesterday he knew of no re-

See REDS, Page 3, Column 2.

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Sullivan to Ask Truman About Navy Files

REMINGTON—From P. 1

would "explain, add to or detract from" information in the personnel file turned over to the committee. He refused, though, to say whether his intelligence staff had made an investigation of Remington.

Sullivan was asked by William F. Rogers, chief counsel to the committee, if he didn't think supplying the committee with a file showing that Remington was discharged for nonactivity as a reserve officer and then withholding a file which showed something else "tends to mislead the committee?"

"I agree," Sullivan said.

The Navy Secretary was then asked by Senator Ives (R., N. Y.) if the facts in the case shouldn't be made public for the sake of Remington himself. There were other factors involved, Sullivan said.

"But," he added, "I can't name them."

Resume of Case

Meloy gave the committee a resume of Remington's case since he was fingerprinted and filed a personal history under terms of Mr. Truman's loyalty order last fall. Remington, Meloy said, was then with the Council of Economic

Advisers as an economist but transferred to the Commerce Department last March 15.

Since it placed him under civil service, Meloy said, this appointment was conditional, just as if Remington had been hired for the first time. The FBI began an investigation in May, Meloy said, and on June 18 sent its report on Remington to the Investigations Division of the Civil Service Commission. The file was then sent to the Commerce Department, Meloy testified, and Remington was notified his last working day would be June 15 and he would be suspended beginning June 28.

Because Remington was not yet finally employed, Meloy explained, he was not charged but was sent an interrogatory which he was required to answer under oath in 10 days. Being at that time in Vermont, said Meloy, Remington asked and was granted an extension to August 6 for his reply to the interrogatory.

Ferguson then returned to the attack with a "hypothetical case." How was it, he asked, that a man "under FBI investigation in 1945 can hold four jobs and not be suspended until June 28, 1948?"

Meloy explained that during the war "thousands" of people were hired with no investigation because of the rapid expansion of Government agencies.

"Even if it had been possible to have an investigation in 1945," he added, "there was no coordination, no unity. One agency could make an investigation and no other agency know anything about it."

That situation, he explained, was cured by the President's loyalty program, which established regional loyalty boards and the central loyalty review board and provided for exchange of information.

He hastened to add, though, that the loyalty program was "just now beginning to function."

The subcommittee will resume its hearings today at 10 a. m.

Silvermaster Testifies That Currie and Paterson Prevented His

REDS—From Page 1

son to suspect Hisc of subversive activities.

Silvermaster told the committee that Currie came to his aid after Naval Intelligence had written BEW what he termed "an insulting letter... a smear letter" charging Silvermaster with being a Communist.

Silvermaster refused to say whether or not he is or ever had been a member of the Communist Party "on the ground that any answer I may make to this question may tend to be self-incriminating." He swore under oath he had never been a spy or an agent of a foreign power.

Evidence introduced yesterday showed that reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Civil Service investigators and the police departments of two cities—Seattle and San Francisco—as well as Naval Intelligence had convinced Civil Service Review officers that Silvermaster was not only a Communist but "probably an agent of the OGPU (Russian secret police) as well."

May 22, 1942, an official of the Civil Service Commission, after reviewing the reports of the several investigations, recommended that Silvermaster be dropped from the Federal service.

Civil Service President Harry B. Mitchell said yesterday the commission itself never decided to have Silvermaster dropped. It was "a close case," he declared.

Bretton Woods Conference

Two years after the unsuccessful attempt to oust him, Silvermaster revealed, Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a high policy making official of this Government, took him along to the Bretton Woods monetary conference in a sort of unofficial capacity as an "interpreter."

White's name has threaded through these hearings repeatedly. Two witnesses have declared that he was close to the Communist circle within the Government and helpful to it. It was at Bretton Woods that this Nation's financial relations to the postwar world were arranged.

Silvermaster at first omitted the Bretton Woods Conference from the employment record he gave the committee, he said, "because I was not able to carry out the task that I was supposed to have done there."

"What was the task you were supposed to have done?" asked Chief Investigator Robert E. Stripling.

"I went there upon the invitation of Mr. Harry D. White, who at that time was the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to help him translate any documents that he may have had to deal with submitted to him by the Russians," returned Silvermaster, who was born in 1884 in Russia.

He said he had an attack of asthma and stayed only two days. Later Representative John McDowell asked:

"Were there no official interpreters there at Bretton Woods?"

"There probably were," he replied.

"Were you an official interpreter?" demanded McDowell.

"No, I was not an official interpreter," Silvermaster said.

"Why would Mr. White decide to have some person in excess of the ordinary number of interpreters?" queried McDowell.

"As I understood it at the time, the Treasury did not have an interpreter," said Silvermaster.

He added that the official interpreter was provided by the State Department.

"They decided to take me (to Bretton Woods)," Silvermaster said, "not only because of my knowledge of Russian but also because of my knowledge of economic matters. I am an economist."

Confronted in the hearing room

with Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, former self-confessed courier for the Communist underground, Silvermaster declined to say whether or not he knew her.

"I refuse to answer the question on the ground that any answer I may give may be self-incriminating," Silvermaster intoned. Photostating Story Repeated

Miss Bentley had previously sworn, and yesterday repeated, that Silvermaster had a secret photostating outfit in his former home here at 5515 30th st. n.w., and that she received secret documents photostated there which she in turn handed to Russian agents in New York and to Earl Browder, now-deposed Communist Party chief.

Again and again the committee pressed Silvermaster for answers about whether he had any photographic equipment in his Washington home.

No matter how the question was phrased, Silvermaster stuck to his answer that any reply might tend to incriminate him.

Under questioning of Representative F. Edward Hebert (D., La.), Silvermaster said he had refused to answer many questions at an executive session of the committee on May 25 because his case was before a grand jury in New York.

In a prepared statement, which he read to the committee, Silvermaster said:

"Neither the FBI nor the New York grand jury have taken any action against me although they heard the same witnesses as this committee has produced, and I am certain, thoroughly investigated the charges made against me by Elizabeth Bentley.

But as Hebert pressed his question, Silvermaster said that "As far as I know" the grand jury is still meeting on his case.

"As far as you know then it is not a closed case?" pressed Hebert.

"That is right, sir," replied Silvermaster.

Silvermaster Agrees

"And the mere fact that you have not been indicted as of this time does not indicate you are innocent of the charges made by Miss Bentley—is that correct?" pressed Hebert.

"Yes, Sir," Silvermaster answered.

Earlier Silvermaster had indicated he expected his case would reach the courts when he said he would "reserve the right to make any further statements when any allegations she (Miss Bentley) has made against me are taken up in the courts."

Silvermaster said in his statement, which he gave under oath on the record, that "the charges made by Miss Bentley are false and fantastic. I can only conclude she is a neurotic liar."

In his prepared statement Silvermaster said he was the victim of a "diabolical conspiracy."

Enlarging upon that later under direct examination, he said that in 1942 the FBI started coming to his house and interfering with him.

"The whole thing began to assume the character of a conspiracy against me almost to the point of looking like a possible frame-up, for all I know," he said.

"A conspiracy by the FBI?" queried Mundt.

"I don't know by whom. I don't say that," Silvermaster replied.

Then Mundt asked him if he meant a conspiracy by the committee.

"Of course not," the slightly built, gray-haired man replied.

Subsequently former FBI agent, Louis Russell, took the stand to read from the Civil Service file on Silvermaster in which in 1942 a review officer reached these conclusions:

"It will be noted that the testimony linking Silvermaster with

communism and with the OGPU (the Russian Secret Police) comes not only from persons without any axe to grind who have made a study of Communist activities and personalities, but from persons who are themselves in the Communist movement or members of the Communist Party and in the best position to furnish information concerning Silvermaster.

"As in all such cases, the evidence is circumstantial. It is so strong, however, that I am convinced after reading the file that Silvermaster is in fact a Communist and a worker for the Communist cause.

Included in the Civil Service file read by Russell were the following statements:

"He is listed in the files of the Seattle Police Department as follows: Gregory N. Silvermaster, alias Gregory Masters, alias Nathan Masters, is a national committeeman-at-large of the Communist Party, USA. Silvermaster was a former Agitation Propagandist of the Fillmore subsection in San Francisco, Calif., Thirteenth District, Communist Party."

Another section of the Civil Service Commission report stated that:

"The Thirteenth Naval District files show original name, N. Zeilberneister, member of Communist Party in Seattle, Wash., completely underground in 1920."

Silvermaster, according to the Civil Service file, listed Harry D. White as a reference in his Civil Service file. Silvermaster said both Mr. and Mrs. White were friends of his.

Miss Bentley testified that Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster had hidden Earl Browder from "Vigalantes" for several days during the San Francisco general strike in the early 30s. FBI and CSC reports also placed Silvermaster as a friend and associate of Harry Bridges, West Coast left-wing leader; Sam Darcy, Bruce Minton, admitted Communist; Paul Robeson and Lee Pressman.

Silvermaster testified his boss in Farm Security Administration was C. B. Baldwin, now campaign manager for Henry Wallace's Progressive Party. He said he had known Baldwin a long time.

Russell said the committee also can prove that when the 1942 investigation of Silvermaster was in progress, Civil Service communicated with Lauchlin Currie, and Currie recommended Silvermaster.

On July 16, 1942, an analyst of the Civil Service Commission, R. E. Greenfield, recommended that Silvermaster be declared "ineligible" and be barred from Government service during the duration of the war.

But while the investigation was still in progress, BEW wrote that "action looking toward Mr. Silvermaster in such a

continued and

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The commission finally closed its books for the time on the whole issue with the statement that it had been determined "further investigation was necessary."

"It is doubtful if in view of the turn the case had taken," the report said, "if we have good basis for proceeding with the investigation."

Nevertheless the persistent CSC reviewer suggested that at the very least—if they couldn't get Silvermaster fired—they should ask the Department of Agriculture to look at the file.

"In this connection," wrote the CSC, "it might be pointed out that much of the evidence in the case points to the fact that Mr. Silvermaster is one of the really important operatives in the undercover Communist Party in the United States." The evidence in the file came from half a dozen localities in this country, CSC pointed out.

Received Pay Increases

Not only did Silvermaster remain on the Department of Agriculture payroll but he received several pay increases as well.

Two years after the Civil Service analyst spoke of him as "an important operative of the Communist Party," Silvermaster transferred from Agriculture to the Treasury Department. On February 1, 1945, he was promoted to a position paying \$8000 a year with the Procurement Division.

Then he went to the Department of Commerce in the Surplus Property Office, and after that, on November 5, 1946, to War Assets where his salary was \$10,000 per annum. Shortly before he left War Assets he was reduced in grade with a pay cut of \$2000 a year. Because of that, he resigned. Now he describes himself as self-employed, building houses in Harvey Cedars, N. J.

He said he did admit knowing William Ullman, former Government employe, who has lived with him since 1937. Ullman was named ma

Page 2

Currie and Patterson Prevented Hisster

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He said he did admit knowing William Ullman, former Government employe, who has lived with him since 1937. Ullman was named

Miss Bentley as the chief photographer for the ring. Ullman's employment record was subsequently disclosed. His immediate supervisor was Frank B. Coe, director of Monetary Research under Harry Dexter White. References for Ullman were Harry W. Blair, lawyer, Tower Building, Washington; Lauchlin Currie, Henry Klotz, 285 Madison ave., New York City, assistant to former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau. His first immediate supervisor in the Government was Emily Newell Blair.

Silvermaster was accompanied to the hearing by his counsel, David Rein, who said he was a member of the firm of Greenberg, Forer and Rein, 1105 K st. nw.

Routinely Silvermaster droned "I refuse to answer this question on the grounds that any answer I may give to this question may be self-incriminating" when asked about a list of persons mentioned either by Miss Bentley or by Whittaker Chambers as members of a Communist underground ring here.

