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CHARGE: Bentley's Statement Concerning Whittaker Chambers.  
(Page 54)

It is charged that Bentley named Whittaker Chambers as a member of the Perlo group. Taylor claims Bentley did not know Chambers and he points out Chambers ceased Communist activities in 1939. Consequently, he could not have been in the Perlo group which was formed in 1944. Taylor also states that in 1951 Bentley testified before a Senate committee that she did not know anything about Chambers except as a man called X who handled "a number of my people in 1948." Taylor points out that Bentley is spreading confusion here since Chambers was not handling anyone in 1948.

COMMENT:

Bentley testified she did not know Chambers. Actually, she did not testify that Chambers was a member of the Perlo group, but it is understandable that such an inference could be drawn from her testimony concerning Chambers. It came about in the following manner: Bentley was discussing Harold Glasser and she said, "He was a member of what we called the Perlo ring because Mr. Victor Perlo we considered the head of it, and he (Glasser) passed on information via Mr. Perlo, Mr. Chambers and some of the other members of the group." It could be inferred from this that Bentley placed Chambers in the Perlo group; however, it is believed that Bentley's explanation clarifies this point. She explained that she did not know Chambers but she learned that a man who had turned "sour" back in the late 1930's had been doing the same type of work she had been doing. She learned this when she took over the Perlo group. She also learned that some of the people in the Perlo group, namely, Perlo, Charles Kramer and Glasser, had previously worked with this man who went "sour." This man was Whittaker Chambers. Consequently, Bentley's testimony on this point may be confusing but it is not false. Chambers was connected with Glasser and Perlo during the 1930's. Bentley did make a mistake in testifying before the Senate committee in 1951 when she said that Chambers was a man called X who "handled a number of my people in 1948." She was mistaken as to the date as she probably meant 1938. It is also possible the date was a typographical error.

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In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley was furnished her exact testimony on this matter where in speaking of Harold Glasser, she said, "He was a member of what we called the Perlo ring ..... and he passed on information via Mr. Perlo, Mr. Chambers and some of the other members of the group." On reading this testimony Bentley said there was some error in transcription; that she would never have named Chambers as a member of the Perlo group. She said she must have named one of the other members of the Perlo group, such as Kramer, and the stenographer got it down wrong.

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: The FBI Reports and the Bentley Story. (Pages 67-71)**

It is charged the November 8, 1945, letter listed fourteen persons in an espionage ring headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and no attempt was made to link the espionage activities with leading figures in the American Communist Party. It is also charged this letter does not mention Earl Browder, Jacob Golos and William Taylor. It is alleged the November 8, 1945, letter conveys the impression that investigation had been conducted by the FBI in this matter. It is further alleged that Bentley's initial interview with FBI agents in New York was on November 7, 1945, and due to the short period of time, it would have been impossible for the FBI to distinguish fact from fiction and check on the accuracy of this information. Taylor and his attorney are critical of the action taken by the FBI in dispatching this letter to the White House which stated "positively" that the people involved were passing Government documents through a Soviet espionage system without a scrap of documentary evidence to back up the charge.

**COMMENT:**

It is pointed out that the November 8, 1945, letter was a very brief summary of the data obtained during the initial interview of Elizabeth Bentley conducted on November 7, 1945. There was no intention to give complete details concerning her revelations at that time pending results of the investigation in this matter. The letter was dispatched as an alert to the President and other officials of the Executive Branch of the Government, pointing out the information which had been received and was in no manner intended to be a complete summary. The letter of November 8, 1945, contained a statement clearly indicating it was "preliminary data". With respect to the charge that no investigation could have been conducted in the period from the receipt of the data on November 7, 1945, and the dispatch of the letter on November 8, 1945, it is noted that persons such as Jacob Golos, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harry Dexter White and others named by Bentley had previously been the subjects of security-type investigations based on allegations of Communist sympathies on their part. As such, the November 8, 1945, letter was not being directed to the White House with no other information available.

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CHARGE: The FBI Letter February 1, 1946, Did Not Include "All" Information, Whereas It Set Forth Only Derogatory Data. (Page 72)

It is alleged that the FBI letter and memorandum dated February 1, 1946, purported to contain "all" information available at that time concerning Harry Dexter White. It is the contention of Taylor and his attorney that the use of the word "all" should properly be read as "all that is bad or derogatory." They are critical of this document, because it purportedly omits the distinguished attainments of White, such as his record in World War I, his academic attainments, his character in general, etcetera.

