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CHARGE: FBI Reports Should be Used with Circumspection. (Page 97)

A general observation is made by Taylor and his attorney that, on the basis of the various points raised heretofore, FBI reports should be used with circumspection and that even elementary statements contained therein, such as job classifications and titles of employees, should be independently checked.

COMMENT:

In questioning the accuracy and reliability of FBI reports, Taylor cites improper job classifications and improper titles of employees as reasons to doubt FBI reports. Taylor is apparently referring to our description of White as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the early 1940's when he was actually Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, as of August, 1941. Taylor insinuates that since certain information was not set forth in the few memoranda made public in this matter, it must be assumed that the FBI neglected to conduct certain necessary investigation. It must be kept in mind that the few documents made public in this matter in no way reflect the scope or intensity of our investigation into the Silvermaster-Perlo espionage groups. It would appear that Taylor is attempting to prod the Attorney General or the Director into making public additional details of the Bureau's investigation in this matter. FBI reports have been utilized by United States Attorneys throughout the country as the basis for successful prosecution for many years and as Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona has stated "FBI reports have been scrutinized by experts in Government as well as by the courts and have not been found wanting."

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CHARGE: There Were Others by The Name of William Taylor
in The Treasury Department (page 7)

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The point is made that Bentley named a William Taylor or Bill Taylor and has testified she never knew Taylor personally.

COMMENT:

Bentley has advised that one of Harry Dexter White's most valuable assets as far as the Silvermaster espionage group was concerned was White's ability to place in the Treasury Department individuals of interest to that network. Among those so placed by White, according to Bentley, was one William Taylor. She said she never met Taylor but learned of him through Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann. She said this Taylor was sent to China by the Treasury Department and she believed he later went to Portugal. While in the Treasury Department, Taylor supplied Silvermaster with oral and written information secured in his official capacity.

IDENTIFICATION OF TAYLOR:

The following are facts on which William Henry Taylor was identified as the Taylor named by Bentley: William Henry Taylor received a job in Treasury in January, 1941, through Harry Dexter White and was recommended by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Information corroborating the foregoing is set forth on pages 10 and 11 of this brief. Silvermaster claimed to have known William Henry Taylor since approximately 1932. Taylor went to China in May, 1941, as a member of the Chinese Stabilization Board. He returned to the Treasury Department in September, 1942, and in May, 1944, was sent to London. Investigation disclosed a close association between Taylor and individuals named as espionage agents by Bentley. The only point where Bentley's information does not correspond with William Henry Taylor is her statement she believed he went to Portugal. Bentley has been reinterviewed on this point but as her information concerning Taylor was hearsay information she has been unable to clarify this.

OTHER TAYLORS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT:

Investigation conducted has reflected a total of 30 William Taylors employed in varying capacities by one branch or division of the Treasury Department during the period 1940-45. All Taylors but one (William Henry Taylor) can be eliminated from consideration as the Taylor of Bentley's statement on the basis of the type of job held, period in which employed, city in which employed and the fact that personnel records of these Taylors showed only one Taylor, the subject, to have gone to China, to have worked under Harry Dexter White and to have had Silvermaster as a reference.

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III. EXISTING CORROBORATION OF BENTLEY'S OVERALL TESTIMONY

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PART III. BEST DEFENSE OF BENTLEY'S CREDIBILITY IS ~~TOP SECRET~~
EXISTING CORROBORATION OF HER ALLEGATIONS

While it is possible to answer many of the allegations made by Taylor and his attorneys in attacking the credibility of Bentley on the basis of existing facts, on other points there are inconsistencies in her public testimony. It is believed that the most effective way of answering much of this criticism lies within the framework of what the Director said on November 17, 1953, in testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee during the White controversy. The Director stated "All information furnished by Miss Bentley, which was susceptible to check, has proven to be correct. She has been subjected to the most searching of cross-examinations; her testimony has been evaluated by juries and reviewed by the courts and has been found to be accurate." It is, therefore, proposed in this section to set forth rather briefly a number of the more important items where there exists corroboration of Elizabeth Bentley's information. A considerable amount of this corroboration is already public knowledge, while other information exists only in our files and in the files of other agencies to whom we have disseminated the information.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Anatoli Borisovich Gromov

Elizabeth Bentley, starting in November, 1945, furnished us information concerning one of her superiors whom she knew only as "Al." She subsequently, on November 20, 1945, identified a photograph of Anatoli Borisovich Gromov as being identical with the "Al" she knew. After her initial meeting with this individual, she continued to see him at intervals in meetings in Washington, D. C., and New York City. She said she had told her contact, "Jack," (Joseph Katz) in about September, 1944, that she had been promised an introduction to a Russian with sufficient authority to decide matters of policy. Later, "Jack" told her he had made arrangements for her to meet with a highly placed Russian contact. "Jack" told Bentley this individual had not yet arrived in the United States but after arrival this individual would meet with her. Pursuant to arrangements with "Jack," Bentley first met "Al" in Washington, D. C., in early November, 1944.

On the morning of November 21, 1945, Gromov was observed by agents in the vicinity of the Eastern Airlines ticket office at the National Airport, Washington, D. C., where he picked up a ticket for New York City at 11:55 and thereafter boarded a plane for New York City. On the same day, Bentley was observed meeting with Gromov in New York City. Later, Gromov was driven to LaGuardia Field, New York City, in a Soviet Consulate automobile, whereupon he returned to Washington, D.C.

The December, 1945, edition of the Diplomatic Blue Book, published by the State Department, reflects Gromov was a first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, 1125 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C. Gromov and his wife arrived in New York City at LaGuardia Field from Alaska on September 15, 1944. He held Russian diplomatic passport, number 9806.

Two Soviet defectors, Petr Derjabin and Yuri A. Rastvorov, former MVD officers, in separate interviews in 1954 identified photographs of Gromov. Both stated they knew Gromov under his true name of Gorski. As Gorski he was described as having been chief MVD resident in London, England, and Washington, D. C. He was also head of the American Section of the Foreign Intelligence Directorate of the MVD during the period 1947-50.

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Joseph Katz

Starting in November, 1945, Bentley provided detailed information concerning one of her Soviet superiors whom she knew only as "Jack." She said that in addition to handling her in a period from September, 1944, to May, 1945, and giving her instructions regarding certain of her contacts, "Jack" also indicated to her that he had engaged in extensive espionage activities in the United States and was about as proficient an individual as the Soviets had in this country. In 1948 we showed a photograph of Katz to Bentley who identified the picture as her Soviet superior, "Jack." We now have extensive information reflecting Katz was an important agent who operated in the United States for at least a ten-year period from 1938 to 1948, which tends to corroborate Bentley's information.

Katz, in 1940, acted as a contact of Harry Gold and also, subsequently, he was the superior of Thomas L. Black. During that period both Gold and Black were engaged in obtaining industrial espionage information for the Soviets. Katz also acted as the superior of Robert O. Menaker and Floyd Cleveland Miller, both of whom were engaged in infiltrating the Socialist Workers Party for the Soviets. Katz also at one time utilized Irving George Schuman and Amadeo Sabatini (deceased) in surveilling General Krivitsky, who was later found dead in a Washington hotel.

After leaving the United States, Katz on one occasion made admissions to a woman named Aniva Flint, the wife of an Israeli official. Part of these admissions appear to refer to Elizabeth Bentley. According to Katz, the FBI discovered an agent working for the Soviets and Katz had been earlier connected with this agent. He claims to have warned his superior much earlier that a member of the net was liable to expose the whole net by carelessness. His warning made an enemy of the superior warned. In 1950 he was called from Paris to Rome, where he found his "enemy" who detained him for three days in a locked room and interrogated him. Katz claims it was after this that he decided to break with Soviet intelligence.

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Rae Elson

Bentley advised that she met Rae Elson through "Jack" (Joseph Katz), who was Bentley's espionage principal during 1945. Katz wanted Bentley to disassociate herself from the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and Elson was picked to replace Bentley. "Jack" described Elson as a good, loyal Communist. A problem arose concerning the transfer of U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation stock to Elson from John H. Reynolds, and a conference was held at the home of Frederick V. Field to discuss the stock question. In attendance at this conference were Earl Browder, Colonel John H. Reynolds, Rae Elson and Bentley. Browder indicated that he wanted Reynolds to transfer his stock to Elson.

Rae Elson was interviewed June 2, 1947. She admitted employment by the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation in New York City during 1945. She said she got this job through "Jack," whom she refused to identify further. She verified Bentley's account of the first meeting between herself, Bentley and "Jack" and stated that the meeting took place at "Jack's" invitation at the Buckingham Hotel, New York City, shortly before she started working for the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Elson admitted that she may have been recommended for this job because she had been affiliated with the Communist Party for about ten years. She also admitted that a meeting was held at the home of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, which meeting was attended by Earl Browder and a discussion ensued relative to the transfer of stock in the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation from Col. Reynolds to herself.

John Hazard Reynolds

Bentley advised that in 1940-41 Golos desired to form the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation to handle matters pertaining to tourist travel and parcel shipments between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. It is also contended that this corporation was to serve as a front for espionage activities. Golos discussed this matter with Earl Browder, who talked it over with Lem Harris who handled financial matters for the Communist Party. As a result, Harris introduced Browder to John H. Reynolds and Browder introduced Golos to Reynolds. Thereafter, the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation was established early in 1941 with Reynolds as president. Bentley

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believes that \$15,000 had been contributed to the business by Browder and \$5,000 by Reynolds. Bentley was introduced to Reynolds in the office of Golos and thereafter she became an officer in the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation. In 1945 it was decided to transfer Reynolds' stock in the corporation to Rae Elson. A conference was held in the home of Frederick V. Field which was attended by Reynolds, Elson, Bentley and Browder.

Anatoli Gromov, Bentley's superior in 1945-46, desired to meet Reynolds and through arrangements by Bentley, Gromov met Reynolds at the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City.

By way of corroborating Bentley's statement concerning Reynolds, the following is set out: On June 2, 1947, Reynolds was interviewed and he claimed he decided to form a corporation in early 1940 to send parcels to the U.S.S.R. He contacted Ted Bayer, a friend of his who was editor of "Soviet Russia Today." Bayer thereafter introduced Reynolds to Golos. The latter encouraged Reynolds to form the firm and introduced him to Bentley who was to assist him. Reynolds stated he thereafter went to Earl Browder to advise the latter that he was forming a corporation to send parcels to the U.S.S.R. but he wanted no interference from the Communist Party. Reynolds claimed Lem Harris made him a personal loan of \$15,000 which he invested in the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

Reynolds admitted conferring with Bentley, Rae Elson and Browder in Fred Field's apartment in New York City in 1945 to discuss the transfer of stock in the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation from Reynolds to Elson. He also recalled meeting Anatoli Gromov in the Spring of 1945.

Reynolds died January 8, 1951.

Harry Gold

Bentley advised that in approximately May, 1940, Golos introduced her to Abraham Brothman. Thereafter, she received blueprints from Brothman and delivered them to Golos. Bentley said she met with Brothman about ten times between May and the Fall of 1940. During this time, Golos would sometimes

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meet Brothman personally and obtain the blueprints. In the Fall of 1940, Golos told Bentley that it was necessary, on orders from his superior, to turn Brothman over to another contact. Golos' superior indicated neither Bentley nor Golos knew the technical aspects of Brothman's material and, therefore, Brothman must meet with someone who had a technical background. Bentley then met with Brothman and told him he was to be turned over to another contact. She obtained the automobile license number of Brothman's car and told Brothman to park his car on Eighth or Ninth Avenue in Uptown Manhattan. He was instructed to remain in his car and his new contact would get in. Bentley did not know who the new contact would be.

Harry Gold, convicted Soviet espionage agent, advised that his Soviet superior, Semen Semenov (Amtorg official), sent him to meet Brothman. Gold received specific instructions from Semenov on how to meet Brothman and these instructions appeared on a card in Gold's possession when he was interviewed by FBI agents. Gold said he proceeded to a place on 27th Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues in New York City, where he entered a Pontiac sedan with New York license 2 N 9088, and he met Brothman. Upon entering the car, his password to Brothman was to give him regards from Helen and inquire about Brothman's family.

Abraham Brothman was interviewed May 29, 1947, and he identified photographs of Bentley and Golos. He said Golos, whom he knew as "John," came to his office during 1938-39, claiming he had contacts with the Russian Government and was in a position to get contracts for Brothman. At that time, Brothman was operating the Republic Chemical Machinery Company in New York City. Golos requested blueprints of certain products on which Brothman was working. Brothman said he turned over blueprints to Golos but claimed they were all his own property. He admitted that Golos introduced him to Bentley, whom he knew as "Helen." He admitted meeting Bentley ten or twelve times during 1938 to 1940 and turned over various blueprints to her for delivery to Golos. Brothman stated that in 1940 Harry Gold, whom he knew as Frank Kessler, came to his office as a representative of Golos and thereafter picked up the blueprints.

Brothman did not take the stand at the time of his trial, but Gold and Bentley testified along lines set out above.

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Alexander Koral

While Elizabeth Bentley did not know Alexander Koral and furnished no information concerning him, the facts surrounding Koral and his espionage activities provide one of the best examples of corroboration of Bentley's allegations concerning the Silvermaster network. On December 1, 1945, we observed a man, subsequently identified as Alexander Koral, in a meeting on a street corner in Washington, D. C., with Nathan Gregory and Helen Silvermaster. In 1947 we interviewed Koral, at which time we got admissions from him that from 1939 to 1945 he had operated under a man, known only to him by the name of "Frank," in picking up and delivering packages. Koral claims he did not know he was involved in espionage activities. He admitted that under instructions from "Frank" he met Silvermaster on two occasions. Koral identified tentatively a photograph of Semen M. Semenov, an Amtorg official, as one of the individuals he contacted under instructions from "Frank."