This list in order went: Earl Browder, 1942 head of the Communist Party now deposed on orders transmitted through Jacques Duclos, French Communist; Jacob N. Golos, now deceased, one-time head of the central control committee of the Communist Party, described as Miss Bentley's chief; Miss Bentley, Solomon Adler, Norman Bursler, Alger Hiss, Frank B. Coe, Edward J. Fitzgerald, Harold Glasser, Sonia Gold, William J. Gold, Joseph B. Gregg, Victor Perlor, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff, William W. Remington, Maurice Halperin, Alex. Rona.

In New York City last night former War Secretary Patterson said he had and still has every confidence in Currie. Patterson said he had never met Silvermaster, and heard of him only once during the war. He said to the best of his recollection that was when Currie telephoned him about a case in the BEW involving a man he believes was Silvermaster. He said he ordered an inquiry and later he told Currie the War Department had no objection to the man remaining in the BEW.

Page 2

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Witnesses in Two Phases of Spy Inquiry



Associated Press Photo
ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, admitted former Communist agent, smiles as she takes the witness stand before the House Committee on Un-American Activities to repeat accusations against Nathan Silvermaster



Associated Press Photo
DISCUSSES TESTIMONY—Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan (right) discusses with William F. Rogers (left), committee counsel, his refusal to tell a Senate subcommittee yesterday why William Remington was asked to resign his Naval Reserve commission. Rear Admiral George L. Russell, Navy judge advocate general, who also refused to produce the Navy's file on Remington, is in center

Washington Post - 8-5-48 (5)

Can't Indict 'Spies,' FE



In describing the world Communist underground in "elite." Left to right: Relations Board official who played an important role in the Rosenberg case, Lee Pressman, former general counsel, and Wallace's Progressive

Justice Department Says It Spent Half Million Trying to Prove Bentley & Chambers Charges

High Justice Department officials said today a three-year, half-million-dollar investigation failed to turn up evidence to justify prosecution of the Communist espionage case now unfolding before congressional committees.

Their comments were in response to this question: What has the Justice Department been doing about the accusations voiced by ex-Communists Elizabeth T. Bentley and Whittaker Chambers? Both told their stories to the FBI long before they testified at Hill hearings.

Justice Department authorities said they encountered two stumbling blocks in their investigation:

1. No trace of documents which Miss Bentley claims were turned over to her by Government officials for transmission to Moscow.
2. Refusal of the accused if they are guilty to break down and confess.

REASONABLE DOUBT

These sources emphasized that while the suspicion of guilt is strong in the case of several of the accused, there is "reasonable doubt" regarding others.

It was learned Justice Department files on some of those named as members of the Communist underground, were sent to department heads long ago. Why no action was taken is something Justice Department authorities can't answer.

They hinted, tho, that possibly Government policy during the war, when Russia was an ally of the United States, had something to do with it.

Meanwhile, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, former Board of Economic Warfare official, will appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee today to answer Miss Bentley's charges that he headed the Communist ring for which she worked.

The Justice Department still is searching for documentary evidence to corroborate Miss Bentley's story. But officials conceded that it appears to be a hopeless task.

STILL A CHANCE

A top Justice Department official said there is still a chance of getting indictments, provided investigators can turn up evidence support-

New Haven, Conn. and told her story.

It was found that there was corroboration of her story as to where she had been at specific times. But never was there any evidence of a documentary nature available.

She was asked to try to get back into active courier service. She did but her activities never led to anything tangible. She told investigators the Russian agents did not give her anything important to do.

Every known device was used to get evidence, but little was uncovered. Nevertheless, a decision was made in April, 1947, by Attorney General Tom Clark to place the facts before a grand jury in New York.

200 WITNESSES

Nearly 200 witnesses were paraded before the grand jury, including most of those Miss Bentley accused.

It was hoped that some of these would confess and implicate others, but this hope was never realized. Finally, the Justice Department succeeded in getting indictments against 12 top Communists including Party Chairman William Z. Foster, on charges of conspiring to overthrow the Government by force and violence. The New York Grand Jury has not yet been disbanded.

On the other side of the Capitol, the Senate Investigating Committee will continue to question William W. Remington, suspended Commerce Department official, named by Miss Bentley as one of her chief sources.

Mr. Silvermaster also has publicly denied Miss Bentley's story. But according to a transcript of a secret committee session last May, he refused to affirm or deny that he knew several people she named. His refusal was based on the constitutional grounds that such testimony might be self-incriminating.

WOULD BE HELPLESS

House Committee members said they would be helpless to press him for direct answers should he stand upon those grounds at today's hearing. They have excused past wit-

undecided on future procedure in following up the testimony of Mr. Chambers, now a senior editor of Time Magazine. Mr. Chambers yesterday described the Communist "underground" in Washington before the war.

He said this underground included such former Government officials as Alger Hiss of the State Department, who helped draft the United Nations charter; his brother, Donald, also of the State Department; Nathan Witt, secretary of the National Labor Relations Board; Lee Pressman, general counsel for the Works Progress Administration and later for the CIO; John Abt, WPA lawyer; Henry Collins of the Agriculture Department; Victor Perlo of the War Production Board, and Charles Kramer, former counsel for congressional committees. All have left Government service.

AUG 4, 1948

Washington Post

- Mr. Tolson
 - Mr. E. A. Tamm
 - Mr. Clegg
 - Mr. Glavin
 - Mr. Ladd
 - Mr. Nichols
 - Mr. Rosen
 - Mr. Tracy
 - Mr. Egan
 - Mr. Gurnea
 - Mr. Harbo
 - Mr. Mohr
 - Mr. Pennington
 - Mr. Quinn Tamm
 - Mr. Nease
 - Miss Gandy
- J. C. [Signature]*

July
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Remington Called Soapboxer in '34
 William Remington, suspended Commerce Department official named by Elizabeth Bentley as one of those who supplied information which was given to Russia, was characterized as a future "Union Square soapboxer" by his classmates at Ridgewood High School, Ridgewood, N. J., in 1934, according to the Paterson News.
 The newspaper said this was uncovered in a school yearbook for 1934, in which Remington also was described as an active orator whose aspiration was "to die a genius of the first water—unrecognized."

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John

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9 to 4:30

Red Investigations Now Really May Be 'Witch Hunts'

By JOHN CRAMER

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

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

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

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

HAD NO WAY TO KNOW

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

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

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

FBI GETS NEEDLE

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

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

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

But how would that work in practice?

MOST FOUND LOYAL

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

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

Jale

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

Per Walsh
J.P.

G. I. R. -2

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
CITY EDITION
DATE 8-4-48

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OFF WITH HER HEAD!

MR. REMINGTON: (to Mr. Thomas) "I BELIEVE MY MOTHER-IN-LAW, MRS. MOOS, JOINED THE COMMUNIST PARTY..... AND BECAME, GOD FORBID, EVEN MORE ARBITRARY."



- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Acers _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Mumford _____
- Mr. Starke _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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Silvermaster And Perlo Face Quiz On Spy Ring

2 Former Federal Aides Subpoenaed; Budenz Partially Corroborates Bentley

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

Two former Government employees, accused of heading wartime spy rings in Washington, will face congressional questioning this week, it was learned last night.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has subpoenaed Gregory Silvermaster, former Commerce employe, and Victor Perlo, former WFB official, to testify this week.

Each was charged by Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, attractive self-confessed former Russian spy, with being the head of a Communist espionage ring of Government workers. She testified that the information they relayed to her was passed on to Russian secret agents and to Earl Browder, now deposed chief of the Communist Party.

Silvermaster Born In Russia
Silvermaster, she said, ran a secret photostatic studio in the basement of his former home here at 5515 20th st. n.w., to copy documents filched from Government files.

Silvermaster's Civil Service file shows that as far back as 1944 he was listed as a probable agent of the NKVD—Russian Secret Police—in the official annals of his Government. He is Russian born.

The file further shows that he was maintained in his job with the aid of Laughlin Currie, former administrative assistant to President Roosevelt.

The House Un-American Activities Committee, it is reported, has also confirmed the fact that a Cabinet officer also gave guarantees of Silvermaster's loyalty.

Luxurious Beach Home
At his luxurious beach home on millionaires' row at Long Beach Park, Pa., Silvermaster has steadily denied to newspaper reporters

Cleared, Back on Duty

Two atomic scientists who were suspended during loyalty checks have been cleared and restored to duty. Story on Page 3.

that he ever had been a member of the Communist Party.

Under oath before the committee in executive session, he refused to answer the question on his possible Communist membership on the ground it would tend to incriminate him.

Living with Silvermaster at present is William Ludwig Villman, named by Miss Bentley as official photographer for Silvermaster's espionage ring.

Representative Karl Mundt (R., S. D.), acting chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, said yesterday all those mentioned by Miss Bentley will eventually receive subpoenas. He said, however, that those who felt themselves wrongly charged could gain a prompt hearing by writing the committee and asking permission to testify.

Partial corroboration of Miss Bentley's amazing story of hole-in-the-corner intrigue and spying in wartime Washington came yesterday from Louis F. Budenz, former managing editor of the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, and former member of the national committee of the Communist Party. Budenz quit the party in 1945 and rejoined the Roman Catholic Church.

Testimony of Budenz
Budenz yesterday told the Senate Investigating Subcommittee, which is looking into one phase of this question, that Jacob Golos, the same agent for whom Miss Bentley worked, had first tried to get him to head up activities among Government workers for these same two rings.

The first person Golos told him

See REDS, Page 2, Column 1

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

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Silvermaster and Perlo Face Questioning on Spy Ring

REDS—From Page 1

see in Washington, Budenz said, was Ullman.

Budenz said that Golos was especially interested in learning about the work of United States military agents abroad. Ullman was employed by the Air Forces.

Further confirmation of portions of Miss Bentley's story appears to be on the way today.

The House group has summoned Whitaker Chambers, associate editor of Time Magazine, to testify, and in some details his story is expected to bear out hers.

Chambers Quit Party

In the 1930s Chambers was a highly important figure in the Communist Party here. In a statement last night Chambers said he left the Communist Party because he became convinced "it was an evil and a threat to the entire Western civilization."

He said further that he had been in touch with the FBI since 1940.

Chambers said that Victor Perlo, the second named as a spy-master by Miss Bentley, was well known to him.

He said he also knew Charles Kramer, born Kravitsky, former employe of a Senate Subcommittee on Education and Labor.

Didn't Know Miss Bentley

Much of Chambers' testimony, which will first be reviewed in executive session, is expected to be concerned with the early establishment of the OGPU—Russian secret police outfit which preceded the NKVD.

Chambers said he did not know Miss Bentley. He was out of the Communist Party and in hiding in Connecticut long before the time Miss Bentley was ordered to Washington.

Data not only from Miss Bentley but from Chambers is said to have been among that presented to the New York grand jury that recently indicted 12 top Communist leaders in the United States on charges of a plot to overthrow this Government by force and violence.

Budenz Identifies Woman

Chambers is the third former Communist to give testimony during less than a week before congressional committees on the conspiratorial nature of the Communist Party.

Budenz yesterday made a public appeal on Capitol Hill for other disillusioned Communists to come forward now to help their Government unravel the Soviet Union's spy network in the United States.

The short, slightly balding former managing editor of the Daily Worker rose from the witness chair before Senate investigators yesterday to identify Miss Bentley as "a former courier for espionage purposes" of the Communist Party.

Golos introduced her to him as, he said, right outside Communist Party headquarters in New York.

Tells of Meetings

Golos, who was head of the control commission of the Communist Party at the time, Budenz said, described Miss Bentley as "a thoroughly trustworthy" and very experienced underground agent.