COMMENT:

The February 1, 1946, letter to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan clearly points out that White's name had been sent by the President to Congress for confirmation of his appointment as one of the United States delegates to the International Monetary Fund. It points out that serious charges against White had been made and in view of this, the attached memorandum had been prepared to cover "all possible ramifications." The foregoing clearly shows that the word "all" related to the purpose of the memorandum; that is, the factors which had been developed having a bearing on the fitness of White to serve as a United States delegate to the International Monetary Fund from a loyalty standpoint.

CHARGE: The Existence of a Second Espionage Group is not in the FBI Letter of November 8, 1945, Whereas it is Mentioned in Subsequent FBI Documents. (Pages 73-74)

It is alleged that the FBI memorandum dated November 27, 1945, and FBI letter and memorandum dated February 1, 1946, differ from the FBI letter of November 8, 1945, to the White House and that a second group known as the Perlo group is mentioned in the former documents whereas there is no mention of this second group in the November 8, 1945, document, although Perlo is named in this document. The position is taken that if the FBI letter of November 8, 1945,

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was a product of information furnished by Bentley "in considerable detail" concerning her career, why wasn't the information concerning the Perlo group mentioned in this letter. The point was also made that the February 1, 1946, documents report Bentley had delivered material collected by her to Jacob Golos thereby fastening a direct link to the Communist Party, whereas no mention is made of this in the November 8, 1945, document.

COMMENT:

The statement in the November 8, 1945, letter to the White House that it was a product of "considerable detail" of information furnished by Bentley does not mean that Bentley had furnished all the information within her knowledge concerning the operations of these espionage groups. Taylor and his attorney failed to note that in the Director's testimony before the Jenner Committee (November 17, 1953) the last paragraph of this letter was quoted which described the information reported therein as "foregoing preliminary data."

In connection with the charge that the Perlo group was not mentioned in the November 8, 1945, letter, it is noted that this letter was a brief summarization of the initial interview of Bentley and in no manner was intended to be a complete factual statement of all of her activities. The FBI documents of November 27, 1945, and February 1, 1946, do contain more information on various points than the letter of November 8, 1945, as additional interviews of Bentley and subsequent investigations had been conducted and developed.

The February 1, 1946, documents were limited to the White case and it was not deemed pertinent to report every detail of Bentley's operations which were not connected with Harry Dexter White. This memorandum did, however, state that information went from Silvermaster through channels to Anatole Gromov who was identified therein as the successor to Zubilin, head of the NKVD in North America.

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CHARGE: Certain Allegations Made Regarding  
White Untrue (Pages 78, 86, 87)

Taylor claims two allegations made against White are not true:

A) He asserts the February 1, 1946, memorandum summarized by the Attorney General states Harry Dexter White engaged in espionage activities as early as the latter part of 1942 or early 1943 and Taylor points to the fact that Bentley testified before a Senate committee in 1949 that White was used in March, 1942, by the group to intervene in behalf of Silvermaster in an investigation of him.

B) Taylor asserts White, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, could not have placed William Ludwig Ullmann (hired in 1939), William Henry Taylor (hired in 1941) and Sonia Gold (hired in 1943) in the Treasury as White was not the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

COMMENT:

A) In the February 1, 1946, memorandum on White, summarized in Attorney General Brownell's speech, the Attorney General stated, in part, "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 1943. Taylor ignores the "at least." Taylor also ignores the fact that White could have been used by the group prior to his actual participation in espionage activities. However, the fact is that Whittaker Chambers, at a later date, made available documentary proof showing White was involved in espionage activities in the 1930's. There is also proof that White did intervene in behalf of Silvermaster and in White's testimony on August 13, 1948, before the HCUA, he testified that in 1942 or 1943 Silvermaster told him that he, Silvermaster, was going to resign from the Board of Economic Warfare as he had been accused of being a Communist. White testified he thereafter went to Herbert Gaston, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury who was on the loyalty board, and asked him to look at the "merits of the case."