Hede Massing, starting in 1947, furnished us information concerning one of her Soviet superiors under whom she had operated in the middle 1930's and whom she knew under the name of Bill Greinke. She thought he had operated under a fraudulent U. S. passport and we subsequently located this passport which had been obtained on August 6, 1935, in the name of Greinke, utilizing the birth certificate of a person who had died in the year of his birth.

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Fifth Amendment when questioned by Congressional committees

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William Walter Remington

Elizabeth Bentley stated that through Joseph North of "New Masses," Jacob Golos met William Remington in 1942. Subsequently, Bentley was introduced to Remington and his wife by Golos. Remington, who was employed by the War Production Board, began furnishing Bentley from the files of that Agency data on airplane production, the aircraft industry and similar material. He also paid Communist Party dues to Bentley. Bentley testified regarding the foregoing in considerable detail during both trials of Remington for perjury. She was

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subjected to extensive cross-examination during these trials. The first trial resulted in a conviction on February 7, 1951, but the Second Circuit Court of Appeals ordered a retrial based on an error in the judge's charge. The second trial resulted in a conviction on January 27, 1953, for perjury on two counts.

Bentley's testimony during these two trials was substantially corroborated by Remington's divorced wife, Ann Remington. She testified in substance that William Remington met Joseph North, a Communist, during the early 1940's. Through North, the Remingtons met Golos and later he introduced them to Bentley. Arrangements were made for Bentley to contact them in Washington and to receive any information that they had for Bentley. The Remingtons were instructed to pay Communist Party dues to Bentley. It is also to be noted that other testimony during the trials of Remington connected him with Communist Party activities (Records and Briefs, U. S. Supreme Court, Volume 104, October term, 1951).

Whittaker Chambers

Elizabeth Bentley in her signed statement November 30, 1945, advised she became aware through remarks made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen, and William Ludwig Ullman, that Harry Dexter White, employed in the Treasury Department, was supplying them with information consisting of documents secured by him during the course of his duties. Bentley, in the same statement, also advised she learned of Harold Glasser through her association with the Perlo group. Glasser was in the Treasury Department and had been rather closely associated with White and might have been an assistant to White. Glasser furnished material through the Perlo group to Bentley. In subsequent interviews, Bentley also furnished additional data. She said Glasser had been out of the Perlo group at one time and Perlo, in explaining why Glasser left the group, stated Glasser and one or two others had been taken over sometime before by an American in a Government agency in Washington and had been turned over to some Russian. Perlo claimed not to know the identity of this American but that Charles Kramer was the only person he knew who had possession of this information. Kramer subsequently told Bentley that the person who originally had taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss and he was employed by the U. S. Department of State.

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Bentley also advised she learned of George Silverman through the Silvermasters. Silverman had reportedly gone to Washington, D. C., in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. She stated documents made available by White were delivered to the Silvermaster home by Ullman and Silverman.

Whittaker Chambers in his book "Witness" lists Harry Dexter White of the Treasury Department as a productive source and Abraham George Silverman of the Railroad Retirement Board as an individual whose services were utilized by the Soviet apparatus in which he was involved to keep White cooperative.

Chambers identifies Victor Perlo as a member of the Harold Ware underground Communist group and as an individual who had aspirations to head this group after Ware's death.

Chambers also sets out information in his book regarding instructions received from Col. Boris Bykov regarding the purchase of rugs as presents for Harry Dexter White, Abraham George Silverman, and Alger Hiss in 1936. Chambers was instructed to tell these people the rugs were a gift from the Soviet people in gratitude for their help. Chambers also sets forth that White had turned over material regularly but not in great quantity through George Silverman. Chambers went to J. Peters in 1937 and asked for a Communist in the Treasury Department who could control White. Peters released Dr. Harold Glasser from the Communist underground for use in the Soviet underground. Glasser, who was a contact of White, later informed Chambers that White was turning over everything of importance.

Chambers stated Charles Kromer was a Communist and a member of the Harold Ware underground Communist group. It is, of course, well known that Chambers made extensive allegations concerning Alger Hiss which resulted in perjury charges against Hiss which were substantiated to the satisfaction of the jury in the second Hiss trial. The first trial of Hiss for perjury, completed in July, 1949, resulted in a hung jury. The second trial, completed in January, 1950, resulted in a jury verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment. On January 25, 1950, Hiss was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

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Louis Budenz

Bentley, in information furnished starting in November, 1945, stated six months before the death of Jacob Golos (he died in November, 1943), the latter requested her to see Louis Budenz and, in fact, introduced her to Budenz. Arrangements were made that Budenz would supply information to Bentley and subsequent thereto Bentley did contact Budenz on a number of occasions. She used the name Helen Johns in contacting Budenz.

Budenz, in testimony before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, on August 2, 1948, stated he was introduced to the Soviet Secret Police by Jacob Golos. Subsequent to his earlier activities for Soviet intelligence, he met Bentley in 1943 through Jacob Golos, who informed him that she was a very confidential agent and trustworthy Communist who had done extensive underground work. Budenz knew Bentley under the name of Helen Johns. He estimated he had about 30 contacts with Bentley. Budenz concluded his testimony by stating he had every reason to believe Bentley was telling the truth in her testimony concerning espionage operations in the U. S. (Q)U

Gaik Ovakimian

In her book "Out of Bondage," Bentley mentions that in May, 1941, Golos showed her a photograph and article about the arrest of Gaik Ovakimian by the FBI. Golos told Bentley that Ovakimian was his superior officer and that he (Golos) was a member of the GPU, the Russian Secret Police.

Investigation by the FBI in New York City revealed that Ovakimian was operating an extensive Soviet espionage ring in the United States. Physical surveillances of Ovakimian in New York City revealed that he met Golos on seven occasions during January, February and March of 1941 and material of an unknown nature passed between them on several occasions during these meetings. Ovakimian was arrested by the FBI on May 5, 1941, as he was preparing to depart for the Soviet Union.

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Ismail Akhmedov, former Soviet army intelligence officer arrested in 1942, stated that a Soviet citizen arrested by the FBI in April, 1941, just prior to his departure for the Soviet Union, was the chief resident agent of the NKVD in the United States.

In 1947 a list of high-ranking MGB officials in the U.S.S.R. included the name "Major General Gaik B. Ovakimian."

Peter Christopher Rhodes

Elizabeth Bentley advised in her signed statement of November 30, 1945, that Jacob Golos had mentioned to her that he knew a person named Peter Rhodes who was a newspaperman and writer by profession. Bentley did not know what type of information was supplied to Golos by Rhodes, but it was her impression that Golos was interested in Rhodes. Bentley subsequently recalled in May, 1951, that Golos on one occasion said Rhodes used to meet Golos at a cigar store located on the northwest corner of 34th Street and 7th Avenue in New York City. She stated Golos had told her he met with Rhodes under similar circumstances several times in 1941 and 1942. On one occasion in April or May, 1941, she observed a meeting between Golos and Rhodes at the above location.

By way of corroboration of the above-reported contacts between Golos and Rhodes, it is to be noted that physical surveillances conducted by the New York office disclosed that Golos met Rhodes on February 11, 1941, and again on April 16, 1941, on the corner of West 34th Street and 7th Avenue in New York City.

Cedric H. Belfrage

Bentley, starting in 1945, furnished information concerning Cedric H. Belfrage. She stated she learned through Jacob Golos in late 1942 or early 1943 that Belfrage, while connected with British intelligence, was supplying Golos with certain information. She said Belfrage was introduced to Golos by either Earl Browder or V. J. Jerome. Subsequent to Golos' death, Bentley's superior requested that she locate Belfrage through Browder. Browder refused this request.

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Winston Mansfield Burdett

Elizabeth Bentley, in her statement of November 30, 1945, advised that in approximately 1939 she received cablegrams from Winston Burdett who was abroad. (Actually Burdett left the U.S. in February, 1940.) Golos had told her he was in communication with Burdett and had asked Burdett to cable whenever he changed his residence. Bentley states she never met Burdett.

Winston Mansfield Burdett, Columbia Broadcasting System commentator, was initially interviewed on September 20, 1951. During the interview he admitted Communist Party activity but denied knowing Golos or Bentley. On reinterview in November, 1951, Burdett advised he had not been truthful in the previous interview and stated he actually left the United States in February, 1940, as an active Communist Party member. During this interview, Burdett advised of numerous Soviet contacts he had while overseas to whom he furnished information. In an interview on July 20, 1953, Burdett made additional admissions regarding his status with Jacob Golos.

On March 29, 1955, Burdett voluntarily contacted the New York office and stated he wanted to reveal further details of his involvement. He said his entire career had been launched at the instigation of the Communist Party. He said his foreign assignment in 1940 had been proposed to him by Joseph North and Jacob Golos and he had willingly agreed to carry out this assignment. Prior to his departure in 1940, Golos provided him with money, to purchase a steamship ticket to Norway, and also the name and address of a woman in Greenwich Village in New York City to whom Burdett was to send a cable upon his arrival. He admitted cabling this woman during 1940 but claimed he could not recall her name.

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Rose Arenal

Elizabeth Bentley, in her signed statement of November 30, 1945, states that during the Spring of 1939 she was introduced by Jacob Golos to Leopolo Arenal and his wife. Arenal was a high-ranking Mexican Communist and his brother was married to Rose Arenal who lived in Brooklyn, New York, with her two children. Golos informed Bentley that Leopolo would send communications to Rose Arenal and Bentley was to obtain these letters from Rose and deliver them to Golos. Thereafter, Bentley from time to time would call Rose and if any material had arrived, Bentley would go to the Arenal residence on President or Carroll Street in Brooklyn and obtain the letters. Bentley did receive in this manner several letters which were unopened. After the murder of Trotsky's chauffeur, which was attributed to Leopolo and another Mexican artist, no further letters were received.

Rose Arenal, 14 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, New York, in an interview April 30, 1951, admitted that in 1939 she received mail from Mexico which was turned over to a person she knew only as "John" and to Elizabeth Bentley. She claimed she never opened the letters nor did "John" or Bentley open the letters in her presence. She said after the attempt on the life of Leon Trotsky in May, 1940, she felt the letters might have concerned the attempted assassination of Trotsky. She was of the opinion that "John" was identical with Jacob Golos after seeing his name in the newspapers. She said it might have been Leopolo Arenal who told "John" to go to her house, which was on Carroll Street in Brooklyn, to receive the letters.

Lucy Booker

Elizabeth Bentley has furnished information reflecting Jacob Golos stated in the Spring of 1941 or 1942 that he had been instructed to re-establish contact with a woman named Lucy who had returned to the United States and in so doing had lost contact with the Soviets. Bentley stated she never saw Lucy, but on two occasions she accompanied Golos in a car when the latter went to contact Lucy. Bentley stated Lucy lived in an apartment on Bank Street in a group of apartments known as the Tranquility Gates Apartments. Golos told Bentley Lucy was an

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American by birth, a sloppy dresser, a spinster, not particularly good-looking, having a washed-out appearance, and lived with her aunt. She said she had done work for the Russian espionage system in Germany. After being taken to the Tranquility Gates Apartments, Bentley stated to the best of her recollection, Golos had entered the door at 41 Bank Street, New York City.

Floyd Cleveland Miller, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, identified Lucy Booker on June 21, 1951, as the individual who was his contact with Jack Soble from about October or November, 1944, to January, 1945. Soble was Miller's Soviet espionage superior. Soble told Miller that Booker was a thoroughly reliable person who had done some very good work for the Soviets in a plant in Europe, probably in Germany. Soble said Booker was capable of very good and confidential work. The passport records show Booker was in Germany at various times between 1933 and 1938 and had studied at the University of Berlin. Election records reflect that in 1941 Booker registered from the address of 41 Bank Street, which is one of the entrances to the Tranquility Gates Apartments. Golos' description of Lucy, as given by Bentley, is a close description of Lucy Booker.

Olga B. Pravdina

Elizabeth Bentley in her signed statement of November 30, 1945, advised that during the course of her activities in late 1941 or early 1942, she was introduced to a woman whom she knew as "Margaret." Bentley said "Margaret" was employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation and that she had a husband in the U.S. In October, 1943, Golos told Bentley that "Margaret" would introduce her to a new person to whom Bentley was to deliver material obtained from the Silvermaster group. Subsequently, "Margaret" introduced Bentley to a woman known to Bentley only as "Catherine."

Olga Pravdina was identified by Bentley as the "Margaret" whom Bentley describes above. Pravdina was employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City and was the wife of Vladimir S. Pravdin, the head of the Tass News Agency in New York City. It is to be noted that Bureau Source 5 has furnished information which reflects Pravdin was an important Soviet agent and his wife, Pravdina, had some contacts with the MGB office in New York City.

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Julius Rosenberg

Subsequent to Bentley's contact with the New York office on November 7, 1945, she furnished information reflecting that during her association with Jacob Golos she became aware of the fact that Golos knew an engineer named "Julius." In the Fall of 1942, she accompanied Golos to Knickerbocker Village but remained in his automobile. She saw Golos conferring with "Julius" on the street. From conversations with Golos she learned "Julius" lived in Knickerbocker Village. She had telephone conversations with "Julius" from the Fall of 1942 to November, 1943. During the trial of Julius Rosenberg on espionage charges, Bentley testified to the foregoing information. On the objection of defense counsel, she was not allowed to describe "Julius" or to testify that Golos had obtained information from "Julius."

During interviews with Bentley, she described "Julius" as being 5'10" or 5'11" tall, slim and wearing glasses. She also advised that "Julius" was the leader of a Communist cell of engineers who turned over to Golos data for Soviet espionage purposes.

It is noted Julius Rosenberg did reside at 10 Monroe Street in a development known as Knickerbocker Village. Bentley's description of "Julius" was a good description of Julius Rosenberg. Bentley was unable to make a positive identification of Julius Rosenberg's photograph.

It is noted that Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, were convicted on espionage charges and on April 5, 1951, they were sentenced to death. They were executed on June 19, 1953.