Budenz said he had about 30 meetings with Miss Bentley—introduced as Helen Johns—at a little tavern near Communist Party headquarters. His instructions were, he said, never to recognize her elsewhere although he met her face to face many times on the hush-hush ninth floor of Communist Party headquarters in

New York, reserved for top party big-wigs and Russian agents. Budenz said the Russian agents, most of them secret police, were really bossing the show.

Sitting near Miss Bentley in the hearing room was William W. Remington, Commerce Department employe, who has held many responsible Government positions and was named by Miss Bentley as a Communist Party member who gave her secret information.

Remington Poses Willingly

Remington has denied the charge. He was to testify again yesterday before the Senate investigators but because Budenz is leaving the country for a short time the committee put him on first.

After the hearing photographers circled around to take pictures of Miss Bentley. Voluntarily Remington joined his accuser and smiling, posed with her.

Remington will again be given an opportunity to testify in his own defense today before the Senate group.

Chairman Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) has been promised an answer today as to whether or not President Truman will permit the Commerce Department to release Remington's employment record to the Senate group.

Employment Record Refused

Acting Secretary of Commerce Charles W. Sawyer declined last week to give the committee the employment record of Remington until he receives White House permission.

Sawyer said in a letter to Ferguson that he wanted to be sure release of the information would not violate the memorandum written by the President March 1 with respect to loyalty reports of Government employes.

The President's order was issued after the House Committee tried in vain to obtain loyalty records of Dr. Herbert O. Condon, atomic scientist and head of the Bureau of Standards. Condon has been fully cleared by the loyalty board for the handling of all atomic secrets.

House investigators nevertheless will ask Silvermaster to detail the extent of his acquaintance with Condon, it was reported.

McMahon Mentioned

The Senate group has not asked for any loyalty report on Remington but only for the employment record.

Remington volunteered the information last Saturday that one of those who recommended him for a highly secret job with the Atomic Energy Commission is Arthur MacMahon, a member of the President's Loyalty Board.

He said McMahon was thoroughly familiar with the activities of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth Moos, whom he described as a member of the Communist Party. MacMahon, he declared, as a director of a school in which his mother-in-law taught, curbed her activities when she tried to encourage 6-year-olds to read Communist literature.

Remington May Have Counsel

Sawyer said he was instructed by the White House to refer the request of the Senate group for information on Remington's employment record to President Truman for decision on whether the committee could have it.

The Senate committee has given Remington the right to be represented by counsel, to submit ques-

tions to witnesses against him through the chair, to introduce evidence and call witnesses in his own defense, and obtain rephrasing of any question he considers unfair.

Ferguson has several times explained the committee is attempting only to get information on how efficiently the President's loyalty is functioning and not attempting to try the loyalty of any government employe.

Party Movement Outlined

Budenz gave the Senate group a general review of the Communist Party movement and how it operated in his testimony yesterday.

"The Communist Party is a fifth column of Soviet Russia," he said, "committed to destruction by violence of the American Republic."

He likened its organization to that of a tree with the underground movement as its roots, the legal functioning party as the trunk, and the front movements as the branches.

In order to cut down the effectiveness of this party, he declared, "the brand of outlaw must be put upon it." Without endorsing a specific bill, he said the party definitely should be outlawed and he added that such action would not drive it underground since 75 per cent of it is underground anyway.

Testifies on Dennis

Budenz told the committee that Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party, recently indicted in New York, at one time had charge of all Communist activities in Washington.

Dennis, said Budenz, was also active during the war in trying to find out about activities of the Office of Strategic Services.

The main job of the big lumbering secretary of the Communist Party in this connection, Budenz said, was trying to place Communists in the OSS.

At one time when their paths apparently crossed in connection with OSS, Budenz declared, Dennis warned him off his territory. Senators asked the former Communist Party official how many Communists had held Government jobs to his knowledge.

Total May Be in Thousands

Counting minor ones, Budenz said, the number he knew about ran into hundreds. If secretaries and minor clerks ran in the same proportion, Budenz declared, it was conceivable that the numbers who had had Government service might well be in thousands.

He said there was no need for hysteria. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, he said, already has

much information on all important Communists. What is needed, he declared, is for a correlation of all the known facts by this Government.

He said that he personally knew of three spy rings and he was sure there must be many more.

The numbers of Communists in the Government, Budenz told the committee, was not nearly so important. What counted he said, is the strategic spots into which many have wormed themselves so they can get information for Russia.

Redmont Tells Of Marines Service

One of the former Government officials from whom Elizabeth T. Bentley, confessed former Russian spy, called a Communist last week, said yesterday he was fighting as a sergeant with the United States Marines during most of the period she described.

Bernard S. Redmont, formerly a news editor in the press section of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and now on the staff of the United States News, said that a young woman had interviewed him "three or four times about our news broadcasts and programs" about six years ago while he was in the Federal post.

"She said her name was Helen Johnson and that she did articles and research for PM and other publications," Mr. Redmont said in a statement. "We discussed only material that was available and given to hundreds of other reporters and agencies, and that could have been gotten by listening to the radio any day of the week. I never handled any other kind of material, and would not

have divulged any secret material even if I had. I suppose this alleged Miss Johnson is Miss Bentley, but as she herself says, she never got anything from me.

"During most of the time Miss Johnson-Bentley says she was working in an espionage ring, I was a sergeant in the United States Marine Corps. I fought overseas in the Pacific and was wounded in action in defense of my country, my home and my family. I fought for the principles of democracy which this Nation represents and which I cherish, and I am ready to defend them once again, if ever the call comes. . . I am not now and never have been a Communist, as everyone who knows me will attest."

Washington Post 8-3-48

Of Official Known in '44

Silvermaster Was Suspected; May Have Got Job Through Cabinet Member

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

There was evidence in official Government files as far back as 1944 to corroborate the charge made public Saturday that a Government employe was a "probable agent" of the NKVD—the Russian secret police, The Washington Post learned exclusively last night.

In testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities Saturday, Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-confessed former Russian agent, described N. Gregory Silvermaster, former Commerce Department employe, as head of a spy ring among Government employes and also a "probable" NKVD agent.

In the voluminous Civil Service files concerning Silvermaster there is an investigator's report mentioning the "probable" NKVD connection.

Left Service Recently

This report was made at least a year before Miss Bentley went to the Federal Bureau of Investigation with information about her activities on behalf of Russian agents, and did not originate with her.

Despite this and other information of a serious character compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Silvermaster was retained in his Government job and even given transfers to different agencies. He left the Government service only recently.

Now under inquiry is a well-authenticated report that a wartime Cabinet officer stood guaranty for Silvermaster's loyalty when there was an attempt to oust him for loyalty reasons.

Civil Service files contain the information that one highly placed official who helped Silvermaster retain his Government status was Lauchlin Currie, former administrative assistant to the late President Roosevelt.

The Russian-born Silvermaster, vacationing at Barnegat Bay, near Beach Haven, N. J., yesterday termed Miss Bentley's charges "treposterous."

...said Miss Bentley "has been telling that old story for years. Miss Bentley told the committee Saturday that Silvermaster, as leader of the espionage ring, had turned the basement of his home, then at 5515 30th st. n.w., into a photographic studio to copy documents filched from Government files for transmission to Russian agents.

She herself received documents and photostats there, she said, which she turned over to Russian agents in New York.

Surprised at Red Question
Silvermaster said he would tell his story "when the proper time comes."

Silvermaster has already been given one opportunity to tell his side of the story to a congressional committee in a closed session. He was called before an Un-American Activities subcommittee in executive session May 25, 1948.

Part of the transcript of that session, with Chief Investigator Robert E. Stripling doing the questioning reads as follows:

Stripling: Are you a member of the Communist Party?

Silvermaster: I beg your pardon?

Stripling: Are you a member of the Communist Party?

Silvermaster—I refuse to answer this question, sir, on the

See SPIES, Page 3, Column 3.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy
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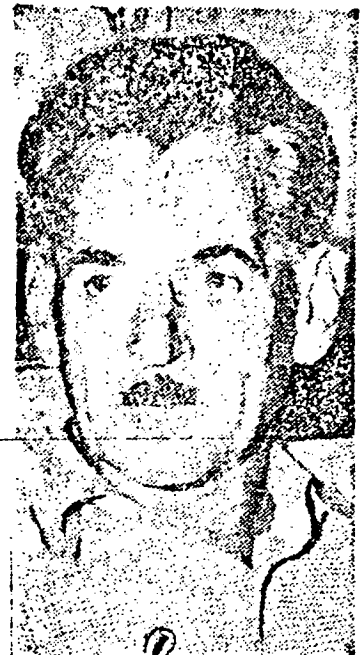
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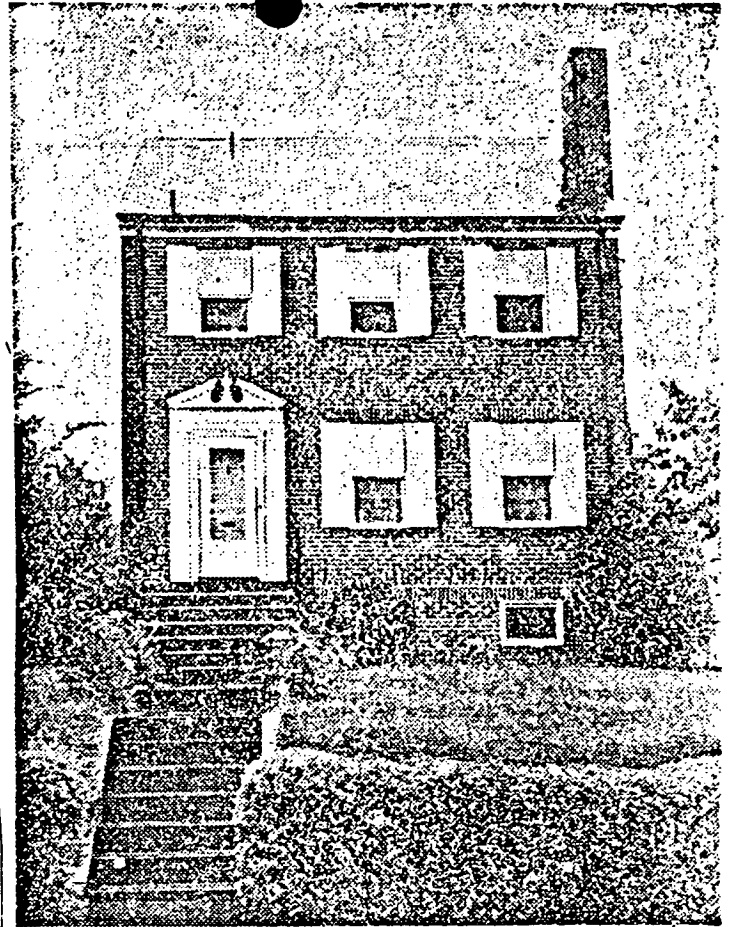
1948



NATHAN SILVERMASTER
Denies spy ring charges



VICTOR PERLO
"... Head of other ring"



The Washington Post
Former home of Nathan Silvermaster at 5515 30th st. n.w., described by Elizabeth T. Bentley as having "basement hideout." The Silvermaster home was sold about a year ago

SPIES—From Page 1

Silvermaster Long a Suspect

grounds stated previously. (These were "I refuse to answer the question on the grounds that I might incriminate myself.")

Stripling—Do you know Victor Perlo? (named by Miss Bentley as the head of another spy ring here).
Silvermaster—I refuse to answer the question on the same grounds.
Investigator Louis Russell then took over the questioning and asked about others now named as part of the espionage setup.

Russell—Do you know Harry Magdoff?

Silvermaster—I refuse to answer this question, sir, on the same grounds.

Russell—William Walter Remington?

Silvermaster—I refuse to answer this question on the same grounds, sir.

Russell: Joseph Gregg?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer the question on the same grounds.