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■) While White was not Assistant Secretary of the Treasury until January, 1945, he had been Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury since August 5, 1941. He was in a position of influence in Treasury as early as March 25, 1938, when he was appointed Director of Monetary Research. William Ludwig Ullmann testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on December 2, 1953, that he knew White as early as 1938 and was interviewed by the latter in 1939 in connection with his application for employment by the Treasury Department. Ullmann began employment on March 17, 1939 under White in the Division of Monetary Research. As has been set forth in detail at an earlier point in this memorandum, letters are available showing both Silvermaster and Ullmann were in contact with White in December, 1940, concerning Taylor's application for employment in the Treasury Department. It also has been established that Sonia Gold was interviewed by Harry Dexter White in connection with her Treasury Department job which started October 25, 1943, and she worked as an economic analyst under the supervision of White, then Director of Research.

CHARGE: Conflict Claimed in FBI Data  
Regarding Photographs (Pages 75, 76)

It is charged the FBI letter of November 8, 1945, identified Gregory Silvermaster as the photographer for the group, while the November 27, 1945, FBI summary and the February 1, 1946, FBI memorandum identify Ullmann as the photographer. It is further charged in testimony before the HCUA in 1948, Bentley stated Ullmann was the principal photographer and Helen Silvermaster helped him when he was rushed.

COMMENT:

The November 8, 1945, letter states "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...." The November 27, 1945, summary and the February 1, 1946, memorandum identify

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Ullmann as the photographer. In her signed statement and in her public testimony, Bentley has identified Silvermaster as the head of the ring responsible for its operation and points out the photography was done in his home. The November 8, 1945, letter stated in the last paragraph that it was "preliminary data." The letter, which was only 2½ pages in length, summarized only the main allegations and did not purport to detail the operations of the espionage ring. On the basis of Bentley's statements, Silvermaster was the principal person in this particular network responsible for the obtaining of documents, causing them to be photographed and passing them on to the Soviets.

CHARGE: Espionage Data Given to Gromov  
(Pages 78, 78A, 79)

It is charged the February 1, 1946, FBI letter related that subsequent to the death of Golos, Miss Bentley turned over the material she had received from Silvermaster and Ullmann through an unidentified individual to Anatole Gromov, who was First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Doubt is expressed that an espionage group would hold its secrets for ten months awaiting the arrival of a new superior. It is pointed out that Gromov arrived in the United States September 15, 1944, and that Golos had died on November 25, 1943. It is also pointed out that this material could not have been delivered to Gromov by courier since Bentley had her last contact with the Silvermaster group on September 13 or 14, 1944, and turned over the material she had collected to her contact, "Bill." Since she did not see "Bill" again, she could not have ascertained from him as to the disposal of this material. It is also pointed out that Bentley has admitted that she did not meet "Al" (Gromov) until the latter part of October, 1944.

COMMENT:

In the February 1, 1946, letter, the point being made is that espionage data received from the espionage apparatus was reaching Anatole B. Gromov, a secretary of the

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Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Gromov arrived in Washington in September, 1944, at a time when Bentley had been operating since Golos' death under a superior she knew only as "Bill." "Bill" in turn placed Bentley in contact with "Jack" (Joseph Katz). After meeting Gromov in October, 1944, Bentley considered him to be the over-all Soviet superior. Soviet defectors have identified Gromov as a high Soviet intelligence official and one defector has identified Gromov (real name, Gorski) as chief legal resident of the NKGB in Washington, D. C., at one time.

While Bentley had turned over the Silvermaster group to "Bill" prior to Gromov's arrival, she states she learned from "Jack" (J. Katz) that he (Jack) was thoroughly cognizant of the activities of the Silvermaster group. "Jack" also at one time told Bentley that material developed by the espionage networks eventually found its way to the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

CHARGE: Soviet Superiors of Bentley Not Named  
in FBI Documents (Page 79)

It is alleged that the FBI documents of November 8, 1945, November 27, 1945, and February 1, 1946, made no mention of the Soviet superiors of Elizabeth Bentley after the death of Jacob Golos or the "Katherine," "Bill," "Jack" and the woman from Amtorg.

It is also alleged that her testimony before various Congressional committees concerning these individuals varied. In her testimony before a Senate committee in 1949, she testified that "Katherine" introduced her to "Bill" who arranged for her contact with "Jack." In her testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948, she stated that "Katherine" introduced her to both "Bill" and "Jack." It is also alleged that Bentley had testified that Gromov was the only Russian whose real name she knew, whereas one of her contacts, according to her testimony in 1949, was the wife of a man who was the head of the Tass News Agency in New York City. Further, this woman was employed at Amtorg. The point is made that inasmuch as Tass publicly identifies its chief, Bentley was acquainted with another Russian besides Gromov.