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IV. COMPARISON OF TAYLOR BRIEF AND BARTH'S ARTICLE
"HOW GOOD IS AN F.B.I. REPORT"

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PART IV: COMPARISON OF TAYLOR BRIEF AND BARTH'S ARTICLE "HOW GOOD IS AN FBI REPORT"

A comparison has been made of the 107 page brief filed by Taylor with the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board and Alan Barth's article in "Harper's" magazine for March 19, 1954. It is believed to be of possible significance that Taylor and his attorney have at points in the brief lifted almost verbatim from Barth's article. The following are instances showing the comparison:

Barth's article on page 29 sets forth data that Bentley's "most conspicuous success was in the Remington case. She made three charges against Remington: one, that he was a member of the Communist Party; two, that he paid Communist Party dues to her; and three, that he gave her government material which she was not authorized to receive. In the prosecution of Remington for perjury for his sworn denial of these charges, the government dropped the first count; there was a hung jury in regard to the second count; Remington was convicted in regard to the third."

Taylor's brief on pages 64 and 65 states in part: "The two scalps that Miss Bentley boasts of wearing at her belt..... are those of Mr. Abraham Brothman and Mr. William Remington..... Mr. Remington, whom Miss Bentley has termed 'one of our least important people, actually' (House, 1950, p. 1855) was indicted, tried and convicted for perjury. Miss Bentley had made three charges against Mr. Remington: (1) that he was a member of the Communist party, (2) that he paid communist party dues to her, and (3) that he gave her government material which she was not authorized to receive. During the trials the Government dropped the first count; there was a hung jury with respect to the second count; Remington was convicted on the third, on grounds of perjury."

In connection with the foregoing, Taylor and his attorney apparently neglected to read Senator Barry M. Goldwater's speech of March 29, 1954, challenging the accuracy of the above with respect to the claims that the Government dropped the first count, there was a hung jury on the second count, and a guilty verdict on the third count. Senator Goldwater pointed out "a court record on a conviction is a public record which Mr. Barth could check. If he did check, then his misrepresentations are all the more reprehensible. The record, contrary to Mr. Barth, reveals the following:

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"First: Remington was indicted first on June 8, 1950, on the count; namely, his denial of Communist Party membership. On February 7, 1951, he was convicted. Miss Bentley's testimony was believed by the jury. The fact that this conviction was reversed by the circuit court on the basis of error in the judge's charge to the jury in no way detracts from the veracity of Miss Bentley. Furthermore, this count is still outstanding.

"Second: Remington was again indicted on October 25, 1951, on 5 counts, not 3 as Mr. Barth states, unless, of course, he was deliberately confusing the 2 indictments.

"The five counts charged that Remington perjured himself--

"First: When he denied that he had ever, to his knowledge, attended Communist Party meetings.

"Second: When he denied that he had ever given Elizabeth Bentley or anyone else any classified information or any information to which they were not entitled for the purpose of having such information sent to Russia.

"Third: When he denied that he had paid Communist Party dues.

"Fourth: When he denied that he had ever asked anyone to join the Communist Party.

"Fifth: When he denied that he had knowledge of the existence of the Young Communist League at Dartmouth College until his preparation for his defense in connection with his 1950 indictment. Remington attended Dartmouth College between 1934 and 1939.

"Following his second trial, the jury returned the following verdict:

"Count 1: No decision, the jury could not agree. This count is still pending. Thus Mr. Barth is wrong when he said the Government dropped the first count. Miss Bentley's testimony corroborated by other witnesses stands unchallenged.

"Count 2: Guilty. Mr. Barth is again wrong as he said there was a hung jury on this count.

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"Count 4: Not guilty. This in no way detracts from Miss Bentley's credibility.

"Count 5: Guilty.

"Naturally, Mr. Barth could not be expected to admit he deliberately reported on the outcome of the Remington case falsely but the least he can say is that it resulted through inadvertence, in which case his respect for truth can be judged by whether he apologizes to Mr. Hoover and asks 'Harper's' magazine to correct his inaccuracies."

Barth's article on page 29 also sets forth details concerning how Bentley went before a Federal grand jury in 1948 and made detailed charges of espionage against thirty employees or former employees of the United States Government, including Harry Dexter White. He makes the point that the grand jury did not indict a single one of the thirty. He suggests the explanation might be that Bentley's testimony was hearsay concerning Harry Dexter White.

On page 63 and 64, the Taylor brief makes similar statements and sets forth in part: "Could it be that this Grand Jury, and others which followed, have in many instances classified Miss Bentley's evidence as the rankest hearsay?" On page 31 of Barth's article, he quotes from the statement made in 1924 by the late Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone when he was Attorney General in which he stated, "The Bureau of Investigation is not concerned with political or other opinions of individuals." The Taylor brief on page 98 quotes exactly the same material. The Barth article is entitled "How Good is an FBI Report?" The Taylor brief on page 97 has the following paragraph:

"How good is a FBI report? This analysis would seem to indicate that, at the very least, they should be used with circumspection and that even elementary statements, such as the job classification and title of an employee, should be independently checked. The motto of the FBI is, 'Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity'. This review has not questioned the Bravery of the FBI."

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EXHIBIT I

*Letter to General Vaughan, White House dated November 8, 1945
This letter was made public on November 17, 1953 by Attorney
General Brownell.*

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November 8, 1945

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BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

As a result of the Bureau's investigative operations, information has been recently developed from a highly confidential source indicating that a number of persons employed by the Government of the United States have been furnishing data and information to persons outside the Federal Government, who are in turn transmitting this information to espionage agents of the Soviet Government. At the present time it is impossible to determine exactly how many of these people had actual knowledge of the disposition being made of the information they were transmitting. The investigation, however, at this point has indicated that the persons named hereinafter were actually the source from which information passing through the Soviet espionage system was being obtained, and I am continuing vigorous investigation for the purpose of establishing the degree and nature of the complicity of these people in this espionage ring.

The Bureau's information at this time indicates that the following persons were participants in this operation or were utilized by principals in this ring for the purpose of obtaining data in which the Soviet is interested:

Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, a long time employee of the Department of Agriculture.

Harry Dexter White, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

George Silverman, formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, and now reportedly in the War Department.

Laughlin Currie, former Administrative Assistant to the late President Roosevelt.

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Victor Perlow, formerly with the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Donald Wheeler, formerly with the Office of Strategic Services.

Major Duncan Lee, Office of Strategic Services.

Julius Joseph, Office of Strategic Services.

Helen Tanney, Office of Strategic Services.

Maurice Halperin, Office of Strategic Services.

Charles Kramer, formerly associated with Senator Kilgore.

Captain William Ludwig Ullman, United States Army Air Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Reynolds of the United States Army, a former contact of Gaik Ovakimian, former head of the Soviet Secret Intelligence (SKVD) in New York, is also apparently involved in the Soviet espionage activities stemming from Washington, D. C.

In addition to the foregoing group in the Government it appears at this time that Mary Price, formerly Secretary to Walter Lippmann, the newspaper columnist and presently publicity manager of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, is also associated with the foregoing group.

The Government documents were furnished to Gregory Silvermaster, who thereafter photographed them and turned over the undeveloped, but exposed film to a contact of the Soviets

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in either Washington, D. C. or New York City. In the past, it is reported, the contact man made trips to Washington, D. C. once every two weeks and would pick up on such occasions an average of forty rolls of 35-millimeter film.

Investigation of this matter is being pushed vigorously, but I thought that the President and you would be interested in having the foregoing preliminary data immediately.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ J. Edgar Hoover

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EXHIBIT II

Two pages from F.B.I. Summary dated November 27, 1945 entitled "Soviet Espionage In The United States." These two pages appear in the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee report of July 20, 1953.

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N. Gregory Silvermaster, with aliases, et al

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This case first came to the attention of the Bureau on November 8, 1945, when Elizabeth Bentley, an official of U. S. Service and Shipping, Incorporated, New York City, came into the New York Office of the Bureau and stated that for the past eleven years she had been actively engaged in Communist activity and Soviet espionage.

She stated that prior to 1938 she had been an official in various capacities of the Communist Party in New York City. In 1938 she began making contacts with Jacob Golos, the Head of World Tourists, Incorporated, which organization was being used as a cover for the Soviet espionage activity. Golos later organized U. S. Service and Shipping, Incorporated for the same purpose in 1941.

Under Golos' direction and until his death in 1943, Bentley stated that she was used as a courier and liaison between individuals engaged in espionage for the Soviet and Golos.

After Golos' death in November, 1943, she continued to act as such a courier and liaison under the direction of Earl Browder.

During the latter part of 1944 at the insistence of Soviet representatives in the United States and with Browder's consent, the various espionage groups with which she had been maintaining liaison were turned over directly to the Soviet agents, only one of whom she has been able to identify.

This Soviet representative who has used the cover name "Al" has been identified as Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., who since his arrival in the United States on September 15, 1944, had been suspected by this Bureau to be the successor in NKVD activities of Vassili Zubilin, former Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who was recalled to the Soviet Union in July, 1944. Zubilin was the reported Head of all NKVD activity in North America.

Bentley has stated that the espionage agents with whom she had been in contact under Golos and Browder's direction had been working for the NKVD.

The espionage groups with which Bentley worked were primarily employees of the United States Government stationed in Washington, D. C. The head of the most important group originally run by Golos was N. Gregory Silvermaster, at one time an employee of the Department of Labor and now connected with the United States Treasury Department. Another member of this group who resides with Silvermaster is William L. Ullman, a Major of the United States Army Air Forces stationed at the Pentagon Building who has been responsible for the obtaining and photographing of classified information regarding United States Government

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war plans and also reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, copies of which had been furnished to G-2 of the Army at the Pentagon Building. Other members of this group included A. George Silverman, a civilian employee of the War Department; Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of monetary research and foreign funds control; William Taylor, also an employee of the Treasury Department; Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President; and other lesser figures.

The head of the next most important group of Soviet espionage agents with whom Bentley has maintained liaison was Victor Perlo of the War Production Board. Members of this group were introduced to Bentley early in 1944 at the apartment of John Abt, General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America - CIO, in New York City. The individuals in this group include Charles Kramer, an investigator for Senator Kilgore's Committee in the United States Senate; Henry Magdoff of the War Production Board; Edward Fitzgerald, formerly of the Treasury Department and then with the War Production Board; Donald Wheeler of the Office of Strategic Services; Mary Price, formerly employed by Walter Lippmann in Washington, D. C., and now working for the United Office and Professional Workers of America - CIO in New York City; Major Duncan Lee of William Donovan's Law Firm in New York City who is also in the Office of Strategic Services. There were various other minor Government employees in this group including Sol Leshinsky and George Perozich who were employees of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Bentley advised that members of this group had told her that Hiss of the State Department had taken Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department and two or three others and had turned them over to direct control by the Soviet representatives in this country. In this regard, attention is directed to Whittaker Chambers' statements regarding Alger Hiss on page 16 of this memorandum and to the statement by Guzenko, regarding an assistant to the Secretary of State who was a Soviet Agent, on page 67.

Less important individuals with whom Bentley had contact and who were apparently not in a well-knit organizational group were Robert Talbot Miller, III, of the Department of State; Maurice Halperin of the Office of Strategic Services; Julius J. Joseph of the Office of Strategic Services; Helen Tenney of the Office of Strategic Services; Willard Park of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Michael Greenberg of Foreign Economic Administration; William Remington, formerly of the War Production Board and subsequently inducted into the Navy; Bernard Redmont, also with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The Bentley woman was explicit in that all of the individuals actively engaged in espionage for the Soviets named by her were furnishing information from the files to which they had access in Washington and many of them prior to Golos' death paid their Communist Party dues to Golos through her.

To date over eighty individuals have been named by Miss Bentley as being connected with the Soviet espionage organization either in Washington or in New York. Of this number thirty-seven have been identified as employees of the United States Government in Washington, D. C. Bentley has stated that each of these individuals probably obtained information from others either casually or through actual recruiting and with whom Bentley herself did not come in contact.

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EXHIBIT III

*Letter dated February 1, 1946 to General Vaughan,
White House transmitting a summary on Harry Dexter White.
This cover letter was made public by the Attorney General
during his speech on November 17, 1953.*

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February 1, 1946

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~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

PERSONALLY DELIVERED 2/4/46
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Dear General Vaughan:

As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereto concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department.

As you are aware, the name of Harry Dexter White has been sent to Congress by the President for confirmation of his appointment as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods agreement. In view of this fact, the interest expressed by the President and you in matters of this nature, and the seriousness of the charges against White in the attachment, I have made every effort in preparing this memorandum to cover all possible ramifications. As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D. C. Material which came into his possession as a result of his official capacity allegedly was made available through intermediaries to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann. Both Silvermaster and Ullmann are employees of the United States Treasury Department, reportedly directly under the supervision of White.

The information and documents originating in the Treasury Department were either passed on in substance or photographed by Ullman in a well-equipped laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home. Following this step, the material was taken to New York City by courier and made available to Jacob M. Golos, until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. Golos, a known Soviet agent, delivered this material to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ovakimian. Ovakimian you will recall was arrested some years ago as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government and subsequently, by special arrangements with the Department of State, was permitted to return to the U.S.S.R.

After the departure of Gaik Ovakimian, Golos delivered his material to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein. Subsequent to the death of Golos, the courier handling material received from the Silvermasters and Ullmann delivered it through an unidentified

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individual to Anotole Borisovich Gromov, who until December 7, 1945, was assigned as First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., when he returned to the U.S.S.R. Gromov had previously been under suspicion as the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America, who returned to Moscow in the late Summer of 1944. This whole network has been under intensive investigation since November, 1945, and it is the results of these efforts that I am now able to make available to you.

I also feel that it is incumbent upon me at this time to bring to your attention an additional factor which has originated with

[REDACTED]

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This source, which is apparently aware of at least some of the charges incorporated in the attached memorandum against White, commented that the loyalty of White must be assured, particularly in view of the fact that the U.S.S.R. has not ratified the Bretton Woods agreement. Fear was expressed that facts might come to light in the future throwing some sinister accusations at White and thereby jeopardize the successful operation of these important international financial institutions.