Russell: Rose Gregg?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer.

Russell: John Abt?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer, sir.

Russell: Charles Kramer?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer, sir.

Russell: Edward J. Fitzgerald?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer the question.

Russell: Louise Branston?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer the question on the same grounds, sir.

Russell—David Ivan Wheeler?

Silvermaster—I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Russell—Harry Dexter White?

the House of Representatives, is now employed by the Progressive Party which recently nominated Henry Wallace as its Presidential candidate.

Records show that Perlo was born May 15, 1912, in New York City of Russian-born parents.

He graduated from Columbia University with an M.A. Perlo entered Government service in 1933. He was first employed by NRA.

From June, 1935, until October, 1937, Perlo was employed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. From October, 1937, until September, 1939, Perlo was associated with the Brookings Institute.

From September, 1939, until September, 1940, Perlo was employed by the Department of Commerce. From November 15, 1940,

Same Professor Taught Mundt as Miss Bentley

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has frequently expressed grave concern about the effect of having Communist-minded professors on college faculties. The committee got a classic—if puzzling—example Saturday.

Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-confessed Russian agent, swore that her Columbia University professor, Dr. James P. Mendenhall, was one of those who recruited her into the Communist Party.

A little later Representative Earl Mundt (R., S. Dak.), a committee member and co-author of

on the ground they might incriminate him.

The transcript of his closed session testimony shows the committee asked him if he knew Harold Ware, deceased son of Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor of the Communist Party. Ware is supposed to have established the first Communist Party unit among United States Government workers.

Kramer answered: "That is a question that was put to me before the grand jury, and I made the answer then, I make the answer now that I must decline to answer on the grounds that this might be self-incriminating."

Then he was asked:

"Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?"

"The same answer on the same grounds to that question," Kramer replied.

Silvermaster—I refuse to answer this question on the same grounds, sir.

Russell: Joseph Gregg?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer the question on the same grounds.

Russell: Rose Gregg?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer.

Russell: John Abt?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer, sir.

Russell: Charles Kramer?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer, sir.

Russell: Edward J. Fitzgerald?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer the question.

Russell: Louise Branston?

Silvermaster: I refuse to answer this question on the same grounds, sir.

Russell—David Ivan Wheeler?

Silvermaster—I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Russell—Harry Dexter White?

Silvermaster—I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Russell—Morris H. Hesperin?

Silvermaster—I have to refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Silvermaster was next asked a series of questions about other Government employes concerning whose affiliations the committee has considerable evidence. He likewise declined to answer these questions on the grounds he might incriminate himself.

This part of the transcript has not yet been made public since these employes were not part of Miss Bentley's organization and do not figure in her testimony.

Evidence concerning these will be made public at a later date, committee sources said.

Among these is a former official of the State Department, whose name was rumored about Washington frequently in connection with the grand jury inquiry in New York. This official was not known to Miss Bentley or a part of the particular spy rings about which she testified.

The Civil Service file concerning Silvermaster is one of the heaviest ever accumulated, committee sources said.

Silvermaster was once employed in the California State Relief Administration. In August, 1935, he was brought to Washington to work in the Resettlement Administration.

In 1937 he left the Resettlement Administration to work for the United States Maritime Labor Board. In 1938 he returned to Resettlement Administration, then part of the Farm Security Administration, where he headed the Labor Division.

In 1943 he transferred to the Office of Surplus Property of the Procurement Division, and from there he went to the Commerce Department, Office of Surplus Property and thence, by virtue of reorganization, to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Finally, by other administrative changes, he was employed under the War Assets Administration.

Committee officials regard Victor Perlo, onetime WPB and later Treasury employe, named by Miss Bentley as heading still another ring, as a figure of nearly if not

employed by the Department of Commerce. From November 15, 1940,

Same Professor Taught Mundt as Miss Bentley

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Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-confessed Russian agent, swore that her Columbia University professor, Dr. James P. Mendenhall, was one of those who recruited her into the Communist Party.

A little later Representative Earl Mundt (R., S. Dak.), a committee member and co-author of the Mundt-Nixon Communist control bill, spoke up and disclosed that he, too, had studied at Columbia under the same Professor Mendenhall.

until February 17, 1943. Perlo was employed by the Advisory Council of National Defense of OPA.

From February 17, 1943, until May 1, 1945, Perlo was employed by the War Production Board. From May 1, 1945, until December 14, 1945, Perlo was employed by the Civil Production Administration. Beginning December 14, 1945, Perlo was employed by the Treasury Department, Office of Monetary Research, the agency headed by Harry Dexter White, mentioned as being a source of information for the Silvermaster ring.

Perlo's ring, Miss Bentley testified, was originally supervised by John Abt, left-wing labor lawyer who was one of the key figures at the Progressive Party convention.

Another person prominently moving around on the platform at the Philadelphia convention for Wallace was Charles Kramer, born Kravitsky, one-time professional staff member of a Senate subcommittee on education and labor.

Kramer is now doing labor research under contract to the Wallace party.

Harry Magdoff, another mentioned as a member of a ring by Miss Bentley, is now employed by the New Council of American Business in New York City, which is supporting Wallace.

One figure mentioned by Miss Bentley, Bernard Redmont, is now employed as a newspaper correspondent. He is a foreign correspondent for the United States News and World Report. She said he never had and thus never passed on any secret information when he was with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Kramer, who was questioned before the grand jury in New York, and also before the committee in closed session on July 2, 1948, declined to answer many questions

question that was put to me before the grand jury, and I made the answer then, I make the answer now that I must decline to answer on the grounds that this might be self-incriminating."

Then he was asked:

"Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?"

"The same answer on the same grounds to that question," Kramer replied.

Loyalty Program on the Spot

The surprise which William W. Remington expressed to a special Senate subcommittee over his ability to land Government jobs while under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is shared by a lot of other citizens. He is correct in feeling that—as his testimony put it—it was “unfair to the Commerce Department, unfair to me and unfair to the United States Government for a person about whom there were questions as to loyalty to hold such a job.” The job he referred to is that of chairman of the Commerce Department’s Export License Committee, a group which, he said, had access to highly secret data, including some atomic information.

It may well be that the several investigations now being conducted by congressional committees, the FBI and a special Federal grand jury in New York will exonerate Mr. Remington completely of the grave charges made against him by Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, the self-styled former Communist head of a Russian spy ring. The fact remains, however, that while still under inquiry by the FBI, the grand jury and the Civil Service Commission this civil servant, according to his own statements, experienced no difficulty in obtaining one “sensitive” job after another. He was even recommended for appointment to the staff of the Atomic Energy Commission—a position which he said he declined because he realized he would be put in an “uncomfortable” position. It was not until the appointment of a new Secretary of Commerce, it seems, that any serious question was raised by his superiors as to his continued employment in a confidential capacity. Secretary Sawyer, upon learning of the various pending investigations into Mr. Remington’s alleged associations with Communist spies, placed him on indefinite leave.

The Remington case clearly puts the Government’s loyalty program on the spot. Under that program, as laid down in an executive order, it is the announced policy of the Government to bar from positions of trust in “sensitive” agencies any employe whose loyalty may be subject to suspicion. The agencies are authorized to suspend or dismiss any employe, pending investigation of his reliability or loyalty. Adequate provisions for hearings on appeal are made. Yet Mr. Remington testified that he had no trouble in transferring from one confidential post to another in the face of FBI and Civil Service inquiries into Miss Bentley’s accusations.

This situation is possible because the loyalty program leaves to the discretion of individual department and agency heads the question of suspension or dismissal of an employe. The FBI merely reports to the administrator a finding of the facts, without recommendation. There is authority, however, for the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board to check on individual cases, if it sees fit. Either this authority was not used in the Remington case or the board was not impressed with what it learned. Whatever the reason for Mr. Remington’s remarkable staying powers while under investigation, the public is entitled to a satisfactory explanation. The Government’s loyalty procedures can be written off as a flop if it develops that employes whose integrity has been seriously questioned can continue to have access to highly secret data—and to be recommended for more important work.

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Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
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EX-SPY SAYS REDS HAD WHITE HOUSE AGENT

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

Top Secrets of War Years Stolen, Woman Informs Senate Probers; I.S. Aide Admits 'Rendezvous'

craft production figures at least 10 times, she said. The witness said she collected Communist party dues from Remington, who was "very regular" in his payments.

Secretary of Commerce Sawyer revealed he had put Remington on "indefinite leave" pending a civil service commission hearing on an

Activities of the Russian spy ring now revealed by Elizabeth Bentley were reported exclusively in the Times-Herald in the last few months.

50 Commie Agents Raided All Bureaus

By FRANK HOLEMAN and
JERRY GREENE

A dramatic story of a Soviet spy ring which had an agent in the White House and through 50 agents stole top secret documents from almost every department in Washington throughout the war was unfolded yesterday before a Senate investigating committee.

Elizabeth P. Bentley, one-time leader of the espionage organization, who renounced communism in 1945 and reported the whole outfit to the FBI, described in vivid detail the activities of herself and other operatives during the war years.

Identifies Commerce Dept. Aide

She positively identified just one agent by name—William Remington, director of the commerce department export program staff since last March. Remington, as an employe of the WPB in 1942-43, gave her secret air-

FBI report of his activities. Sawyer emphasized that he did not want to "indicate a decision" that Remington was "guilty."

Remington will be called before the committee at 10 a.m. today.

Romance Revealed

Romance entered the bizarre tale briefly when Miss Bentley in a low, vibrant voice admitted that she once was in love with the late Jacob Golos, convicted as an unregistered agent of a foreign power, who led her into the spying business.

It was the death of Golos from a heart attack, the efforts of Russians who "acted like cheap gangsters" and tried to pay her for what she believed to be a work of love, and fear of the Soviets which drove her to the FBI, she said.

Besides Remington, who in his

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Re: Gregory

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...information of much importance to the Soviets, one more... was brought into the grimly... hearing. That was Mary... Price, now a Wallace... official in North Carolina... identified by Miss Bentley as a... Communist who helped vigor... in the espionage activities... during the war.

Files Ransacked
...said Miss Price, then secretary to columnist Walter Lippmann, ransacked his files and... on information he had... American-British relations. The White House agent went... but Miss Bentley elected... the crowded hearing by re... that he sent word to her... 1943 that the United States... about to break the Russian...

...I relayed this information to... Russians," she said. "They... which code. They were... excited about it."
"Do you mean," asked Sen. Ferguson of Michigan, committee chairman, "that a man who worked for the White House conveyed this vital information in the time of war to your agent and relayed it to the Russians? Do you try to get back to the White House and find out which one?"

Not a Party Member
"Yes, Miss Bentley said, she tried... failed. Was this White House... a Communist party member?"
"No," she said. "We were very... about it. We couldn't figure out what his motives were."
The chief job of the White House agent, she said, was to put... Commie agents in strategic... in government departments. She helped put "quite a few" of... where they were wanted by... the Soviets, she said, "but I understand he is no longer with the government."

The witness, calm and poised, stated how after she went to the... going to the New Haven... to throw other Red... who might be watching her... the G-men asked her to rejoin... espionage ring and work with... Just like the movies, she... d.

The key figure in a vast probe... the Soviet ring by a special... New York grand jury, the FBI, the Senate committee and the... House un-American activities committee, Miss Bentley was carefully kept from disclosing the... list of names of her agents.

She told the committee she had... direct contact with some... 10... in government departments, and through these with... 30 other spies she did not meet... personally. Once every two weeks... would come down from her... New York headquarters to pick... her load of secret papers.

Carried on Volume
"Some... as there were so many... I had to use a shopping bag or a knitting bag to carry them," she said.

Committee Counsel William Rogers asked if she did not acquire even more information than that.

"Yes," she said, "the volume got so great we had to microfilm

them. I carried the microfilm back to New York."