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COMMENT:

As stated heretofore, the FBI letter of November 8, 1945, is a brief summary of the initial interview with Bentley; FBI memorandum of November 27, 1945, is an over-all picture of Soviet espionage in the United States from 1918 to 1945; the FBI memorandum of February 1, 1946, deals exclusively with the White case. The names of the unidentified contacts of Bentley were not included as it was not believed pertinent to include incomplete data at a time when active investigation was under way to identify them.

Concerning the allegation that Bentley varied her testimony concerning certain phases of her relations with these individuals, it is noted that in her original signed statement to our agents she stated that "Katherine" introduced her to "Bill" who in turn arranged for her to meet "Jack." It appears that Bentley was in error in her testimony that "Katherine" introduced her to "Jack." With regard to the identity of the wife of the head of Tass News Agency who was one of Bentley's contacts, it is pointed out that Bentley did not know the true identity, background or employment of this woman. Bentley knew this woman under the name of "Margaret" and was subsequently able to identify this woman as Olga Pravdina, the wife of Vladimir Pravdin, head of Tass News Agency in the United States at that time.

CHARGE: Allegations Concerning Sonia Gold  
(Pages 87-92)

Taylor makes the following assertions concerning statements Bentley has made concerning Sonia Gold:

A) Taylor asserts the Attorney General stated in his speech on November 17, 1953, that Mrs. Gold had furnished data concerning Treasury Department opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. Taylor alleges he has

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been unable to locate anything in the Treasury Department files concerning such loans.

B) Taylor claims there is a conflict between whether White or the Silvermasters first expressed a need for a contact to be placed in White's office.

C) Taylor alleges Sonia Gold had nothing to do with the allied military marks matter until after a decision had been made.

D) Taylor alleges Sonia Gold was not a secretary to White, as alleged by Bentley.

COMMENT:

A) Elizabeth Bentley in her signed statement of November 30, 1945, stated it was her recollection that information obtained by Sonia Gold concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans by the Chinese and French Governments. Sonia Gold has admitted she was employed as an economic analyst under the supervision of White when he was Director of Research. She said she saw cables submitted by Solomon Adler when he was in China as an employee of the Treasury Department. She said she worked on European matters which included economic conditions in France. Treasury Department records reflect a loan of \$1,000,000 was made to China on July 5, 1945.

B) Elizabeth Bentley in her signed statement states the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry Dexter White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. In 1951 Bentley, in interview, stated that White had requested Silvermaster to obtain a person to handle material from him so he would not have to contact the group directly. It is to be noted that Bentley's information concerning this matter came from conversations she had with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster. She had no way of knowing personally who initiated the action.

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C) In 1951 Bentley did not testify that Sonia Gold had anything to do with allied military marks. She was testifying generally on how information was obtained from White's office. She has never stated Sonia Gold provided any information on the allied military marks. Her testimony in 1953 was to the effect that data from White was obtained through Ullmann and later, she thought, from Sonia Gold.

D) Bentley has stated she thought Sonia Gold was a secretary to Harry Dexter White. Treasury Department records reflect Gold's position was that of economic analyst. She was employed on August 25, 1943, subsequent to an interview with White. Treasury Department records do indicate that at least on one occasion in August, 1944, she attended a conference in White's office and wrote up the results of this conference which was attended by representatives of the Russian Government.

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EXISTING CORROBORATION OF BENTLEY'S ALLEGATIONS

While it is possible to answer many of the charges made by Taylor on the basis of existing facts, possibly the most effective answer to the charges lies in the existing corroboration of Bentley's allegations. In his brief, Taylor takes the position that the persons named by Bentley are all innocent of the charges made. Much has been said in the past by critics of Bentley about the Government's failure to develop corroboration of Bentley's allegations against Government employees. The following material will show a considerable portion of Bentley's over-all story has been corroborated. A considerable amount of this data is now public knowledge. The following represents some of the more important examples of instances where Bentley's story can be corroborated by living persons:

William Walter Remington

Bentley testified in detail both at the 1951 and 1953 trials of Remington. She testified how she met Remington through Jacob Golos, her Soviet superior, who made arrangements for her to meet Remington, a War Production Board employee in Washington, D. C. She was to secure from Remington and his wife Communist Party dues and other data available to Remington from Government files. This Bentley did. Ann Remington, the divorced wife of William Remington, corroborated this testimony of Bentley in detail. Remington was convicted of perjury on January 27, 1953.