I thought you would be particularly interested in the above comments, on the subject at hand.

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With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

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EXHIBIT IV

Attorney General Brownell's statement of November 17, 1953 during which he summarized the contents of the F.B.I. memorandum on Harry Dexter White dated February 1, 1946.

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STATEMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THE HONORABLE HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.
BEFORE THE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1953

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Beginning in April 1953, this Subcommittee has been holding a series of hearings for the purpose of exposing the plans of Communist agents to infiltrate the Government of the United States. The work of this Subcommittee has documented with great care the result of the very successful Communist espionage penetration in our Government during World War II and thereafter. Later on I will have certain recommendations for legislation which I would like to submit for the consideration of the Subcommittee. I feel confident that as a result of the work of this Subcommittee, much constructive legislation will result.

The Executive Department of the Government which is headed by the President, and of which the Department of Justice is part, has been concerned since we took office with cleaning out the Government. One of the most important and vital problems is to remove all persons of doubtful loyalty and, most important, to prevent any further Communist infiltration into the Government of the United States.

On November 6 in Chicago, I made a speech which was one of a number of speeches and magazine articles in which I publicly discussed the problem of Communist infiltration in Government and the steps taken by the Eisenhower Administration to meet that problem. In that speech I referred to the case of Harry Dexter White and the manner in which it was treated by the prior Administration to illustrate how successful espionage

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agents had been in penetrating our Government at that time and how lax our Government was at that time in meeting such a grave problem. This afternoon I want to discuss the case of Harry Dexter White and the manner in which it was handled by the Truman Administration on the basis of established facts and the records in the Department of Justice.

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Before I do that, however, I want to make certain preliminary remarks. An inference has been drawn in some quarters from my speech which I think is unwarranted. By lifting certain sentences out of context it has been said that I implied the possibility that the former President of the United States was disloyal. I intended no such inference to be drawn. In order to point out that I intended no such inference to be drawn, I specifically said that I believed that the disregard of the evidence in the White case was "because of the unwillingness of the non-Communists in responsible positions to face the facts and a persistent delusion that Communism in the Government of the United States was only a red herring." In another part of the speech I also stated: "The manner in which the established facts concerning White's disloyalty were disregarded is typical of the blindness which inflicted the former Administration on this matter."

When I assumed the office of Attorney General, I promised to expose evidence of Communist infiltration in our Government and to expose corruption, with evenhanded justice. I intend to continue to do so. Some people won't like it, but I shall not be deterred from carrying out my duty by personal abuse.

When this Subcommittee completes its investigation, I believe that you will conclude, as I did, that there was an unwillingness on the part of Mr. Truman and others around him to face the facts

and a persistent delusion that Communist espionage in high places in our Government was a red herring. And I believe you will conclude that this attitude, this delusion, may have resulted in great harm to our nation.

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The White case seemed to me to be of such vital importance that I believed the public was entitled to know what safeguards were taken - once our Government was alerted to the two spy rings operating within our own Government - to protect the national security.

Of course, if the basic facts of these two spy rings had not been well established by previous court procedures and by Congressional Committees, I would not have proceeded as I did. I fully realize the grave responsibility which I have as chief law enforcement officer of this nation not to use confidential reports in my possession to disclose charges against individuals except through established court procedures. Those of us in the Department of Justice will never violate that basic concept of our American jurisprudence.

But the White case, of course, is not that situation. The basic facts of the two spy rings which existed in the Government at that time have been fully exposed in court and before Congressional Committees. This Subcommittee recently published a very excellent report documenting those facts. The only disclosure which I made from our records, and I believe it is the type of thing that the public is entitled to know about, is that the Truman Administration was put on notice at least as early as December 1945, that there were two spy rings operating within our Government. And, as I see it, now that this fact has been established, I believe the public is entitled to know what safeguards the Truman Administration established to protect the national security.

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In considering the facts in this case it is well to keep in mind that the matter to be decided in January and February of 1946 did not relate to criminal proceedings. It was not a question whether White could at that time have been formally charged before a Grand Jury with espionage. The matter to be determined by Mr. Truman and his associates was whether Harry Dexter White should be advanced to a post of high honor, great trust and responsibility and of vital importance to the security of the country. If there was solid evidence at that time establishing that White was engaged in espionage activity, certainly no one would contend that sound and proper administration required his advancement or even continuance in Government service simply because a criminal conviction had not yet been obtained.

White entered upon his duties and assumed the office of Executive Director for the United States in the International Monetary Fund on May 1, 1946. What was known at the White House of his espionage activities prior to that date?

On December 4, 1945, the FBI transmitted to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, a report on the general subject of "Soviet Espionage in the United States." I referred to this in my speech as the first report. This was a secret and highly important report of some 71 pages. It covered the entire subject of Soviet espionage in this country both before, during, and after World War II. It named many names and described numerous Soviet espionage organizations. Harry Dexter White and the espionage ring of which he was a part were among those referred to in this report. The index list refers to his activities in three different places. This report, as might be expected from its general character, summarizes White's

espionage activities in abbreviated form, but no reasonable person can deny that that summary, brief though it may be, constituted adequate warning to anyone who read it of the extreme danger to the security of the country in appointing White to the International Monetary Fund or continuing him in Government in any capacity.

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As the Subcommittee knows, copies of this report were sent to a number of Cabinet officers and high officials in the Truman Administration including the Attorney General. It would be difficult to understand how under any circumstances a document upon so delicate and dangerous a subject would not have been brought to Mr. Truman's attention by at least one of his associates.

But in addition to that fact, I have here a letter from J. Edgar Hoover to General Vaughan dated November 8, 1945.

As you know, General Vaughan has testified before this Subcommittee that by arrangement with Mr. Truman, when the FBI had information which it deemed important for the President to know about, it sent such information to him. Vaughan testified that he knew that any such report which came to him was delivered to the President.

The letter I hold in my hand is marked "Top Secret." I have declassified it and will make it public because it does not reveal any security information which would now be damaging. Because it was classified "Top Secret," it would have received very special handling that all such documents must receive. If this letter did not come to Mr. Truman's attention, then it would be a most serious dereliction of duty on the part of those who handled it.

It is a document of historical importance and I therefore, with your permission, will quote it in full:

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It would be difficult to believe under any circumstances that so important a document upon so delicate and dangerous a subject would not have been brought to Mr. Truman's attention by at least one of his associates.

It is a blunt fact from which there is no escape that, in the teeth of the November 8 warning from the FBI, the developing evidence indicated a substantial spy ring operating within the Government and involving Harry Dexter White and the documented report delivered to the White House on December 4, some six weeks later President Truman, on January 23, 1946, publicly announced his nomination of Harry Dexter White for appointment to the International Monetary Fund. I just do not understand this. It still seems completely incredible to me.

But the matter does not end here. Because of this development the FBI compiled a special report devoted exclusively to Harry Dexter White and his espionage activities and delivered it, together with a covering letter, by special messenger on February 4, 1946, to General Vaughan for the attention of the President, to the Attorney General, Tom Clark, and to Secretary of State James Byrnes. This is the

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second report mentioned in my speech.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who received a duplicate report and covering letter on the same day, wrote the President on February 5, 1946, as follows:

"The enclosed letter addressed to Mr. Frederick Lyon of this Department by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, and the enclosures referring to Harry Dexter White, I deem of such importance that I think you should read them."

I will now read into the record the FBI letter, now officially declassified, transmitting the White report:

Text to come

This second FBI report cannot, as I stated in my Chicago speech, be made public without jeopardizing confidential sources of information and techniques of intelligence operations. That is a firm policy of this Administration. We will never impair the most important work of the FBI by making public FBI reports.

However, the essential facts may be disclosed to this Subcommittee.

At the outset the purpose of the report is stated in the following language:

"The purpose of this memorandum is to relate all of the information available at this time concerning Harry Dexter White, his activities and contacts in order that an over-all picture may be available for review, action or future reference. This information has been received from

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numerous confidential sources whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long-established observation and evaluation. In no instance is any transaction or events related where the reliability of the source of information is questionable. It is with these factors in mind that the following material is set forth."

The report then proceeded to point out that information had come to the attention of the FBI from a confidential source that Harry Dexter White was engaged in espionage activities at least as early as the latter part of 1942 or early in 1943. It was reported that White was supplying information consisting of documents obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and to William Ludwig Ullmann who resided at 5515 Thirtieth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The material consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. It was reported that these documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed but on occasions the original documents themselves were seen.

During the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory did in fact exist in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. This included an enlarger, developing equipment and all the necessary chemicals and other incidentals.

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These documents, consisting of notes taken therefrom or verbatim copies, were usually photographed and delivered through channels to Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet agent. (Jacob M. Golos whose real name is Jacob Raisin pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation.) The material collected in this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was all channeled through Golos eventually to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in this country. The report pointed out that it could be presumed after arrival at this destination that material of primary interest to the Soviets was forwarded to Moscow, USSR, via diplomatic code and material concerning which there was no urgency reached that destination through the Soviet Diplomatic Pouch.

Subsequent to the death of Golos, the material gathered by the Silvermasters and Ullmann originating with White, according to the information received by the FBI, went through an unknown individual to Anatole Borosovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. Suspicions had previously surrounded the activities of Gromov to the effect that he was the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD, one of the primary branches of Soviet Intelligence in North America. Zubilin returned to Moscow, USSR, in the late summer of 1944, and Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, USSR, on December 7, 1945. From all appearances, the position previously held by Gromov to whom this material was transmitted

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prior to his departure, was next held by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

According to the information received by the FBI, White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular parallel of Soviet intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group were anxious to have assigned there could be placed in the Treasury Department. Among the persons in this category were William Ludwig Ullmann, William Henry Taylor and Sonia Steinman Gold.

Sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steinman Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold, through arrangements with White, obtained a position (as one of the secretaries) in the United States Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. The information which Mrs. Gold obtained in a general way concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments.

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It was also reported that there was in existence another parallel of Soviet Intelligence operating within the United States Government and headed by Victor Perlo. The information gathered from the Perlo group was channeled through Jacob M. Golos and on to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in the same manner as outlined for the operation of the Silvermaster group.

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Because of the relationships existing between Golos and the Perlo group, Harold Glasser appeared in the picture. Glasser was rather closely associated with White and was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action or information.

The report states that the Bureau had secured the names of a number of persons described as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C., from another source. Among those names was that of Abraham George Silverman whom the report describes as formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and as privately employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. As incidental to the mention of Silverman the report states that the information received was to the effect that Silverman worked through close friends who were indebted to him, including Harry Dexter White and others. The report points out that this information concerning the relationship between Silverman and White is consistent with the information referred to earlier from the other source.

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The section then relates to White's known contacts with Russian officials over the years and, therefore, cannot be declassified. It should be said here that these contacts were not inconsistent with the regular performance of White's duties and considered by themselves are not incriminating.

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who formerly was employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly stealing certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmittal to unknown persons. This individual apparently admitted that he had collected this information in the course of his employment and knew a man who would pay him \$1,000 for it. In his application for employment with the Department of State this individual who stole this information had listed Harry Dexter White as a reference and White had recommended him highly. The report added that this circumstance was being set forth in view of the allegations to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who could be of assistance to Soviet espionage.

The report mentions that White was interviewed by the FBI in connection with the Amerasia case, particularly concerning Irving S. Friedman, who, according to the report, was known to be one of the sources in the Treasury Department Section on Far Eastern Affairs that had been furnishing documents to Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of Amerasia. White told the FBI that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East, and admitted that he had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department five or six years earlier.

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The report contains much corroborative evidence which cannot be made public either because it would disclose investigative techniques of the FBI or because it might be harmful to the national interest. It can be pointed out, however, that over a period of three months beginning in November of 1945 the activities of Harry Dexter White were entirely consistent with all the previous information contained in the report. White was in frequent close personal contact with nearly every one of the persons named as his associates in the spy ring. These include Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, William Ullman, Sonia Gold, Harold Glasser, Abraham Silverman and others.

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The report referred to a trip made by White to visit Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. Wolfson had been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contacts with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey. The report pointed out that Dr. Wolfson in 1944 was a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party and that he had been active in Communist Party activities for the preceding seven years under the name of A. Wilson Street. It was also pointed out in the report that Wolfson held Communist Party meetings in his office.

The report stated that in December of 1945 White was seen at 3210 P Street, N.W., in Washington, which at that time was the home of Alger Hiss and pointed out that from other sources Hiss was reported working for another parallel of Soviet espionage.

In December of 1945 White and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin who was employed by the Office of Strategic Services. The report pointed out that Halperin was a member of the Communist Party and beginning in 1942 he passed on information to an espionage courier.

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The report refers to the close personal relationship in 1945 between White and Frank Coe who was also one of the individuals supplying information to the Silvermasters and thence through channels to the Soviet Government.

The report points out in considerable detail the contacts between White and Lee Pressman. The report points out that Lee Pressman was a member of an underground group headed by Harold Ware, which had its headquarters in Washington. The report points out many of Pressman's activities as a Communist.

The report points out that Silvermaster's position in the Treasury Department was secured for him by White. The report points out that the Bureau's informant had identified Silvermaster as the head spy in the espionage ring with which White was working and that Silvermaster has a long record of reported association with known Communists. The report also points out that other sources of information had established that Silvermaster was acquainted with many other individuals who were strongly suspected of Soviet espionage. The report also points out that Mrs. Silvermaster has a long history of association with Communist Front groups. It is stated in the report that in addition to the many contacts between White and Ullman which were disclosed, White wrote a letter in November 1940 on the stationery of Director of Monetary Research of the United States Treasury Department requesting the deferment of Ullman. After Ullman left the Army and entered the Treasury Department he worked in the Division headed by White.