The "political" information went to party headquarters in New York, she said, while the "military" data, which became top priority in 1941, went directly to Moscow. She told her agents she was collecting the information for Earl Browder.

So secret was the operation of the ring that on one occasion Miss Bentley said she had two agents in one office, neither of whom was aware of the activities of the other. To one she was known as "Helen" and to the other, whom she met separately, she was "Joan."

The Treasury department offered the finest pickings, she said, because there was an interchange of departmental information and she could get almost anything out of the Treasury. The Navy and FBI were toughest.

"We got a thin trickle of information from the Navy but always through some other department," she said. "We never got anything out of the FBI."

Her agent in the Air Force was a youngster who worked as a civilian in the Treasury, was drafted and worked his way up through the ranks to a commission.

"He was a captain when I knew him," she said. "I think he was promoted to major eventually."

Used as "cover" for the network was first World Tourist, Inc., and later, after Golos was indicted in 1940 the U. S. Service and Ship-



Times-Herald Staff Photo

Named as Commie Agent at Hearing

William Remington, director of the Commerce department export program staff since last March, is pictured as he denied that he is or was a Communist.

ping company, intended to handle freight and passenger traffic with Russia. Miss Bentley was vice president, her earnings running from a starting salary of \$250 a

month—"200 in lean years"—to \$800 a month in 1946.

"What departments were your agents in, where did they work?" Ferguson asked.

"I received information from the Army, particularly from the Air Corps, the Treasury, the State department, OSS, OWI, the WPB and the war manpower commission," she replied instantly.

Her first contact with Washington agents began in July, 1941.

"Golos told me to see what could be done to get Communists transferred from inactive departments to more strategic positions," she said.

Miss Bentley said she went to great lengths to keep her agents from knowing each other.

Synthetic Rubber Secret

"You knew these were acts of disloyalty," Ferguson asked.

"I didn't think of it," she answered.

"Did you ever get actual papers, documents, marked secret?"

"Yes, I did."

One of the secrets given her by Remington, she said, was a copy

2



One-Time Spy Takes Stand

Elizabeth Bentley, one-time director of a Russian spy ring, is pictured as she was sworn in yesterday by a Senate investigating subcommittee. I.N.P.

of a formula for making synthetic rubber out of garbage.

She called her agents "bunch of misguided idealists" and said they weren't held in line by threats from me."

After Golos died, she continued, she met her first real Russians but knew them only by the pseudonyms of "Bill" and "Jack." Apparently "Bill" was the head man. He got military information. The Communist party dues which she dutifully collected on each trip to Washington were turned over to headquarters in New York along with the so-called "political" information garnered by the ring.

"Where did you meet the Russians?" Ferguson asked.

"Schrafft at 46th and Fifth avenue was our main hangout," she said. "I usually met them for dinner in some restaurant."

On her trips to Washington to pick up the accumulated documents, she would bring pamphlets and party literature to keep the disciples posted.

"Put on Ice" by Russians

"Otherwise," she said, "they would have had to go to the Washington Bookshop, which was quite well known and that would have endangered the whole set-up."

She was not the only agent of her stature, she said, operating with Washington stooges.

"I had an idea there were at least two others," she said. She added that she did not know whether they were still at work.

Miss Bentley, upon repeated questioning, put the finger squarely on Remington and his wife "Bing," insisting that he paid dues for the two of them and that the money was definitely for party dues and no other purposes.

In the latter part of Decem-

ber New York forced her to turn over her collection of information to other agents.

"They put you on ice?" Ferguson asked.

"That's what they call it," she said. "They feared that I was quite hot. I was to stay out of sight for six months or a year and then go back to work again."

It was in the spring of 1945 that the Russians suggested that she make a quiet "undercover trip to Moscow for more training." That suggestion, she said, "frightened me very much." She then began to find ways to get out of the spy ring and the party though she had been warned a Commie "can never quit."

Miss Bentley drew snickers from the senators and the spectators when she said that Miss Price was secretary to Lippman when she was an active agent in Washington.

"We spent a whole week copying his files when he was on vacation," she said. "He had access to a lot of information, particularly about the British."

Blaisdell Testifies

The first witness was acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce Blaisdell.

Blaisdell approved Remington's transfer from the council of economic advisers to the Commerce department in March, 1948, and gave him the export control job. At the time of the transfer Remington was under investigation by the FBI and the grand jury.

Blaisdell said the department had been looking for somebody to be head of the "ad hoc" special committee, to handle exports to Russia. The committee had on it representatives of the armed services, atomic energy commission, and other agencies. It had access to highly secret information on defense needs and equipment. Remington became chairman March 16.

"Who first hired him?" demanded Ferguson.

"In our organization, Francis McIntire recommended that Mr. Remington be hired. I approved it," said Blaisdell.

The senator then asked Blaisdell if he remembered talking to Remington about any question of loyalty at the time of the transfer.

Vaguely, Blaisdell recalled that he had mentioned the subject. It seemed that he knew Remington had been in a minor jam "some-time back" about his association with "certain organizations."

He said he asked Remington if that was all over, and the job seeker assured him it was—except for a few "conversations he had had with some woman." Blaisdell didn't identify the woman further. On the basis of this assurance, Blaisdell said he okayed Remington's transfer.

3

took his word for it, just as Sen. Ferguson would take Mr. Blaisdell's word," Blaisdell declared. Ferguson, chief committee counsel, denied and squirmed. "Anyway, Blaisdell added, he expected that a routine loyalty investigation would be made before Remington began his new duties. Sen. McClellan (D) of Arkansas filed at this.

"What! Is that what you do to them and then investigate them?" he demanded. "That is the regular procedure," Blaisdell replied.

Blaisdell said he knew absolutely nothing about the New York grand jury until it finished its work. He didn't know that Remington had been put through the pinger by the FBI, he said, until yesterday when the committee told him the story in executive session.

He was as surprised as anyone else, Blaisdell declared, because he thought he knew Remington well. In fact, Blaisdell said he met Remington his first job in Washington. The young man was highly recommended to Blaisdell by a college professor "whom I respect," Blaisdell said.

A check of government personnel files revealed that Remington was born in New York in 1917 and went to work for the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tenn., in Sept., 1936. In April, 1937, he switched to Workers' Education committee in Knoxville. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1939.

Then in May, 1940, he came to Washington as a junior economist on the National Resources Planning board. He worked for a while in OPA, then, from Feb. 1942 to April 1944, he served in the War Production board, with access to defense figures.

Named as Navy Ensign

Remington was an ensign in the Navy from April 1944 to December 1945. During part of that time—July to November 1945—he was on loan to the mission of economic affairs in London.

After the war, he worked for the office of war mobilization and reconversion, and then went to the council of economic advisers. Both these agencies worked directly under the President, the White House.

Remington was married in 1939 after his graduation from Dartmouth—to Anne Moos, who according to a committee memorandum became executive secretary in 1940 of the "Washington Race Mobilization."

Miss Bentley slipped quietly into the jammed hearing room near the end of Blaisdell's testimony.

She had been billed in advance as a blonde, but she turned out to be a brunette, pleasingly plump, with pale blue eyes and a soft cultured voice. She wore a simple black crepe dress with pink silk ribbons in her hair. Large white earrings were her only jewelry.

When she took the stand, flash bulbs popped, and newsreel men turned on their blistering kilowatt lights.

She shed a little at the excitement she caused but remained completely in control of herself, like a school teacher in the midst of a lot of rowdy boys on the playground.

Sen. Ives (R) of New York asked her how it felt to be the center of so much attraction.

"I don't like it much," she confessed, blushing.

"She stood up to be sworn, then

Reds Had White House Agent, Former Soviet Spy Declares

(Continued from Page 5)

Ferguson began questioning her. Gently, he asked if she had ever used any other name beside Elizabeth T. Bentley.

"Yes," she replied, "I have used several other names. Mary, Helen, Joan."

Without pressing that point, Ferguson asked questions to bring out the story of her early life, schooling, foreign travel and introduction into the Communist party.

Miss Bentley said she was born in New Milford, Conn. The family moved to New York when she was 7. Five or six years later she moved to Pennsylvania, then back to New York later.

Graduate of Vassar

She went to public schools, then was graduated from Vassar in 1930, she related.

"I was a very feeble member of the League for Industrial Democracy," she recalled. But at that time she was not a Communist. "Sort of a Socialist, I guess," she said with a demure smile.

Wherry asked if her family were Socialists, and could that account for her activities.

"Oh, goodness, no! They're Republicans," Miss Bentley replied.

After leaving Vassar, she went on she taught languages—English, French and Italian—at Foxcroft, a fashionable finishing school for girls in Virginia, for two years.

In 1933 she went to Florence,

Italy, studying at the University of Florence through 1934.

In 1935 she returned to New York, taking her master of arts degree in Italian from Columbia university.

Went to Business School

Sometime later, she said, she also took a six-month course in the Columbia business school, learning shorthand and typing.

Along the way, she had picked up a smattering of German and Russian, reading and speaking a little. Thus, she was almost perfectly equipped for international intelligence work—without knowing it, at the time.

"When did you first become interested in communism?" asked Ferguson.

"In the fall of 1934, on my return from Florence," Miss Bentley replied. "I had such a revulsion for the fascism I saw there, that I fell easy prey into their hands."

"It started with the fringe outfits," she went on. "The main one was the American League Against War and Fascism."

"Did you become a card-carrying member of the Communist party?" Ferguson queried.

Joined Communist Cell

"Yes, in March of 1935," Miss Bentley answered, without changing her calm tone. Later, she said she became a member of the Columbia unit No. 1, of the Harlem sector of the Communist party.

That cell had 30 to 35 members, she said.

Ferguson asked if she were taught to conceal her party ties.

"Yes, if it is strategic for a person to do so," she said quietly. It finally became strategic for her to do so.

"From a card-carrying member I became a member-at-large," she related. This happened in 1938.

"What in the world is a member-at-large?" demanded Wherry.

"A member at large is a person who for one reason or another has to be so secretive that you cannot risk meeting other Communists in a meeting," she explained. Such members only contacted one other Communist. "They call it going underground," she added.

Mary Price Denies Link to Spy Ring

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 30 (UP)—Chairman Mary Price of the North Carolina Progressive party tonight labeled as "fantastic" the testimony of a self-identified member of a communist spy ring that she was a contact for information.

Elizabeth Bentley told a Senate investigating committee today that Miss Price was one of her contacts from 1941 until 1945. She said the chairman of North Carolina's Wallace-for-President party was at that time working for columnist Walter Lippman, whose files she used for information.

"This statement of Miss Bentley before the Senate investigating committee is fantastic," Miss Price said. "It is an obvious effort to discredit the great new progressive party and will, I feel sure, be understood as such by thinking people."

She admitted she had met Miss Bentley and had worked for Lippman. "I have no other comment," she said.

Commerce

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

Aide Gave Her Secrets During War, Former Red Spy Says

Another of Those in Ring
Was on White House Office
Staff in 1944, She Testifies;
Lists Government Sources

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

The furtive operations of a Communist spy ring stretching from Washington to Moscow were described to a Senate committee yesterday by a self-confessed former key figure in the espionage net.

Miss Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, a dark-haired Vassar graduate, class of 1930, told the Senate Investigating Committee she had about 20 direct and 30 more indirect contacts among Government employes in Washington during the war.

One, she said, worked in the executive office of the President in 1944.

The Russians to whom she reported, she testified, became much excited when she passed on information from the White House contact that this Nation was on the verge of breaking one of Russia's codes.

G. I. R. 4

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File 5

Admits Spying for Reds



Associated Press photo

AT SENATE QUIZ—Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley told a Senate investigating subcommittee yesterday that, as a one-time "Communist-at-large", she gathered military information from U. S. Government sources—including the Army Air Forces—for a Russian agency in this country.