The report pointed out that Harold Glasser was in another branch of Soviet espionage headed by Victor Perlo. Glasser was an assistant to White in the Treasury Department. It was reported that

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Glasser was described by numerous sources as a member of the Communist Party. In addition to this information, the report points out a great many other connections and contacts among the members of the espionage ring, all of which supported and were consistent with the earlier portions of the report.

It is interesting to note how accurate this information was that the FBI supplied at that time. Following is a list of White's close associates referred to in the FBI reports who were members of the espionage ring who have claimed their privilege not to answer questions on the grounds that it would incriminate them:

Silvermaster

Perlo

Glasser

Coe

Ullmann

Silverman

Halperin

Both Golds

Kaplan

Also there is Lee Pressman who admitted membership in the Communist Party and Alger Hiss who has since been convicted.

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Of course, no one could, with any validity, suggest today that there is doubt that White was in this espionage ring. Some of White's original espionage reports, written by him in his own handwriting for delivery to agents of the Red Army Intelligence, were recovered in the fall of 1948 and are now in the possession of the Department of Justice. I have photostatic copies of them here and I offer the copies as part of the record of my testimony. The information contained in these reports was, as the Subcommittee knows, of great importance at the time White wrote them, although with the lapse of time the necessity for secrecy on these subjects has disappeared.

But the record which was available to the Truman Administration in December 1945 and thereafter should have been sufficient to convince anyone that White was a hazard to our Government.

The question which had to be decided at that time was not whether White could have been convicted of treason. There was ample evidence that he was not loyal to the interests of our country. That was enough. Government employment is a privilege, not a right, and we don't have to wait until a man is convicted of treason before we can remove him from a position of trust and confidence.

When I was first invited to appear before this Subcommittee, I thought from what I had read in the newspapers that there was some issue of fact involved on the question of whether Mr. Truman knew about Harry Dexter White's espionage activities at the time he appointed him as Executive Director for the United States of the International Monetary Fund. I read in

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the newspaper that after being advised of my speech in Chicago Mr. Truman stated to the press that he had never read any of the derogatory reports concerning Harry Dexter White to which I referred. I read later that Mr. Truman said that he fired White as soon as he discovered he was disloyal. On the basis of these statements I thought that the accuracy of what I had said in Chicago was being challenged.

However, it now seems in the light of Mr. Truman's television speech of last night that it is conceded that on February 6, 1946, the day on which White's appointment was confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Truman did read the most important of the reports to which I referred, and that he thereafter, even though he had a legal right to ask that the nomination be withdrawn, signed White's commission and permitted him to take office on the first of May with full knowledge of the facts reported by the FBI.

It is, of course, extraordinary to learn from Mr. Truman, in view of his earlier statements, that he signed Mr. White's commission with the thought that it might help to catch him. I would think that the commissioning of a suspected spy to an office of such great importance would not be easily forgotten. It seems to me even more extraordinary to learn that Mr. Truman was aware as early as 1946 that a Communist spy ring was operating within his own administration when for so many years since that time he has been telling the American people exactly the opposite. Indeed, it seems to me that this explanation of White's appointment -- that is, that he was appointed and allowed to remain in office for more than a year in order to help the FBI trap him as a spy -- raises more questions than it answers.

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While under suspicion and surveillance White was, we are told, appointed as the first United States Executive Director of the Fund. He was also its chief architect. The opportunities afforded him in that capacity for betraying the country were very great.

There were matters of great importance to the United States which were handled by the Executive Directors while White was a member. A first order of business was to plan the general organization of the Staff. It was agreed to divide the Staff into five primary departments and offices. Each of these departments and offices has a director. One of these five primary departments was called the Office of the Secretary. Now who received the position of Head of the Office of Secretary? It was Frank Coe, named in the FBI report as a member of the espionage ring, and at a salary of \$20,000 a year.

Recently this Subcommittee had occasion to inquire of Mr. Coe whether he was presently engaged in subversive activities. Mr. Coe replied "Mr. Chairman, under the protection afforded me by the Fifth Amendment, I respectfully decline to answer that question." Coe continued in the employ of the Fund until as recently as December 3, 1952, when he was finally dismissed.

Who received the position of adviser to the United States member of the Board? It was Harold Glasser, also named as a member of the espionage ring.

Glasser was subpoenaed by the Senate Subcommittee on April 14, 1953, and when asked about his relationships with members of the Communist

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underground, he invoked his privilege against self-incrimination. He also refused under privilege to tell the Subcommittee the circumstances surrounding his Government assignments within the United States or abroad.

It has now been said that White's promotion to the post of Director of the International Monetary Fund was permitted to go through so that he might better be kept under surveillance, and so the investigation of the other members of the ring might continue unimpaired. It is suggested that permitting White to continue his espionage operations might enable the Truman Administration to entrap not only White, but the whole Soviet espionage ring working within our Government.

To accomplish such an end would require infinite and detailed care if the national interest was to be at all protected.

In the first place, arrangements would have to be made to insure absolute control of the subjects and the situation. Some time limit would have to be established.

If the national interest were to be protected, measures would have had to be designed to prevent classified material with a significant bearing on national security from reaching White and the others. Top responsible officials of the United States Government, whose duties brought them in contact with White and the other members of the ring, would have had to be forewarned. Great care would have to be taken to make certain that these spies did not affect the decisions of our Government.

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The records fail to indicate that any of these minimum precautions were taken. The records fail to show that anything was done which interfered with the continued functioning of the espionage ring of which White was a part.

And if we apply simple and reasonable tests to how other members of the espionage ring named in the FBI report were treated, there is considerable doubt that anything was done to protect the national interest. Let me offer you a few examples.

Harold Glasser, a close subordinate and associate of White, was described in the FBI report as an active member of the espionage ring. What controls were established over the movement of Harold Glasser? In July 1946 Glasser attended an UNRRA conference in Geneva, Switzerland, as a member of the United States delegation. In January 1947 Glasser went to Trieste as a United States member of a four-power commission to study the economic aspects of the Trieste problem. At the special request of the State Department in March and April of 1947 Glasser attended the Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the United States Secretary of State.

How was Glasser's access to classified materials limited? As far as we have been able to determine, it was not. Records in the

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Department indicate that late in 1946 Glasser, described as a member of the espionage ring, received a copy of the FBI report on Victor Perlo which described him as a member of the Soviet espionage ring. Perlo stayed on in the Treasury Department until March 27, 1947, and then left to accept the post of Treasurer of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in March 1946 was promoted to become the Chief Economist of the War Assets Administration's Division of Economic and Market Research. After the report was made, William Ullmann and Irving Kaplan stayed on with the Department of the Treasury without any restrictions being placed on them or their activities as far as we can determine.

This Subcommittee, I am sure, will want to examine with great care the claim that there was a plan to keep White and others in the espionage ring in Government employment in the hope of catching them. You will also want to investigate, I believe, what care was used to protect the national security. These are grave questions to which the public is entitled to complete answers.

As members of this Subcommittee know, this Administration is trying an entirely different approach to security problems.

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Despite difficulties stemming from past laxity, 1,456 employees have actually been separated from Federal Government payrolls since January 1953 on the grounds that they are security risks. Many cases are still under examination.

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Our work to date has clearly shown the need for at least two new laws to help the Government in the prosecution of espionage cases. I hope that these proposed laws will be considered by Congress at its session starting in January. The first would allow the Government to use wire-tap evidence to prove its espionage cases. At the present time information received by tapping wires cannot be used as evidence in the federal courts. There are cases of espionage presently in the Department of Justice, but since some of the important evidence was obtained by wiretapping, the cases cannot be proved in court and therefore there will be no prosecution so long as the law remains in its present state. The second proposed law would allow proper authorities in Government to grant immunity to witnesses who are suspected of espionage or Communist activities, but who refuse to testify under the Fifth Amendment on the ground that their testimony might incriminate them. As I stated before, a number of persons who worked with

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Harry Dexter White in his important Government assignments, have refused to testify on this ground. If the Government, under proper safeguards, is authorized to grant immunity to such persons, we believe we can obtain testimony which will assist in tracking down the higher-ups engaged in conspiracy to overthrow our Government by force and violence.

The White case illustrates that it is not enough for men in high Government positions to be loyal. They must also be vigilant to combat the dangers to our Government and to our free institutions.

I thank the Subcommittee for this opportunity to set forth these facts in the case of Harry Dexter White.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT



Albino 1/11/42

This form must be executed in the applicant's own handwriting, in ink. If additional space is needed for any item in this form, entries should be continued on a separate sheet, each entry numbered to correspond to the number of the question on the form.

IMPORTANT:

APPLICANT MUST INDICATE:

Title or Position: *Executive Secretary Joint War Production Committee U.S. and Canada*
Agency or Department: *Bd of Economic Warfare.*
If a married woman give full maiden name:

1. Name: (Print)
VIRGINIUS FRANK COE
(First) (Middle) (Last)

2. Address:
Franklin Park Road East Falls Church Va
(Number) (Street) (City) (State)

3. Place of birth:
Richmond Va. USA
(City) (State) (Country)

4. Date of birth:
Jan 5 1907
(Month) (Day) (Year)

5. IF FOREIGN-BORN, GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

(a) Date of arrival in U. S.: (Month) (Day) (Year)	(b) Port of entry:	(c) Name of vessel or other means of arrival:
(d) Place of naturalization: (City) (State)	(e) Date of naturalization:	(f) Court of naturalization:
(g) Naturalization certificate No.:	(h) Name under which naturalized: (First) (Middle) (Last)	

6. IF CITIZENSHIP WAS DERIVED THROUGH PARENT OR THROUGH MARRIAGE, GIVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION REGARDING PERSON THROUGH WHOM CITIZENSHIP WAS DERIVED:

(a) Name and relationship:	(b) If husband, date and place of marriage:	
(c) Date of arrival in U. S.: (Month) (Day) (Year)	(d) Port of entry:	(e) Name of vessel or other means of arrival:
(f) Place of naturalization: (City) (State)	(g) Date of naturalization:	(h) Name under which naturalized: (First) (Middle) (Last)

7. (a) Name of father: <i>Joseph Lawrence Coe</i>	(b) Address: <i>Dead.</i>
(c) Place and date of his birth: <i>Katshube Germany March 14 1882?</i> (City) (State) (Month) (Day) (Year)	
8. (a) Name of mother: (including maiden name) <i>Charlotte Kerr Coe</i>	(b) Address: <i>304 E 42nd St. Los Angeles Calif.</i>
(c) Place and date of her birth: <i>New York N.Y. October 6 1888</i> (City) (State) (Month) (Day) (Year)	

9. EDUCATION -- GIVE IN BLANKS BELOW A DETAILED STATEMENT OF YOUR EDUCATION, INCLUDING DATES:

(a) Grammar school: Attended from <i>Sept. 1913</i> to <i>June 1919</i> Highest grade completed: <i>7th</i>	(b) HIGH SCHOOL: Name and location: <i>Lake View, Chicago,</i> Attended from <i>Sept. 1919</i> to <i>June 1923</i> Highest year completed: <i>4th</i> Were you graduated? <i>Yes</i>
(c) College or trade or technical school: Name and location: <i>University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.</i> Attended from: <i>Sept. 1923</i> to <i>Aug. 1928</i> Highest year completed: <i>4th</i> Were you graduated? <i>Yes</i>	Kind of course pursued, and degree, if any, received: <i>Economics Ph. D.</i> <i>Graduate work</i>

20. List your residences during the past five years, including your present local address. Give also the names of, and the present addresses of, the nearest neighbors in each case; or the names of roommates, fellow-lodgers, landlords, or realty companies.

From Sept 1940 to Present at RD#1 Franklin Pk Rd East Falls Church Va.
(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year) (Number) (Street) (City) (State)

NEIGHBORS: 1. B. M. Gaddis - ag 4587 same (Address)
(Name) (Address)

2. B. Sweeney - same address (Address)
(Name) (Address)

From Sept 1939 to Sept 1940 at 313 Bradley Lane Cherry Chase Md.
(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year) (Number) (Street) (City) (State)

NEIGHBORS: 1. None known or remembered. (Address)
(Name) (Address)

2. (Name) (Address)

From May 1939 to Sept 1939 at Saul Rd. Pennington Md.
(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year) (Number) (Street) (City) (State)

NEIGHBORS: 1. None known or remembered. (Address)
(Name) (Address)

2. Miller's forestry service 30 Pennington
Dr. Rev. Christman (Address)
(Name) (Address) (City) (State)

From May 1937(?) to May 1939 at 39 Nine Ave Toronto Canada
(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year) (Number) (Street) (City) (State)

NEIGHBORS: 1. Cannot remember. (Address)
(Name) (Address)

2. (Name) (Address)

From (Month) (Year) to (Month) (Year) at (Number) (Street) (City) (State)

NEIGHBORS: 1. (Name) (Address)

2. (Name) (Address)

From (Month) (Year) to (Month) (Year) at (Number) (Street) (City) (State)

NEIGHBORS: 1. (Name) (Address)

2. (Name) (Address)

I certify that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

March 26 1942
(Date) (Year)

V. F. Coe
(Signature of applicant)

17. Have you ever been ...?

(a) **No**
(Yes or No)

(b) If so, give details, such as date, place, court, amount of each judgment and final disposition:

18. Have you ever been adjudicated bankrupt or made assignment for benefit of creditors?

(a) **No**
(Yes or No)

(b) If so, give date, name, and location of court:

(c) Date of discharge in bankruptcy:

19. Within the past 12 months have you used alcoholic beverages to excess?

No
(Yes or No)

20. Prior to the past 12 months, have you used alcoholic beverages to excess?

No
(Yes or No)

20a. If you have answered "Yes" to either Question 19 or 20, explain briefly:

21. Have you ever been arrested, and/or convicted for any breach or violation of any law, police regulation, or ordinance whatsoever? If so, list each arrest, giving date, age at the time, place, court, charge, and disposition:

Yes
(Yes or No)

Jan 1934 - age 27 Old Page Wash DC June.
Spring 1941 " 34 Spring Annapolis Va "
Nov 1941 " 38 Hospital " " "

22. List all Federal Civil Service applications filed, and Federal Civil Service examinations taken, giving name of examination, date, and grade received:

Principal Economist (New-Camp)
6 88.00
7 88.00

23. List members of your family or relatives in any part of the Government service, giving names, addresses, relationship and branch of service:

None

24. List members of your family or relatives residing in any foreign country, giving names, addresses, relationship, and occupation of each:

on father's side, under etc in Germany
(names unknown).
on mother's side, cousins in England
(names unknown)

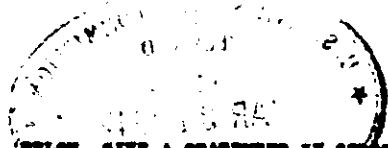
Sister-in-law in England. (wifes sister)
Mr & Mrs Hayley Thwaites.
22 Arco Bank
Sheffield England.

25. Are you a member of any Communist or German Bund organization or any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States, or do you have membership in, or any affiliation with, any group, association, or organization which advocates or lends support to any organization or movement advocating the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States?

If so, name the organization:

No
(Yes or No)

And give complete details in the space immediately below, or on a sheet to be attached hereto.



10. EXPERIENCE

BELOW, GIVE A STATEMENT IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF ALL YOUR EXPERIENCE, BEGINNING WITH YOUR FIRST FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT AND INCLUDING YOUR PRESENT EMPLOYMENT. ANY PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT SHOULD BE ACCOUNTED FOR. GIVE ADDRESSES AND NAMES OF PERSONS WITH WHOM YOU LIVED DURING SUCH PERIODS. IF IN THE MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, GIVE NAMES OF ORGANIZATIONS, AND DUTY AND LOCATION OF SERVICE WITH EACH; AND PLACE, DATE, TYPE OF DISCHARGE, AND RANK AT THE TIME OF DISCHARGE.

Place of Employment	Date of Employment	Name and Address of Employer	Position and Salary	Name, position, and Present Address of one Supervisor and one Associate in each employment	Reasons for leaving (if discharged or forced to resign, give detailed explanation. Use separate sheet if needed.)
1. City: Baltimore State: Md.	From: Sept 1928 (Mo.) (Year) To: June 1930 (Mo.) (Year)	Johns Hopkins Inst. of Law	Ranach Asst 1800	L. C. Marshall Washgton D.C. American University	Appointment expired. Institute curtailed
2. City: Chicago State: Ill	From: June 1930 (Mo.) (Year) To: June 1931 (Mo.) (Year)	University of Chicago	Ranach Asst.	Charles Kellogg. War Production Bd.	one year appointment
3. City: Dubuque State: Ky.	From: June 1931 (Mo.) (Year) To: Sept 1932 (Mo.) (Year)	writing dissertation.	-	Jacob Vines. Treasury Dept.	
4. City: Chicago State: Ill	From: Sept 1932 (Mo.) (Year) To: June 1933 (Mo.) (Year)	University of Chicago	Fellow in economics (1000 \$)	Jacob Vines Treasury Dept.	one year appointment for study.
5. City: Washington State: D.C.	From: June 1933 (Mo.) (Year) To: July 1933 (Mo.) (Year)	Wall Associates Clothing Mfg.	Statistical 400 ms	S. H. Neilson Univ of Chicago	Special job.
6. City: Washgton State: D.C.	From: Aug 1933 (Mo.) (Year) To: Jan 1934 (Mo.) (Year)	Brookings Institute	Economist \$2500	Herbert Lyon. Brookings Inst Washington	Took another position.
7. City: Washgton State: D.C.	From: June 1933 (Mo.) (Year) To: Sept 1934 (Mo.) (Year)	Treasury Dept.	Economist \$2000	Jacob Vines. Treasury Dept.	Took another position.
8. City: Toronto State: Canada	From: Sept 1934 (Mo.) (Year) To: on leave	University of Toronto	Lecturer Inst. Paper \$2500	H.A. Inniss. University of Toronto	Took leave for war

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS REQUIRED FOR THIS PAGE, CONTINUE ON ANOTHER PAGE)

11. Indicate marital status by check:
 Single Married
 Widowed Divorced

12. If married, give name of husband or wife: (Maiden name of wife should be given)
 Nora Hallstrom Cox

13. Place and date of birth of husband or wife:
 York (City) England (State) Dec. 6 1906 (Month) (Day) (Year)

14. If divorced, give following details:
 (a) Date: (Month) (Year)
 (b) Place:
 (c) Name of court:
 (d) Were you plaintiff or defendant?
 (e) Grounds on which action was based:
 (f) If minor children or alimony involved, give judgment of court with respect thereto:

15. Names and relationships of dependents:
 Daughter - Elizabeth Nephew of wife - Anthony
 Son - Robert

16. List all outstanding debts, and to whom owed:
 Except for wife's debts in England -
 only accounts at Toronto - Woodward, Sully, White. P.J. Ne - totaling
 perhaps \$200

10 Experiences (Cont'd)

9.	Toronto Canada	Sep 1936 Sept 1939.	Bankers, Educational Associates	Lectures \$400	Deen Cochran. Univ of Toronto	Resigned (Was)
10.	Wash D.C.	June 1936 Sept 1936	Treasury	Econ. \$6000	Geo Haas.	Resigned Teach.
11.	Wash. D.C.	April 1939 Sept 1939.	Treasury	Econ \$5600	H.D. White	Resigned for another position.
12.	Wash D.C.	Sept 1939. July 1940	Federal Security Agency	Econmist \$6500	Daniel V. McNutt. 10 ² 1/2 PM	Resigned for another position
13.	Wash D.C.	July 1940 Sept 1940	Ad. Comm. to Council on National Defense	Econmist \$7000	Leon Hudson	Resigned
14.	Wash. D.C.	Sept 1940 Feb 1942	Treasury.	Asst. Director Division Monetary Research \$7000	H.D. White	Resigned.
15	Wash D.C.	Feb 1942 Present.	Bd of Econ. Warfare.	Ex. Sec. Joint War Production Committee US and Canada. \$8000	Hilo Parkinson.	—

Associates in Above Positions

1. Elva Hargreaves. Social Security Board.
2. (Superior was. Henry Schultzy, since died).
3. Studying for dissertation.
4. Studying - Le Roy Stinchcomb State Department was a friend.
5. Temporary staff.
6. L. C. Marshall (see above)
7. Hamilton Currie - White House.
8. A.F.W. Plumptre. Canadian Legation - Washington
9. Joseph Parkinson Ottawa Canada.
10. H. D. White Treasury.
11. Geo. Eddy. Treasury.
12. Clarence Hux. University North Carolina. (Hammann J. H. was)
13. John Hammann. Office Price Administration
14. E. M. Bennett Treasury Dept.

Information about father's entry and naturalization.

According to my information, my father came to New York as a gang man, age about 18, or in 1900. (if my record of his birth date is correct). He was naturalized, I was told by him, in New York. The date and circumstances I do not know, since in the last 18 years of his life, we were living apart, except for brief visits home.

V. Frank Cox

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: July 18, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AHB*

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was. Et al
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-21-83 BY SP-5 [signature]

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

By memorandum Belmont to Boardman 5/6/55 we submitted a brief of 99 pages in which we analyzed in detail the charges made by William Henry Taylor on 3/28/55 before the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board (IOELB). A memorandum from AAG Tompkins 5/18/55 requested that we furnish him a factual analysis of these charges. We, therefore, began preparing a brief suitable for dissemination if deemed necessary. The Director asked why we should be making an analysis for Tompkins. By memo 5/26/55, Belmont to Boardman, we stated the analysis was being prepared for Tompkins because of his request and to point up that the over-all corroboration of Elizabeth Bentley provided an affirmative defense against Taylor's attack. In view of the Director's comments, we sent a memo to Tompkins 5/27/55 stating that all pertinent data on Bentley and the Silvermaster case had been made available to him previously and any analysis would have to be made by his division. Since we had started the brief for dissemination, we suggested it be completed in form suitable for dissemination and filed for possible future use. The Director wrote: "Yes, by all means. We may later disseminate it but I don't want to 1) be doing work properly the function of the Department nor 2) be taking the responsibility for a product which Department will likely use publicly." We have now finished this brief and it consists of 45 pages.

RECOMMENDATION:

That ten copies of this brief be filed for future reference so they will be available for dissemination if such dissemination becomes necessary or desirable at a later date.

ENCLOSURE

ERT:em
Enclosure

65-56402

- CC: Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Brantigan
- Mr. Cole
- Mr. Tully

RECORDED - 8

65-56402-4207

(8)

50 SEP 8 1955

27 JUL 22 1955

[Handwritten signatures and notes]
V. J. [unclear]
J. [unclear]
J. [unclear]

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

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

(Charges made by William Henry
Taylor on March 28, 1955, before
International Organizations
Employees Loyalty Board)

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CHARGES MADE BY WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

In the following material an analysis is made of the charges made by William Henry Taylor in the brief he filed before the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board on March 28, 1955. These charges by Taylor are based upon Elizabeth Bentley's public testimony and on four documents which have been made public. These documents are as follows:

1. The FBI letter to General Vaughan at the White House dated November 8, 1945. This was made public by Attorney General Brownell on November 17, 1953. See Exhibit No. 1.
2. Two pages from the FBI summary "Soviet Espionage in the United States," dated November 27, 1945. This was made public in Senate Internal Security Subcommittee report of July 20, 1953. See Exhibit No. 2.
3. The FBI cover letter to General Vaughan, White House, February 1, 1946, transmitting the summary on White. This was made public by the Attorney General on November 17, 1953. See Exhibit No. 3.
4. Attorney General Brownell's statement of November 17, 1953, in which he summarized our February 1, 1946, summary on White. See Exhibit No. 4.

In the following material no attempt has been made to cover every possible statement or charge made by Taylor in his lengthy 107-page brief. Comment is being made on what appear to be his major charges. In setting forth the charges, the assertions by Taylor have been related in a more succinct fashion. For reference purposes, the pages

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on which the charges appear have been set forth following each heading. While an attempt has been made to answer various statements made by Taylor on the basis of public testimony of Bentley and documents in the public domain, it has been found necessary in numerous instances to include data furnished by Bentley to the FBI in interviews, including her signed statement of November 30, 1945.

Elizabeth T. Bentley was reinterviewed on June 5, July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, regarding the various charges made by William Henry Taylor in his lengthy brief.

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CHARGE: (A) What Justification is There for the Use of the Name William Henry Taylor by the Attorney General? (Page 7)

(B) Silvermaster Group Organized July, 1941. Consequently, Could Not Have Placed William H. Taylor in Treasury Since He Began Employment in January, 1941. (Page 87)

These charges are treated together since the answers relate to Taylor's employment by the Treasury Department.

(A) The point is made that Bentley named a William Taylor or Bill Taylor but she has testified she never knew him personally. How then can the Attorney General conclude that William Henry Taylor is the individual referred to?

COMMENT:

(A) Bentley advised that one of Harry Dexter White's most valuable assets was his ability to place in the Treasury Department individuals of interest to the Silvermaster network. Among the individuals so placed, said Bentley, was one William Taylor. Bentley said she never met Taylor, but learned of him through Silvermaster and Ullmann. She recalled that Taylor was sent to China by the Treasury Department and she believed he later went to Portugal. While in Treasury, according to Bentley, Taylor supplied Silvermaster with written and oral information secured through his official duties.

White's influence in connection with placing William Henry Taylor in Treasury and indications of association of Taylor with Silvermaster and Ullmann are noted in the following communications:

*United States Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
Washington

*In Reply Refer to
LR-NGS

*Dec 4-1940

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"Dr. H. D. White,
Director of Monetary Research
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. White:

"With regard to your inquiry of December 2, concerning Mr. William H. Taylor's application for a research position with the Treasury Department, I wish to state that I can recommend Mr. Taylor without any hesitancy for any research position he may be considered. I have known Mr. Taylor since 1932, and have always regarded his abilities very highly.

"My judgment of Mr. Taylor's abilities, thoroughness, and integrity, I am pleased to say, is shared by Professors Robert Brady and M. M. Knight of the University of California and by several other faculty members of the University of Hawaii, whom I know personally.

Sincerely yours,
S/N. Gregory Silvermaster

N. Gregory Silvermaster, Chief
Labor Division"

"December 12, 1940

"Mr. William Taylor
c/o American Express Company
649 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

"Dear Bill:

"Mr. White wants me to get in touch with you and tell you to report here for work as soon as possible.

"This is a bit unorthodox, since your appointment has not been formally approved. But White has been virtually assured that it will be O.K.

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Sincerely,

Lud Ullmann

5515 - 30th Street, NW
Washington, D. C."

Taylor, himself, on interview by Bureau Agents on May 29, 1947, stated that he was placed in a position in the Treasury Department through Mr. Silvermaster, whom he had met at the University of California in 1928.

In January, 1941, Taylor was appointed to the Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research. At this time Harry Dexter White was Director of that Division. In May, 1941, Taylor was appointed an alternate member of the Chinese Stabilization Board. He left the United States for China in May, 1941, and returned to the United States in August, 1942. Bentley, it will be recalled, indicated that the Taylor known to her was sent to China as a Treasury Department representative.

In October, 1942, Taylor left the United States for the United Kingdom, North Africa, and West Africa and returned in March, 1943. In May, 1944, Taylor left the United States for the United Kingdom and France and returned in August, 1944. In February, 1945, Taylor left the United States for the United Kingdom and France and returned in March, 1946. These trips abroad were made in his capacity as a United States Treasury representative. We have established no evidence that Taylor went to Portugal, as Bentley believed. Bentley has been reinterviewed regarding this matter and since the matter of Taylor's alleged travel to Portugal and her reference to the fact that Taylor was a native-born American (United States Senate, Special Subcommittee to Investigate Immigration and Naturalization, 4-13-49, pages 111 and 115) was hearsay information at the time, she is unable to clarify those matters now.