Names One Employee
Only Government employe the committee permitted her to see as William Remington, director of the Export Programs Staff of the Commerce Department.

Remington, she said, was in the War Production Board during the war and passed along the secret figures on American aircraft production, and also a secret formula on the making of synthetic rubber.

He and his wife, she testified, were members of the Communist Party. She said she collected Communist Party dues from them and delivered Communist literature to them.

Before Miss Bentley took the stand the committee called Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce, to explain how it was that Remington was given an important Commerce job in March 1948, despite the fact that the FBI and the Justice Department had known of his affiliations for a year.

Is Now on Vacation

Blaisdell said Remington had been doing "highly secret" work for his department, although there was some question about his affiliation with Communist front organizations. Blaisdell said he liked Remington, who is now, he declared, on vacation.

Last night Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer said he had placed Remington on "indefinite leave" in the latter part of June after reading a report, in the hands of the Civil Service Commission, on the investigation into Remington's background.

Remington, it was disclosed, is now chairman of the "ad hoc" committee of the Commerce Department, which deals in confidential information concerning this country's requirements for atomic energy, military and naval materials.

Commerce Department officials said he has also been working recently with an interagency committee that determines what goods may be exported to Russia.

Chairman Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) of the investigating subcommittee said Remington would be given "his day in court" today and summoned a committee hearing for 10 a. m.

The committee, Ferguson said, was not trying to pass on Remington's loyalty but rather to determine the degree of efficiency of loyalty tests when despite the information available to FBI and Justice he was given a confidential post at Commerce.

Miss Bentley told the committee that toward the end of her association with Remington he was

See REDS, Page 2, Column 1.

very unhappy, uneasy and reluctant to give her information.

As for obtaining information from Government departments she said, it was easier to say from which departments she could not obtain information than to list those from which she could.

It was impossible to get anything out of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Navy, she said. The Army and, particularly, the Air Forces, she said, were a different matter.

Military information from the Air Forces and the Army went right to Russian agents in New York.

She named specifically the Treasury as an excellent source of information—the one place from which a few crumbs of Navy information occasionally leaked. She also named the State Department, the OSS, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the War Production Board, and the War Manpower Commission as furnishing contacts for her Russian bosses.

For herself, Miss Bentley said, she was drawn into the espionage net through her love for Jacob Golos, late chairman of the central control committee of the Communist Party, who died in 1943.

Golos was indicted and convicted, she said, of being an unregistered agent of a foreign power but he was given a suspended sentence.

He was her original boss in the spy ring, she said. Then after he died, a mysterious Russian whom she knew only as "Bill" and later one she knew as "Jack" took his place. She reported to them on New York street corners, in restaurants, etc.

Soviet First Secretary

Sometimes, she said, she reported the information she gathered on Washington street corners—once at 14th and E. n. w.—and in various hideouts to a man named "Al" who she later learned was the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in the United States.

After the death of Golos, she declared, she gradually became more and more uneasy and worried about what she was doing.

Finally, she said, she went to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New Haven, Conn., and told all that she knew.

Political and Military

Miss Bentley testified the information she gathered was of two different classifications—political and military.

The political information, she said, went straight to Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party, while the military information was turned over directly to the Russians for transmission to Moscow.

(2)

On from her direct contacts...
voluntarily it had to be carried...
That from the indirect contact...
declared frequently had to be...
microfilmed before she took it to...
New York.

When she got down to naming...
people, Miss Bentley identified a...
former secretary to Columbia...
Walter Lippmann as a Communist...
agent who stole information from...
his office.

She gave the woman's name as...
Mary Watkins Price.
Senator Huey (D., N. C.) said...
Mary Watkins Price is now head...
of Henry A. Wallace's Progressive...
Party in North Carolina.

"Oh, my," exclaimed Miss...
Bentley, "she certainly has gone...
up in the world."

Under questioning by Huey...
Miss Bentley said she met Miss...
Price at a restaurant in New York...
City, on Fifth Avenue, in February...
1941.

"Was she a Communist?" asked...
Huey.

"She was introduced as such,"...
Miss Bentley said.

She said Miss Price left Lipp...
mann's employ in May 1943.

Ferguson said: "There is no...
intimation that Mr. Lippmann...
is connected in any way with...
the Communists?"

"Oh, no," said Miss Bentley...
"She was keeping it secret from...
him and delivering it (informa...
tion) to you?"

"Yes. He had a great deal of...
information on the United States...
relations with the British and what...
we planned to do in the future...
It was very interesting."

Went Through Files

Miss Bentley said she and Miss...
Price went through Lippmann's...
files while he was out of the city...
and "we spent a weekend copying...
information."

"Then she was up to date," Miss...
Bentley said, "so she could keep...
up with the files herself."

Walter Lippmann said of the...
testimony last night:

"It is news to me if it is true...
His office confirmed that a Mary...
Watkins Price had been employed...
by him."

Miss Bentley is the woman who...
is reported to have helped the...
Government work up the evidence...
which led to indictment of 12 Com...
munist leaders in New York last...
week on charges of advocating the...
overthrow of the Government by...
violence.

It was a tale resembling in many...
respects the accounts of the Cana...
dian spy trials that Miss Bentley...
unfolds before the committee.

The gently reared Vassar gradu...
ate said she became interested in...
Socialism in college. She taught...
briefly, she said, at Foxcroft School...
in Virginia.

Learned About Fascism...
She said she learned to hate...
Fascism at the Fascists. She...
said she took her master's degree...
at Columbia University.

There she first joined the Ameri...
can League against War and...
Fascism, a Communist front which...
became the American League for...
Peace and Democracy, then the...
Emergency Peace Mobilization...
and then the American Peace...
Mobilization. The last organiza...
tion, after Russia was attacked by...

Hitler, became the American Peo...
ple's Mobilization. Its latest di...
guise is the Win the Peace move...
ment, which has been quiescent...
since the starting of the Progress...
ive Party.

At Columbia, she said, she joined...
Unit One, of the Harlem Section...
Communist Party.

Then, she said, in 1938 at the...
request of the party she went "un...
derground" and became a Com...
munist Party member at large...
which meant she no longer carried...
a card or attended meetings. She...
was then to report to only one...
man—her then boss, and the man...
she loved, Jacob Golos. He was...
Russian-born, she said, but an...
American citizen.

She was then working in the...
Italian Library of Information...
part of the Italian propaganda ef...
fort in this country.

Turned Over to Golos

Out of the files and contacts...
with that agency she said she...
gained as much information as she...
could of the plans of the Fascists...
and turned it over to Golos.

He wanted information on the...
nationalists in Spain, on anti-S...
emitic movements sparked by the...
Nazis and so forth. She said she...
also received mail at her home fr...
Golos. It was from Canada and...
Mexico, she said. She added that...
Mexican mail stopped after Leon...
Trostky's chauffeur was shot in...
Mexico.

Subcommittee Chairman Fergu...
son asked if she knew why the...
mail from Mexico stopped.

"Why the person who was writ...
ing letters to Golos from Mexic...
was one of the men who shot Tro...
sky's chauffeur," she declared.

Just Follow Orders

She didn't make any inquiries...
about her work, she said, because...
"the Communist Party is run like...
an army—you follow orders, and...
you don't ask questions."

Then she had to do research in...
libraries for Golos, she declared...
She reported on the Finnish Re...
lief Committee.

She also investigated, as far...
as she was able, she said, Gol...
Thomas E. Dewey, President...
Hoover and various Cab...
net members. Golos she declar...
wanted every scrap of informati...
which would indicate how a m...
... was felt toward Eng...

World Tourists Inc. reportedly...
travel agency encouraged in Sov...
Russia. After Golos was convicted...
in 1940 of failure to register as a...
foreign agent he got an outwardly...
"impeccable" businessman to act...
as front for a new outfit, the...
United States Service and Ship...
ping Corp., and made her vice...
president and secretary.

Went to \$800 a Month

She actually ran the show, she...
said, and went up in salary from...
\$200 a month in 1943 to \$800 a...
month in 1944.

Gradually Golos began to turn...
over to her, she said, confidential...
affairs, including the eliciting of...
information from Communist Party...
members and sympathizers.

Most of these, she said, worked...
for this government.

All of the meetings she held with...
these people, she declared, were...
very, very secret. They were held...
either on street corners or in res...
taurants, never in Government de...
partments.

Golos told her, she said, of the...
contact in the White House. He...
asked her to see what could be...
done to have Communists in in...
active agencies transferred to...
places where they could obtain co...
nfidential information.

The contact in the White House...
helped, she declared.

"Later she dropped her bombshell...
about obtaining the mighty secret...
information that this Nation has...
broken the Russian code.

Couldn't Figure Motives

Ferguson demanded to know...
what would make a man in the...
White House itself give such high...
ly secret information. Was he a...
Communist Party member, she was...
asked.

"I don't think so," she said...
"We never were able to figure out...
just what his motives were." She...
added that she understands he's...
no longer with the Government.

These people weren't being paid...
for information, she told the co...
mmittee. "They were just a bunch...
of misguided idealists."

What sickened her after the...
death of Golos, she declared, was...
the attitude of the Russian agents...
who succeeded him and tried to...
pay her for work she was doing...
out of idealism. She also, she...
said, became frightened when they...
suggested she should go to Russia...
"for training" in 1945.

Offered Fur Coat Extra

The Russian agents, she said...
offered her a fur coat air-condi...
tioning equipment for her apart...
ment and a regular monthly stip...
end. First it was \$50 and then...
they raised the ante, she said.

Party dues and ~~monthly~~ Communist...
literature when she came to Wa...
shington to get her reports fr...
Government workers, she said...
Generally she made the round...
here twice a week, she told the...
committee.

She had to deliver the literature...
she said, because the only other...
place they could get it was the...
Washington Bookshop and they...
were afraid to go there because...
at this time it had been recognize...
as a Communist front.

It was in December, 1944, she...
said that "Al," the first secret...
of the Russian Embassy, "put me...
on ice." In Communist Party term...
this means, she said, to stop a...
activities because the "heat" is on...
and there might be leaks. Golos...
had died a year before in Novem...
ber, 1943 but the Russians told...
they still feared she might be...
watched because of him.

She knew, she said, there were...
at least two other agents besides...
herself running espionage rings...
how many more there might...

she declared, she did not know.

The Government employees who...
were active in the Communist...
Party, she said, were loyal on...
ly to the International Commun...
movement. They were loyal to...
Russia as the leader of that mov...
ment, she said.

They looked upon this Govern...
ment as "very bad—something like...
the Nazi government—a repressiv...

Government they wanted to...
rid of."

Remington she met at corner...
like 14th and E. 4th and Penn...
sylvania and 4th, in a little par...
t and at the Mellon Art Gallery.

She denied that she had ever...
made collections from Remington...
for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refu...
gee Committee or that he could...
have considered her a reporter.

3

Aide Denies Spy's Charge Lauds Work



Associated Press Photo
WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

Presid Conference Last Night

William W. Remington, director of the Export program staff, Commerce Department, last night denied he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party or a Communist sympathizer.

The 30-year-old Government economist, however, commended the work of his accuser, Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, attractive self-confessed former Russian spy. He termed her testimony to the Senate subcommittee and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation "invaluable" and said she should receive the highest commendation within the power of this Government to bestow.

She was confused about him, he said, either because of faulty recollection or because her own Communist masters had purposely misled her but he said in general he felt her testimony about the espionage network in the United States Government to be accurate, careful, and extremely valuable.

Committee Fair, He Says

Neither, he said, did he feel any criticism of the Senate subcommittee. The committee, he told reporters in an extraordinary press conference at the Willard Hotel, was being fair. He said he believed it would continue being fair. He would like, he declared, a little more time to document his own answers.

Remington said that one reason

committee was "very proper" looking into his record is that he appears to be the only one left in Government to whom Miss Bentley talked.

Even though he has suffered from the inquiry so far, he said, it is obvious that this democracy must take steps to protect itself from the enemies within who would destroy it.

The handsome, blond young man told reporters he had certainly been "gullible" but just the same he had never given Miss Bentley one single scrap of confidential information.

He touched the outside edges of the Communist spy ring, he said, only because he was introduced to its members by his former mother-in-law, Elizabeth Moos of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

He said he termed her his former mother-in-law because he and his wife, Ann, are now separated.

His mother-in-law, who he said prefers to be known as Miss Moos, was associated for years with the American Council for Soviet Friendship. Remington said she was associated with many front organizations.

Her best friend, he declared, was Joseph North, then editor of the New Masses, generally recognized as a Communist publication.

It was North, he said, who introduced him and his wife to the man he knew as John Golos, who was described by Miss Bentley as Jacob Golos, head of her spy ring and the man she loved.

North introduced Golos, he said, as a writer and Miss Bentley as Golos' assistant, a Miss Helen Johnson.

He did not dispute Miss Bentley's testimony, he said, that he had seen her several times in Washington—probably 10 times in 1942-1943.

He said he gave Miss Bentley only those figures on United States aircraft production available to any reporter who asked for it. He was a little flattered, thinking her a reporter, he declared, when she would call him up and ask him to meet her.

But, he said, he began to be suspicious of her in 1943. She asked "too many indiscreet questions."

It is true he paid her money, he declared. He turned over what he believed to be contributions to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee amounting to possibly \$37, in all. Golos, he said, had asked him for this contribution, and told him Miss "Johnson" would collect.

Bentley her. "I thought these were Communist party dues, he declared, if her Communist party bosses wanted to have her believe there were more Communists in Government circles than there actually were.

Miss "Johnson"-Bentley, he told reporters, always referred to the money as contributions.

As for his record, Remington declared, it was consistently anti-Communist.

1. He and his wife were booted out of the Emergency Peace Mobilization later the Communist-controlled American Peace Mobilization, in September, 1940 because he supported aid to England. The Soviets at that time had a non-aggression pact with Germany.

2. He sympathized with Finland in the Russo-Finnish war.

3. He vigorously opposed the Morgenthau plan to reduce Germany to the status of a pastoral country.

4. Still later he aided in drawing up plans for the European Recovery Program.

He said his opposition to the Morgenthau plan is on file with the Council of Economic Ministers in London. He was assigned there after he was commissioned an ensign in the Navy in September, 1944. He took note of Miss Bentley's testimony that no information ever leaked out of the Navy. He said he was in naval intelligence assigned to language duties.

In the Department of Commerce, he said, he is well-known for his insistence upon defense measures against the Soviet bloc.

Called to Explain In Spy Inquiry



THOMAS C. BLAISDELL, JR.

REMINGTON—Fr., Pa. 1

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

Sawyer Tells Of Remington Suspension

Text of a statement issued by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer on the suspension of William Remington, a department employe.

I inherited from my predecessor and feel that I have in the Department of Commerce a body of loyal and competent employes. However the loyalty board of the department is making continuing investigations. If I find a Communist or Communist-sympathizer in the department I shall discharge him or her immediately. I more than any other person wish to be certain of the loyalty of everyone in this department. No disloyal employe should be retained and no loyal employe should be stained with the charge of disloyalty until it is clear that the charge is justified.

Shortly after I came to the department two months ago, I was told that William W. Remington was under investigation by the FBI. At that time I examined the employment files of the department with reference to Mr. Remington but found nothing therein indicating the slightest ground for any suspicion as to his loyalty. However, I made repeated inquiries as to when the report was to come in, and on June 15 was told that the report had been delivered to the Civil Service Commission. I asked immediately for the opportunity of reviewing this report. Over the weekend of June 19 it was reviewed by the counsel for the department and early the following week it was reviewed by me. I returned the report immediately thereafter to the Civil Service Commission and contacted the Commission to find out what they were planning with reference to this matter. I was told that they were planning a hearing.

I immediately notified Mr. Remington that I felt it necessary to relieve him of his duties and place him on indefinite leave until the matter was cleared up. While I felt this prompt action was called for by me, I did not intend it to indicate a decision that he was guilty. That decision will be made by the commission's regional loyalty board.

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

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

File No: 65-56402
Sub A Sec 3

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 11-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
	11/22/53	N.Y. Times	2	2	
	2/12/52	Times-Herald	1	1	
	5/11/50	Times-Herald	1	1	
	5/14/49	Washington Post	1	1	
	5/14/49	Washington Times-Herald	1	1	
	11/17/48	N.Y. News	1	1	

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Laughlin _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

Wife

Wife

THE RECORD TODAY ON 45 SPY SUSPECTS

Elizabeth Bentley Named 37— Some Ignore and Others Again Assail Charges

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Where are they now?

What has happened to the cast of characters whose names were linked to Soviet espionage rings in this week's hearings on the Harry Dexter White case?

Some have long since drifted into obscurity. Some have attained comfortable bankrolls in private enterprises.

Eight years have passed since J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told the Truman Administration he had information that Communist spies within the Government were at least "secrets" and channelling them to Moscow.

Fifteen days have passed since Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General, charged in a Chicago speech that former President Truman had promoted Mr. White to a \$17,000-a-year post after the F. B. I. had reported to the White House that Mr. White, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was a Russian spy.

Mr. Hoover testified last Tuesday that seven F. B. I. warnings on espionage had been sent to the White House from Nov. 3, 1945, to July 24, 1946—all specifically mentioning Mr. White.

Mr. Truman says he knew of F. B. I. reports, but made the decision to let Mr. White's promotion go through—instead of dismissing him—to avoid tipping off "many others" mentioned by the F. B. I. as alleged co-conspirators in the Soviet spy web.

"Hundreds of F. B. I. agents were engaged in investigating the charges against all those who had been accused," Truman said.

"What of these 'many others'? What happened to them? Here is the record:

Elizabeth Bentley, an admitted former Soviet spy ring courier, named thirty-seven persons late in 1945 as agents in Red networks during World War II—and hence, if convicted would be subject to the death penalty or a maximum of thirty years in prison.

Not one of the thirty-seven was discharged from the Government on officially stated espionage grounds. Not one has been sent to prison as a spy.

Only two, Alger Hiss and William W. Remington, were put behind bars. They were convicted not for espionage but for perjury. Hiss is now serving a five-year sentence. Remington three.

Reason for Retaining White

Mr. Truman says that when he decided to let Mr. White's appointment as United States executive director of the International Monetary Fund go through he did so because he wanted to give the F. B. I. a chance to trap others alleged to be involved in the Red spy apparatus.

None was caught, or if anyone was, neither the White House nor the Justice Department made any announcement.

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee introduced evidence on Thursday that John W. Snyder, former Secretary of the Treasury, promised Harold Glasser, to a \$10,000-a-year post in 1946 after F. B. I. reports had cited Mr. Glasser as an alleged Soviet spy. Senator William E. Jenner, the subcommittee chairman, says he will call Mr. Snyder to explain that.

Fourteen months elapsed between the time Mr. Truman made his decision in February 1946, and Mr. White's resignation in April 1947. The F. B. I. has never said what it found in those fourteen months.

Here is the latest available data on some of the figures cited in the F. B. I. reports.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

He died of a heart attack on Aug. 16, 1948, three days after he had testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee that he was never a Communist and never even close to being one.

NATHAN G. SILVERMASTER

Cited by Miss Bentley as the No. 1 Soviet spy in wartime Washington, Mr. Silvermaster is now a well-to-do home builder in Harvey Cedars, N. J., where he has built some thirty houses on Long Beach Island north of Atlantic City.

Mr. Silvermaster was promoted to a \$10,000-a-year job in the War Assets Administration within a month after the F. B. I. had sent his name to the White House in an espionage report on Feb. 4, 1946. The Civil Service Commission says he resigned Nov. 30, 1946, rather than accept a demotion.

Mr. Silvermaster had "no comment" on the current furor. His wife, Mrs. Helen Witta Silvermaster, also named in F. B. I. reports, told reporters that "this whole thing is due to politics" and "we're caught in the middle."

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN

A former Air Force captain, he lived with Mr. Silvermaster and reportedly operated an elaborate photographic laboratory in the basement of Mr. Silvermaster's home in Washington. The laboratory was said to have been used to photograph stolen secret documents for transmission to Moscow.

Mr. Ullman resigned his Treasury job on March 21, 1947, more than sixteen months after the F. B. I. first warned the Truman Administration that he might be a spy.

Mr. Brownell says Mr. Ullman and another suspect, Irving Kaplan, remained at the Treasury after the F. B. I. warnings without any restrictions being placed on them or their activities. "As far as we can determine."

Mr. Ullman still lives with Mr. Silvermaster at Harvey Cedars and they are partners in a building concern. He also had "no comment" on the present case.

HAROLD GLASSER

Described in F. B. I. files as an active associate of Mr. White in a Soviet spy apparatus, he was promoted to director of the Treasury's monetary research division on Aug. 22, 1946.

He was sent abroad to Geneva and Trieste as a member of an American delegation and in 1947 went to Moscow as an advisor.

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then Secretary of State, George C. Marshall.

When Mr. Glasser resigned on Dec. 23, 1947, Secretary Snyder accepted "with regret" and praised Mr. Glasser's "many valuable contributions." On April 14, 1953, Mr. Glasser refused to tell a Senate inquiry committee whether he ever had engaged in espionage. He now is an economist and resides in Great Neck, L. I. Mr. Glasser declined comment.

VICTOR PERLO

Cited by Miss Bentley as head of another Soviet spy group, Mr. Perlo resigned his Treasury post on March 27, 1947. He now is an economic consultant and lives in Flushing, Queens.

Mr. Perlo, who invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked by Senate investigators whether he was a Red espionage agent, said in a statement:

"The dragging of my name through the mud is part of a big Roman circus which [Senator Joseph R.] McCarthy, Jenner, Brownell, etc. are staging for political advantage. I am no danger to the security of this country and Washington inquisitors know it."

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

He was named in the seventy-one-page F. B. I. report on "Soviet espionage in the United States" sent to the White House on Dec. 4, 1945. Mr. Taylor resigned his Treasury job on Dec. 14, 1946, and "went upstairs" to the International Monetary Fund as an aide to Mr. White. A special Civil Service loyalty board said yesterday it was investigating Mr. Taylor. He is now chief of the fund's Middle

East division. His lawyer said Mr. Taylor had sworn before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations that he never was a spy.

FRANK COE

Described in F. B. I. reports as a Soviet espionage agent, Mr. Coe, 46 years old, was another top-level Treasury official brought by Mr. White to the International Monetary Fund. He was dismissed as the fund's \$20,000-a-year secretary last Dec. 2 after he had refused to tell Senate investigators whether he was engaged in subversive activities.

LAUCHLIN CURRIE

A former White House administrative aide during the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Currie left the Government in 1915 and is now employed by the Colombian Government in South America.

He was named in the first F. B. I. report to the White House as a source, witting or unwitting, of information for Soviet spies. Miss Bentley has named him as a feeder of data to her spy ring.

At Bogota, Mr. Currie was quoted as saying he had denied such charges under oath in 1948 and the new charges mark a resurgence of McCarthyism in the United States.

MAURICE HALPERIN

Professor Halperin was suspended from his job at Boston University last Wednesday, within twenty-four hours after Mr. Brownell had named him as "a member of the Communist party" who began passing secrets to Soviet agents as far back as 1942. In-

Boston, Professor Halperin, 47, denounced the accusations as stemming from "hysteria."

He was chief of the Latin-American division of the Office of Strategic Services, the World War II counter-espionage service, and chairman of a special intelligence unit reporting to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. After the war, he transferred to the State Department.