Investigation established that there was a close association between William Henry Taylor and individuals named as espionage agents by Bentley. He has been described as commenting favorably concerning Communism.

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On December 5, 1954, Bentley advised a Bureau Agent that from the descriptive data available she is certain in her own mind that the Taylor whom she knew as a contact of the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's, is identical with the William Henry Taylor in question.

COMMENT:

(B) Bentley became aware of the Silvermaster group in July, 1941, but Harry Dexter White was active in espionage affairs with Whittaker Chambers as far back as 1935. White was associated with Treasury from 1935 to 1946, and, according to Chambers, White was furnishing documents from Treasury in 1937. Consequently, White was in a position to place Taylor in Treasury in January, 1941, and as the letters set out above indicate, White was instrumental in securing Taylor's appointment in the Treasury Department.

CHARGE: The record shows Bentley testified that Taylor gave her material. (Page 10)

COMMENT:

The pertinent portion of the testimony in question follows:

Morris: "Who gave it (material) to you, for instance?"
Bentley: "Well, in the early days Lud Ullmann, who was then working in the Treasury, used to bring it out. Sometimes Harry (White) was leery about bringing it out himself. Sometimes it would be given to Bill Taylor." (Institute of Pacific Relations Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, August 14, 1951, page 421.)

From the above it is obvious that Bentley did not state that she actually received documents from Taylor. She has stated, in fact, that Taylor supplied Silvermaster with written and oral information. Bentley has also testified she never met Taylor during the period in question. As a matter of fact, Taylor, during interview on May 29, 1947, advised

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Bureau agents that he had talked to Silvermaster concerning activities in China but that he had never furnished Silvermaster with any kind of a written report.

During the interview conducted with Bentley on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, she advised it was a fact she never met the "Bill" Taylor involved in the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster group. The impression that Taylor had been in Portugal and was a native-born American were gained from information gleaned from Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann. She also stated it was not her intention to convey the impression that Taylor personally handed her documents but that he was a source of material which came to her through Ullmann.

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CHARGE: (A) Bentley Collected Communist Party Dues from Perlo Group and Gave Them to Golos (Page 13)

(B) Bentley Stated Information from Perlo Group Was Channeled Through Golos to the Soviets (Page 81 and 82)

In these charges Taylor states it was impossible for Bentley to collect Communist Party dues and information from the Perlo group and turn them over to Jacob Golos, since the latter died November 25, 1943, and Bentley has testified she took over the Perlo group in March, 1944.

COMMENT:

(A) Bentley testified in 1948 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) (Page 515) that she turned over to Jacob Golos the CP dues of Harry Magdoff, member of the Perlo group. Bentley was mistaken on this point, since Golos died in 1943, and she did not take over the Perlo group until 1944.

Bentley advised during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, that she was speaking of Communist Party dues in general and not limiting her testimony to members of the Perlo group. All the dues which she collected prior to Golos' death she turned over to him but since she did not take over the Perlo group until 1944, she could not have given the dues of this group to Golos.

COMMENT:

(B) Bentley obtained information from Golos one or two months before he died, indicating that he had been in touch with another group in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, Bentley learned from Earl Browder that this was the Perlo group, and contact with the Perlo group had been broken after the death of Golos. When Bentley established contact with the Perlo group, she noted that some of the typing and handwriting on material given her by Perlo seemed the same as material she saw in Golos' possession before he died. Consequently, information from the Perlo group could have been channeled through Golos since he was in contact with that group before his death.

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CHARGE: That Bentley Placed Duncan Lee in the Silvermaster Group; the Perlo Group; and an Unattached Group.
(Page 14)

It is charged that Bentley said that she gathered that Lee had been a Communist Party member for some time; that he paid his dues to Bentley and he was under Communist discipline; that Bentley said Lee was "our most valuable source in OSS"; that Bentley claims her association with Lee extended from early 1943 to the end of 1944; that Lee denies the allegations but admits knowing and contacting Bentley from October, 1943, until the end of 1944. It is also charged that FBI letter dated 11/8/45 indicates Bentley identified Lee as a member of the Silvermaster ring; in FBI memorandum dated 11/27/45 she shifted Lee to the Perlo group; and in 1948 she testified Lee was "sub-agent" to Mary Price and thereafter was one of her unattached agents.

COMMENT:

It appears that more than one inconsistency is charged herein, although generally it relates to Bentley's comments concerning Lee. Lee denies the espionage allegations but admits knowing Bentley; and the fact that Bentley claims their association began in early 1943, while Lee claims it began in October, 1943, is not materially inconsistent. The claim that in the FBI letter of 11/8/45 Bentley identified Lee as a member of the Silvermaster ring, and in the FBI memo of 11/27/45 she shifted Lee to membership in the Perlo group, is not accurate. The FBI letter of 11/8/45 does not state that Lee was a member of the Silvermaster group. No such division into the Silvermaster group or the Perlo group is made in that letter. In the 11/27/45 memorandum Lee is placed as a member of the Perlo group. While this is not technically accurate, there was a definite link between Lee and the Perlo group. Mary Price is that link since she was in contact with Lee for a time and thereafter she was in contact with the Perlo group.

It is also claimed that Bentley identified Lee as a "sub-agent" to Mary Price and thereafter as one of her unattached agents. An examination of page 529 of the HCUA testimony of 1948 reveals Bentley actually said that when Lee went to Washington, Mary (Price) took care of him for a while and when

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Mary left Washington, she (Bentley) took him over. The words "sub-agent" and "unattached agent" do not appear and the significance of these expressions is not entirely clear.

CHARGE: Bentley Claimed Soviets Interested in RDX (Page 14)

It is charged that Bentley testified in 1949, in response to a question as to the type of information the Soviets sought, that they were interested in RDX. When asked what RDX was, Bentley stated it was sort of an explosive and information about it had recently appeared in the newspapers. Taylor's attorney then claims that Bentley "probably lifted this story from the newspapers." He states that RDX was no secret.

COMMENT:

Bentley's statement that the Soviets were interested in RDX is corroborated by the statements of Alfred Dean Slack and Harry Gold, convicted espionage agents. Slack stated that in the Summer of 1943 he was working in Kingsport, Tennessee, at Holston Ordnance Works which was producing an explosive known as RDX and he (Gold) wanted a report on this manufacturing process. Slack gave Gold such a report and a sample of RDX in 1944. Gold confirms Slack's statements relative to the Soviets' interest in RDX, although he indicates that Slack briefed him on the fact that RDX was being manufactured by Holston. Although the charge that RDX was no secret has been made, it appears that knowledge of the existence of RDX and the process for manufacturing it were two different things.

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley stated her only answer to this is that she was requested to obtain information on RDX. This indicated to her that the Soviets were interested in this information.

In interviews on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, Bentley advised she was unable to add to the information she had previously furnished in connection with this matter.

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CHARGE: The Ovakimian Photograph
(Page 16)

In her book "Out of Bondage," Bentley writes that in May, 1941, Golos showed her an article and a photograph in the "New York Times" which stated a Russian engineer by the name of Ovakimian had been charged by the FBI with espionage. Golos showed Bentley this story and photograph, saying, "That's the man I've been in contact with although I didn't know his name until I saw it in the paper." Golos then said, "I am a member of the GPU. That is the Russian Secret Police. We do intelligence work for the Soviet Union. That man whose picture you see is my superior officer."

It is charged that in spite of this, Bentley testified she had no personal knowledge of what Golos did with information she collected for him. Further, when asked who Golos' Russian contact was, she answered, "..... Charlie, but I don't know anything about that. We never knew them by any names other than nicknames." Taylor contends that the "New York Times" has no record of any photograph of Ovakimian during May, 1941.

COMMENT:

When Bentley testified that she had no personal knowledge of what Golos did with information she collected for him and when she states that the Russian contact of Golos was Charlie, about whom she knew little, she is talking about the Silvermaster ring. The questioning immediately preceding her testimony on this point (HCUA 1948, pages 523 and 524) was about the Silvermaster group and Bentley's comments concerning Charlie relate to the information being furnished by the Silvermaster group. The fact that she did not mention Ovakimian as Golos' superior is not inconsistent since Ovakimian departed the United States in the Summer of 1941 and there was no reason to associate him with material being obtained from the Silvermaster ring.

In connection with Bentley's comment that a story and photograph of Ovakimian appeared in the "New York Times"

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at the time of his arrest by the FBI, the following must be noted: Investigation has indicated that articles relating to Ovakimian's arrest and subsequent developments appeared in 1941 in the New York "World Telegram," the New York "News," the "New York Times," the New York "Sun," the New York "Herald Tribune," "PM," and "Time" magazine. No photograph of Ovakimian appeared in those publications during the pertinent period. No photograph of Ovakimian during the pertinent period was noted in the "New York Post" or the "Daily Worker." "Newsweek" and "Life" were also checked for May, June and October, 1941, but no photograph of Ovakimian was located.

The FBI investigation of Ovakimian in 1941 revealed he was in contact with Golos on several occasions and during such contacts it was noted that material exchanged hands between the two.

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley stated all she knows is that Golos came to her with a newspaper and told her that a photograph of Ovakimian was in the paper. She states she did not see the photograph but assumed that Golos was telling her the truth.

During the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, Bentley was unable to add to this information.

CHARGE: Ovakimian Could Not have Received Silvermaster Data
(Pages 76, 77)

The charge here is that the Silvermaster group did not begin to function until late July, 1941, and since Ovakimian was arrested by the FBI in May, 1941, and departed the United States in July, 1941, it is unlikely that data from the Silvermaster group could have gone from Golos to Ovakimian as indicated in the FBI letter of February 1, 1946.

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COMMENT

It is noted that in the February 1, 1946, FBI letter, Gaik Ovakimian was tentatively identified as the individual to whom Golos delivered espionage material from the Silvermaster network. The FBI investigation of Golos and Ovakimian revealed seven contacts in New York City between the two during early 1941, and material of an unknown nature passed between them on several occasions during these meetings. Golos told Bentley that Ovakimian was his espionage superior. Ismail Akhmedov, former Soviet Army intelligence officer who defected in 1942, stated that a Soviet citizen arrested by the FBI in April, 1941, was the chief resident agent of the NKVD in the United States. In 1947 a list of high-ranking MGB officials in the USSR included the name "Major General Gaik B. Ovakimian."

While it might be accurate to state that information from the Silvermaster group received by Golos did not go directly to Ovakimian since he departed the United States in July, 1941, and the Silvermaster group did not begin to function until July, 1941, nevertheless, it is reasonable to state that information from the Silvermaster group collected by Golos did go to the Ovakimian network since such a network must have remained in existence even after the departure of Ovakimian himself.

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CHARGE: Doolittle Raid on Tokyo
(Pages 18 and 19)

It is charged that Bentley testified before a Senate Committee (Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization) in 1949 that 1) she received advance information on the Doolittle raid on Tokyo (April, 1945) from Ullmann who was a specialist on the B-29 program; 2) Ullmann rose in rank at the Pentagon from private to major.

Taylor points out: 1) Bentley could not have received information from Ullmann on the Doolittle raid since Ullmann was in the Treasury Department, not the Pentagon, at the time of the Doolittle raid. Also, B-29's were not used on this raid but B-25's were utilized. 2) Ullmann did not rise in rank from private to major at the Pentagon since he was drafted in October, 1942, and upon completing basic training, entered Officer Candidate School in January, 1943. Thereafter, he graduated and was commissioned second lieutenant in April, 1943. After that he was attached to the Air Corps and stationed at the Pentagon.

COMMENT:

1) Bentley was wrong when she said she received advance information on the Doolittle raid. An examination of her testimony before the Senate Committee in 1949 reveals Bentley was being questioned about Ullmann and she said he "went to Dayton on the B-29." Thus, Bentley was thinking and talking about the B-29 program. At that point she was asked if she had any information about the Doolittle raid on Tokyo. She replied, "Yes, we knew about the raid I guess a week or ten days ahead of time." Then she was asked, "From whom did you secure the information on that raid?" Bentley answered, "That was from William Ludwig Ullmann who was a specialist, as I understand it, in the B-29 program." Again it seems clear that Bentley was discussing B-29 raids during this testimony and, consequently, it is not unreasonable to believe that when she was asked about the Doolittle raid she assumed it was another raid conducted by B-29's during 1944. Bentley made this point during a reinterview on this question in December, 1954. During this reinterview, Bentley said she never received any information on the Doolittle raid.

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2) Bentley did testify in 1949 that Ullmann "was gradually put in the Air Corps in the Pentagon where he rose rank by rank from private to major." Bentley was wrong in that part of this statement where she said Ullmann rose rank by rank from private to major in the Pentagon; however, shortly after his graduation from Officer Candidate School in April, 1943, Ullmann was assigned to the Air Corps and did serve in the Pentagon for the duration of his service.

In interview on 6-5-55. Bentley at first claimed she did not understand what charge was being made here and when it was pointed out to her that the Doolittle Raid occurred in April, 1942, and was made with B-25's and not with B-29's, she pointed out that any error made by her in this instance was caused by the questioning. She said she had been discussing B-29's and air raids made in the Pacific with B-29's and when one of the questioners interjected a comment relative to the Doolittle Raid, she must have assumed that the Doolittle Raid was a B-29 raid.

Bentley was unable to add anything to this information during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955.

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CHARGE: D-Day (Pages 20, 21, 22)

That Bentley has told varying versions concerning her receipt of information regarding the date of D-Day. Taylor quotes from General Eisenhower's book and other sources that D-Day was not known to General Eisenhower in advance and therefore, could not have been known to others. Taylor also states Bentley identified a General Hilldring as connected with the Air Corps in 1948 before the HCUA.

COMMENT:

Bentley in her testimony on 7-31-48 before the HCUA did state she learned about D-Day in advance from Ullmann who had learned the date from his connections in General Hilldring's office. In her statement to the FBI (11-30-45) Bentley said she had received information about the approximate scheduled date of D-Day. Bentley in her appearance before the HCUA in 1948 actually said (page 526) she was not quite sure of General Hilldring's status. She does not specifically say General Hilldring was with the Air Corps. On page 562 of these hearings it is Mr. Stripling who places General Hilldring in the Air Corps; he, however, qualifies this.

On reinterview in December, 1954, Bentley says she received information regarding D-Day from Ullmann, and, as far as she can recall, she received the information from 1 to 4 days prior to D-Day.

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley insisted that her testimony on this matter is correct and that she learned from Ullmann at least four days in advance the scheduled date for D-Day. She said it was her understanding that Ullmann won a bet on this and while he did not get the date exactly, he was within one day of D-Day and, therefore, collected on the bet.

Bentley was unable to add anything to this information during the interviews conducted July 6, 7 and 13, 1955.

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CHARGE: Earl Browder and Espionage (Pages 22-25)

Taylor claims Bentley's testimony inconsistent concerning Browder on following points:

SUBCHARGE (A) In 1948 Bentley testified (HCUA) that in July, 1941, Jacob Golos told her he received from Earl Browder the name of a man working for the United States Government who was interested in helping in getting information to Russia and who could organize a group of other Government employees to help in this work. This man was Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Bentley also said that in July, 1941, Silvermaster came to New York to see Golos at the behest of Browder.

Taylor claims that since Browder was in prison from March, 1941, until May, 1942, he could not have told Golos about Silvermaster, nor could he have instructed Silvermaster to come to New York to see Golos.

COMMENT:

(A) The important point here is that Bentley did not say that Browder told Golos about Silvermaster in July, 1941. She said in July, 1941, Golos told her about Silvermaster. Golos could have learned about Silvermaster from Browder at any time before Browder went to jail. Golos could also have gotten Silvermaster's name indirectly from Browder through a third party. The same may be true of Silvermaster's trip to New York. It must be remembered that Gaik Ovakinian, the head Soviet espionage agent in the United States, was arrested by the FBI in May, 1941. Golos was, thereafter, naturally apprehensive since Ovakinian was the superior officer of Golos. It would have been prudent for Golos to "lay low" and make no contacts until the Ovakinian situation was clarified. Ovakinian left the United States in July, 1941. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to assume that Golos may have received Silvermaster's name from Browder before the latter went to jail (March, 1941), but did not feel free to approach Silvermaster until July, 1941, after Ovakinian departed the United States. This is, at least, as reasonable as Taylor's assumption that because Golos told Bentley in July, 1941, of Silvermaster, he must have learned of the latter from Browder the same month.

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In her book "Out of Bondage" Bentley writes that in July, 1941, Golos, "although hampered by Earl Browder's absence...had finally made contact with a group of Communists who worked for the United States Government in Washington, D. C., and Silvermaster, "the leader of this group, had come up to New York." This thought in Bentley's book adds some credence to the suggestion that Golos was aware of Silvermaster's potential prior to Browder's jail term, and Golos was finally able to make contact with Silvermaster, although hampered by Earl Browder's absence.

SUBCHARGE (B) Taylor states Bentley said that Golos told her the political information she gathered for him was exhibited to Browder before passing it to his Soviet contact. Also Bentley said she collected Communist Party dues from her group and turned the dues over to Golos. After Golos died Bentley turned the dues over to Earl Browder.

Taylor states that this could not be true since Browder was in jail from March, 1941, until May, 1942; and, therefore, he could not examine the information before Golos passed it to his Soviet contacts.

COMMENT:

(B) Taylor is limiting Bentley to the period in which Browder was in jail. In her statement to the FBI on November 30, 1945, Bentley said Golos told her in 1941 that he was making available to Browder some of the data she collected. Golos also told Bentley he was saving copies of some of the information to show Browder when he was released from prison. It must be recalled that Bentley was collecting information from people other than the Silvermaster group prior to Browder's jail term and Golos could have been referring to such information.

SUBCHARGE (C) Taylor points out that Bentley testified (HCUA, 1948, Page 611) that when the bulk of material increased, she was given information on undeveloped film which she gave to Golos in New York City. Taylor contends that such information could not be examined by Browder before going to the Soviets because it was on undeveloped film.

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COMMENT:

(C) Bentley collected information from others beside the Silvermaster group, and the Silvermaster group itself, at times, dictated information to her. While Browder may not have examined the information on the undeveloped film prior to its transmission to the Soviets, he certainly could have examined the other information which Bentley collected during this time.

SUBCHARGE (D) FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, states Bentley worked as a courier for Golos until he died, and after that she continued to act as such under Earl Browder (Senate, 1952, Page 1070); however, before the Senate Committee in 1951 (Page 406), Bentley stated she was Browder's boss in intelligence matters.

COMMENT:

(D) Bentley during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, commented that for years Browder was the head of the Communist Party but that as such he was still obliged to accept instructions from the Soviet Intelligence Service and to comply with any demands made on him. From this standpoint, Bentley stated Browder was her subordinate.

* * *

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley stated that these charges are ridiculous and she is at a loss to understand why people do not recognize that Browder's information was given to Golos much earlier than July, 1941, and that Silvermaster had been told to lie low and to get his group in readiness at an earlier date. Bentley stated that not all the information she obtained from the Silvermaster group was put on film and even when the data was put on film she was told the contents of the information as occasionally the photography was not good and it became necessary for the Soviets to come back to

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her to have the documents again photographed by the Silvermaster group. Bentley advised she was obtaining data from others in addition to the Silvermaster group and this information was also made available to Browder.

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CHARGE: When Did Miss Bentley First Advise the FBI of Her Activities? (Pages 25-30)

Bentley's story as to when she told the FBI of her activity and when she put herself under FBI orders allegedly conflicts with the facts. It is alleged Bentley in 1948 before the HCUA said her first contact with the FBI was in New Haven on August 21, or 22, 1945, at which time she told the whole story. Bentley also told the HCUA her meeting of October 17, 1945, with her Russian contact "Al" (which resulted in her getting \$2,000) was under FBI instructions.

COMMENT:

Bentley did testify as alleged (HCUA, August 11, 1948, pages 810-816) and she was in error. During an interview in December, 1954, Bentley advised she had no opportunity to review a transcript of her testimony before the HCUA in 1948 and was, therefore, unable to correct any errors.

Bentley actually contacted the FBI at New Haven on August 23, 1945, and reported an impersonation complaint. She next contacted our New York office on October 16, 1945, at which time she repeated her impersonation complaint. On November 7, 1945, she appeared at the New York office at which time she voluntarily furnished information regarding her espionage activities. Bentley furnished the \$2,000 to agents of the New York office on November 17, 1945, and we did observe her in contact with "Al" (Anatoli B. Gromov, Soviet Embassy official) on November 21, 1945, in New York City. Regarding the \$2,000, this money is still retained in a safe deposit box by our New York office.

Bentley during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, conceded it was not until November 7, 1945, that she began to give a detailed account of her association with Soviet intelligence. She said she realized that during her August, 1945, New Haven interview she was not making the true significance of her contact clear. She also stated a preliminary contact with the New York office transpired on the day before her meet with Gromov, which was scheduled for October 17, 1945. Bentley said that during this New York interview she still could not bring herself to open up fully but she believed she spoke of the scheduled meeting with Gromov on the following day.

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CHARGE: Bentley's Relationship With "Al" (Anatoli B. Gromov)
(Pages 30-38)

Taylor declares Bentley in her book published in 1951 says while at Naylor's Restaurant in Washington, D. C., in late October, 1944, "Al" told her she had been awarded the Order of the Red Star, whereas while testifying before the HCUA in 1948 she said "Al" advised her of this award during a meeting in New York in mid-November, 1944. It is also charged Bentley has furnished different versions as to her meeting with "Al" on October 17, 1945.

COMMENT:

Bentley's testimony before the HCUA in 1948 (August 11, 1948, pages 811-812) agrees with the information she furnished the FBI in November, 1945. Bentley has advised during interviews that she portrayed certain situations in her book in a manner somewhat at variance with the events as they occurred in order to add to the reader's appeal and human interest. The October meeting in Washington, D. C., was the first contact between Bentley and "Al."

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley stated that her book is incorrect on this point and had been changed by her publisher in order to make the events appear more graphic and to have more human interest. She said her testimony on this point is correct.

Bentley's statements on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, are that she has no way of knowing whether the FBI did observe her meeting with "Al" on October 17, 1945, but feels that such might have been the case in view of her contact with an agent on October 16, 1945. Other conflicts as cited by Taylor in connection with this matter referred to articles which appeared in the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" and "The Freeman." Bentley said she could not accept responsibility for anything which appeared in those articles since she had nothing to do with their preparation.

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CHARGE: Alleged Inconsistent Statements Made by Bentley
Regarding the Allied Mark Currency (Pages 38-50)

Taylor alleges that Bentley testified before the Special Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operation in October, 1953, that she used the Silvermaster ring to obtain surreptitiously from Harry Dexter White samples of the allied mark. On learning that they could not be successfully photographed, pressure was exerted upon White to induce the United States to turn over to the Russians officially the plates from which the marks could be printed. Taylor states that although Bentley briefly referred to this matter in her book published in 1951, she did not testify regarding it until 1953. Also, none of the FBI memoranda make reference to this transaction.

Taylor further alleges that Bentley in her book states she obtained the samples on about D-Day, whereas in her testimony in 1953 she stated she obtained these samples in late 1943 or early 1944. Taylor contends the D-Day date could not be correct because the plates were delivered to the Russian Ambassador on April 14, 1944. Taylor also alleges that according to her testimony she must have obtained the samples prior to March 27, 1944. Taylor makes much of this point, alleging this could not have been done as White did not have the samples until this date.

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COMMENT:

Bentley testified before this committee on October 21, 1953, that through the Silvermaster group she obtained samples of the allied marks which were obtained through Harry Dexter White, and when her superiors found they could not be photographed successfully, she had pressure exerted on White to have the currency plates turned over to the Soviets.

Bureau files reflect no information indicating that Bentley had furnished the above information prior to this testimony. During interviews Bentley advised she thought that she gave the FBI this information during the first three or four months of our interviews of her. She has since insisted that her testimony before this committee was correct to the best of her knowledge.

Bentley in her book did not place the date of obtaining the currency samples as that of D-Day. Her book is not specific on this point; however, when writing of this matter, she was covering the period of March, 1944. During an interview in 1954, Bentley stated she was positive she obtained the currency samples in early 1944.

Taylor himself is not correct when he says Harry Dexter White did not have samples of this currency until March 27, 1944. The records of the Senate Hearing in June, 1947, regarding the occupation currency transactions contained as an exhibit on page 174 a letter from the secretary of Soviet Ambassador Gromyko to White thanking him for the Photostats of the currency furnished by White in his letter of February 9, 1944.

Bentley during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, advised she had no way of knowing what was taking place in diplomatic channels with respect to providing the Russians with the plates for making the Allied Military Mark Currency. Her recollection is clear that her Soviet superior asked her to obtain specimens of the currency and that such were obtained and transmitted to her Soviet superior.

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CHARGE: Bentley is Inaccurate Re Her Estimate of Communist Strength (Page 50)

Miss Bentley was asked (Senate, 1949, page 121) if she had any information respecting the number of Communist agents in the United States. She asked whether this included espionage agents, and was answered yes. She then stated she had no personal knowledge of the number. She also stated, "It has been estimated by people I have talked to that it was around between eighty and ninety thousand, I think. It is anyone's guess."

COMMENT:

Taylor attempts to discredit the above statement by stating "J. Edgar Hoover estimates the membership strength of the American Communist Party at less than 25,000 and he has issued no statement which would list all of these as spies."

The Director of the FBI as of February 25, 1953, testified before the House Appropriations Committee at which time he estimated the Communist Party strength as 24,796. Prior to the above testimony, higher estimates concerning Communist Party strength have been made by the Director. In testimony by the Director of the FBI before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 3 and 7, 1950, the Communist Party membership was given as 54,174.

Bentley during the interviews conducted on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, advised that she never estimated that there were eighty to ninety thousand "Communist espionage agents" in the United States. She said she merely stated that it had been estimated and stated that there were at one time eighty to ninety thousand members of the Communist Party, any one of whom might be approached for an espionage task and would have to comply under Party discipline.

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CHARGE: Bentley First Gave the Given Name of Gold as William and Later as Bela (Page 51)

It is charged in 1948 Bentley named William Gold^o and his wife, Sonia Gold, (HCUA, page 517) whereas their true names were Bela Gold and wife, Sonia. She testified one year later in 1949 their names were Bela Gold and Sonia Gold.

COMMENT:

Bentley did testify as alleged but furnished additional data on which to base an identification. Bela Gold and his wife, Sonia, knew they were being charged and requested to be heard in public and did testify before the HCUA on August 13, 1948.

In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley claimed that she had heard Bela Gold's name given as Bill Gold and she, therefore, assumed his first name was William. She claims she thought she testified that the individual's name was Bill Gold and she was somewhat doubtful that she ever gave it as William Gold until her attention was directed to her testimony in 1948.

During the interviews conducted with Bentley on July 6, 7, and 13, 1955, she was unable to add to the information she had previously furnished in connection with this matter.

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CHARGE: Bentley Named Glasser as Part of Silvermaster Group.
(Page 54)

Bentley in Executive Session, Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, October 21, 1953, stated Harold Glasser was part of the Silvermaster group.

COMMENT:

This was apparently an error on the part of Miss Bentley, caused by the manner in which the question eliciting the information was asked. The line of questioning was as follows:

Question: Miss Bentley, to your knowledge were the following persons some of the espionage agents?
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: William Ludwig Ullman?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: Harold Glasser?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: V. Frank Coe?

Bentley: Yes.

Question: William H. Taylor?

Bentley: Yes, that was part of the Silvermaster group.

This error was clarified in Bentley's public testimony before the same committee wherein she stated Glasser was part of the Perlo group. She has testified on numerous occasions that Glasser was a member of the Perlo group.