SONIA STEINMAN GOLD

The Attorney General said Mrs. Gold got a job in the Treasury through Mr. White and was an associate in the Silvermaster-White "spy ring." She resigned from Government service on Aug. 21, 1947—nearly two years after her name appeared in F. B. I. reports to the White House.

Mrs. Gold is now an economics teacher at Pennsylvania College for Women. Her husband, Dr. Bela Gold, is associate Professor of Economics at the University of Pittsburgh and during the war was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration. He issued this statement this week:

"When these charges were first made public five years ago we demanded an opportunity to deny them under oath. All of our sworn denials and related testimony were made a part of the public record.

"In all fairness, we ask that these facts be borne in mind when once again we are made the victims of the old unfounded charges."

The F. B. I. director's first report to the White House, on Nov. 8, 1945, contained fourteen names along with the comment that they were either spy suspects or "utilized" by Red agents to obtain secret data for Moscow.

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 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

**Remington Trial
 Is Set for March 10**

New York, Feb. 11 (NY News)—
 The second trial of William W.
 Remington, former Commerce De-
 partment economist, on charges
 that he perjured himself when he
 denied ever being a Communist,
 was set for March 10 by Judge
 Harry Goddard today. Remington
 was convicted of perjury in his
 original trial a year ago, but the
 verdict was set aside by the Circuit
Court of Appeals.

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Loyalty Official Sponsored Red

Blair Admits Aiding Ullman in U. S. Post

By WILLARD EDWARDS

A member of President Truman's loyalty review board was named in the Senate yesterday as sponsor of a government employe later accused as a Soviet spy.

Sen. Malone (R) of Nevada charged that Harry W. Blair, a native Missourian, who served as an assistant attorney general from 1933 to 1937, supported the Treasury department employment of William Ludwig Ullman in the 30s.

Blair, Malone noted, is a Washington attorney and a member of the loyalty review board headed by Seth W. Richardson, former counsel in the Pearl Harbor investigation which resulted in a whitewash, according to charges in Congress.

Ullman left the Treasury during the war to join the Air Force as a materiel expert with the rank of major. He was named by Elizabeth Bentley, confessed Soviet courier, as one of her informants and he refused to testify on the grounds of possible self-incrimination when summoned before the House un-American activities committee.

Ullman was a member of the Communist espionage cell headed

by Nathan G. Silvermaster, according to Miss Bentley's testimony.

Malone said he had documentary evidence to back up his charge and Blair later confirmed that he had recommended Ullman for a Treasury job in 1936 or 1937.

"I knew his family in Missouri and him as a nice kid," Blair told a reporter. "Ullman got mixed up with Silvermaster and a bunch of Communists in the State and Treasury departments. I didn't know anything about it at the time."

Other "Risks" Listed

Malone used the incident as an argument for his bill to create a loyalty review board as an independent establishment, members of which would be approved by the Senate.

The Nevadan noted other persons cleared by the Richardson board who were subsequently found to be poor security risks. Jesse Eppstein, an admitted member of the Communist party in Seattle, and Michael J. Lee, once refused citizenship on the ground that he was "not attached to principles of the United States Constitution" were two, he said. Eppstein was a federal public housing authority official and Lee is still chief of the Far Eastern division of the office of international trade, Commerce department.

William W. Remington, Commerce department official who now under study by a federal grand jury as a result of new testimony concerning his Communist party membership dug up by the House un-American activities committee, was also cleared by the loyalty review board, Malone remarked.

At the same time, Rep. Curtis (R) of Nebraska told the House that the State department had just confirmed Wolf Ladejinsky, a native of Russia, and former employe of the Amtorg Trading Corp., official Russian agency, as an agricultural attache to the American mission in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, four members of the Senate foreign relations subcommittee inquiring into State department communism, trooped to the White House executive offices where they were allowed to inspect the files on 81 employes named as security risks by Sen. McCarthy (R) of Wisconsin. Sen. Tydings (D) of Maryland,

Green (D) of Rhode Island, McMahon (D) of Connecticut, and Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, were not permitted to take subcommittee staff members with them. As they faced the big task of examining the bulky records, they were offered the assistance of a group of government officials deeply interested in the outcome of the inquiry.

Puerifoy Guards Files

These included Deputy undersecretary of State Puerifoy; Conrad E. Snow, head of the State department loyalty board; assistant Attorney General Ford; and Donald Dawson, an administrative assistant to President Truman.

Sen. McCarthy's charge that the files had been "raped" of their contents during the 10 week period when Mr. Truman refused to permit their inspection was met by Puerifoy's statement that he would testify under oath that no tampering with the records had been permitted.

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

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Date:

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

sub

Russians Tipped Off on Doolittle Raid, Ex-Spy Says

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

Russian spies knew of the super-secret Doolittle raid on Tokyo 10 days before it took place in April, 1942, a Senate committee was told yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former member of a Soviet spy ring, told the Immigration subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee information on the raid was furnished by William L. Hollman, who had been planted in the Air Force.

The subcommittee in considering legislation to prevent subversive aliens from entering the country under diplomatic immunity and to deport those already here.

So secret was the raid led by then Lieut. Col. James H. Doolittle that even the crews did not know where they were going until they were aboard the carrier from which they took off. The raid was not announced to the Ameri-

can people until April 21, three days after it was made. And not until exactly a year later did the Government reveal that it was launched from the carrier Hornet.

Before Miss Bentley took the stand, Senator Cain (R., Wash.) appeared before the subcommittee to demand that movie actor Charles Chaplin be deported and to accuse him of coming "perilously close to treason." Chaplin is a British citizen despite his long residence in this country.

Cain submitted a statement for the record which said Chaplin sent a "treasonable" message to Pablo Picasso of France last year when deportation proceedings were brought against Hans Eisler. Cain said the Chaplin message read:

"Can you head committee of French artists to protest to the American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hans Eisler here, and

simultaneously send me a copy of protest for use here. Greetings!"

Picasso, Cain said, was a "self-admitted French Communist." Hans Eisler, former Hollywood composer, is a brother of Gerhart Eisler who fled the United States this week on a Polish ship.

During testimony which was largely a repetition of that she gave last summer before the House Un-American Activities Committee, Miss Bentley supported in detail the statement Thursday by former Soviet diplomat Karim Alexeev that a first secretary of the Russian Embassy is the nerve center of spy activities and boss of the secret police in this country. She said she dealt during and after 1945 with Anatoli B. Gromov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy here.

The State Department's diplomatic list shows Gromov was one of two first secretaries of the em-

bassy from November, 1944, to February, 1946.

The witness said she was told by her "contact" in 1945 of a scheme to infiltrate Soviet espionage agents into the United States as displaced persons. She said she also had been told that Poles and nationals of other satellite countries were being brought in for espionage and kept in line by holding their families as hostages.

Once again Miss Bentley repeated her charge that William W. Remington, Commerce Department official, was one of "40 or 50" informants in the Government who fed information to her. Remington recently was reinstated by his department by the Loyalty Review Board after being suspended on the basis of Miss Bentley's former testimony.

Asked by the subcommittee's staff director, Richard Arens, if any of her sources of information

still were on the Federal payroll, Miss Bentley said she "knew of only one." Asked who that was, she said: "William Remington."

Miss Bentley told the subcommittee she felt passage of the bill under study would go far toward undermining Soviet espionage in the United States because it would "cut the Communist Party's lifeline" with Moscow. All policy is formed in Moscow, she said, and the party is directed from there because "Russians do not trust Americans."

"It hits at the backbone of the Communist Party in this country," she said. "That is, the aller backbone. If you cut that lifeline you will destroy the Communist influence."

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Soviet Embassy Aide Dosses Her Work, Says Spy Queen

By FRANK HOLEMAN

Elizabeth T. Bentley, confessed Soviet spy queen, revealed yesterday she worked directly under the first secretary of the Soviet embassy, and thus confirmed earlier reports he is actually boss of Red espionage and controls the ambassador.

She said she had learned from FBI sources that the Russians have 80,000 to 90,000 spies, saboteurs and propagandists in this country.

Miss Bentley again charged that William W. Remington, recently reinstated as an official of the Commerce department, is a Communist who fed her government secrets during the war.

Testifying before the Senate judiciary subcommittee on immigration, the 40-year-old blonde was asked if any of her alleged spy contacts during the war are still in government.

"Only one that I know of," she replied. Asked for the name, she said calmly, "William Remington who, I understand, is still an official in the Commerce department."

Reinstated by Board

Remington was suspended following Miss Bentley's first charges here last summer. But he was cleared, and ordered reinstated, by President Truman's top loyalty review board when Miss Bentley failed to appear at its hearing.

While she was still in the Red spy ring, she related, she once asked to meet "the boss." The boss turned out to be the first secretary of the Soviet embassy, she declared.

"He told me once that the first secretary is always the head of the Soviet secret police," she went on. She did not give the Russian's name. There have been several changes in that embassy post since the war.

which would deport, or keep out foreign-born Communists.

"If you cut that backbone, you throw the Communist party off balance," she declared. "If you deport the aliens, you take away from the party the brains that are operating it."

She claimed that U. S. Communist party leaders, like Earl Browder, have been only "fronts" for aliens.

Americans Not Trusted

"The first secretary told me they do not trust Americans for espionage work," Miss Bentley went on. "They did not know whether they could depend upon them in event of war, no matter how corrupt or how well steered, as they call it."

This jibed with the testimony of Alexeev, who said 95 per cent of Soviet spying is done by Russians. Local Communist groups, do the other 5 per cent, he declared.

Alexeev appeared before the committee in secret session again yesterday, presumably to spill names which the senators want kept secret.

Miss Bentley said she believes some of her former government contacts are now working in the U.N.

"I have been trying to check that, but haven't yet verified it," she said.

Backs Red Ex-Attache

Thursday, Kirill Alexeev, former commercial attache at the Red embassy in Mexico, put the finger on the first secretary as the real boss of every Red diplomatic installation abroad. The Soviet embassy here now lists two first secretaries, Sergei R. Striganov and Boris M. Krotov.

"Aliens are the brains and backbone of the Communist party," Miss Bentley declared, urging the committee to approve legislation



Former Spy Is Surprise Witness

Elizabeth Bentley, self-confessed former spy queen, as she testified before a Senate subcommittee yesterday.

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

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Gregory Case

Converted Spy Queen Set For Slander Suit

A "very eminent attorney" here will accept papers in a day or so for Elizabeth T. Bentley, former "queen" of a Communist spy ring, in the \$100,000 slander suit brought against her by William W. Remington, suspended Commerce Department employe, friends of Miss Bentley declared yesterday.

Miss Bentley's friends also disclosed that she was received into



Elizabeth Bentley

the Catholic faith Nov. 5 in a Washington church.

The News revealed yesterday in an exclusive story that Miss Bentley—reported as missing in papers filed in Federal Court Friday by Remington's counsel—is in a Catholic retreat in New York City. The News also told how she had received instruction in the Catholic faith from Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, professor of fundamental theology at the Catholic University of America.

It was Msgr. Sheen who baptized Miss Bentley. She had been sent to him for guidance by Louis F. Budenz, former managing editor of the Daily Worker, who was himself led back into the church by Msgr. Sheen three years ago. Budenz and his wife, Margaret, acted as the new convert's godparents. Miss Bentley and Budenz first met when both were key figures in Communist activity.

Remington charges in his suit that Miss Bentley falsely called him a Red in a television interview Sept. 12. A friend, telling of the legal assistance arranged for her, said: "She has nothing to fear."

Next Sunday evening Miss Bentley is scheduled to make her first public appearance since embracing Catholicism. She is to lecture then at Aquinas Institute, a Catholic boys' school at Rochester, N. Y., on the topic, "I Was a Russian Spy."

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