Abraham Brothman

Bentley testified at the trial of Abraham Brothman for the obstruction of justice in 1950 concerning her meetings with Brothman in 1940 on about ten occasions. She testified how arrangements were made for a subsequent contact with Brothman which involved the use of Brothman's automobile license number. Harry Gold testified how, at the request of his Soviet espionage superior, Semen M. Semenov, an Amtorg employee,

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he met Brothman and in the initial meeting he utilized a card bearing New York license number 2N 9088 to effect the meeting. Special Agents of the FBI had found a card bearing this license number in Gold's possession when he was arrested. Brothman was convicted on November 22, 1950.

Julius Rosenberg

Bentley testified at the trial of Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell regarding how she accompanied Jacob Golos to Knickerbocker Village, New York City, in the Fall of 1942, where she saw him meet a man whose name she learned was Julius. She testified as to telephone conversations she had with Julius in a period from the Fall of 1942 to November, 1943. (She was not allowed to testify as to Julius' description, but had she been allowed to do so, her description would have closely matched that of Julius Rosenberg.) Max Elitcher testified at the trial of the Rosenbergs that Sobell told him that Rosenberg had telephoned Bentley on occasions, but Bentley did not know him (Rosenberg). David Greenglass testified Rosenberg had stated he knew Jacob Golos and probably Bentley knew him (Rosenberg). Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were convicted March 29, 1951. The Rosenbergs were executed June 19, 1953.

Alexander Koral

While Elizabeth Bentley did not know Alexander Koral and furnished no information concerning him, the facts developed concerning Koral provide one of the best examples of corroboration of Bentley's allegations concerning the Silvermaster network. On December 1, 1945, the FBI 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 the FBI interviewed Koral, at which time he signed a statement admitting that from 1939 to 1945 he had received instructions from a man known only to him by the name "Frank" in picking up and delivering packages. Koral claimed he did not know he was involved in espionage activities. He admitted that under instructions from "Frank" he met Gregory Silvermaster on two occasions. Koral tentatively

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identified a photograph of Semen M. Semenov, Amtorg official, as one of the individuals he contacted on instructions from "Frank."

Hede Massing has furnished information concerning one of her Soviet superiors under whom she operated in the middle 1930's and whom she knew under the name of Bill Greinke. A fraudulent U. S. passport was located which had been obtained August 6, 1935, in the name of Greinke, utilizing the birth certificate of a person who had died in the year of his birth. Koral was the identifying witness on this passport

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Koral has refused to testify and has relied on the Fifth Amendment.

Whittaker Chambers

No attempt is being made here to detail the extent to which Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley have furnished data concerning the same persons. It is noted there is extensive information from Chambers concerning persons who were known to him either in an underground Communist apparatus or in a Soviet espionage apparatus in the 1930's who were named by Bentley as engaged in espionage in the 1940's. Chambers' book entitled "Witness" contains much of the material showing this connection. The following is a list of persons named by both Chambers and Bentley:

- Harry Dexter White
- Harold Glasser
- Victor Perlo
- Charles Kramer
- Abraham George Silverman
- Virginus Frank Coe

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Irving Kaplan  
John Abt  
Alger Hiss (Bentley initially gave  
Hiss' name as Eugene)  
Lauchlin Currie (Chambers named him only  
as a fellow traveler and a contact  
of Silverman)

Anatole B. Gromov

Bentley has detailed the circumstances of her meetings with a man whom she knew as Al (Anatole B. Gromov) whom she first met through arrangements made by Jack (Joseph Katz) in the Fall of 1944. She was given \$2000 by Al on October 17, 1945, which she later turned over to the FBI. She also met Al on November 21, 1945, and this meeting was observed by FBI agents. Bentley considered Al to be the Russian in charge of the espionage activities in which she and her associates were engaged.

There is extensive corroboration from two Soviet defectors which details the importance of Gromov in Soviet intelligence. These defectors knew Gromov, whose true name is Anatoli Veniaminovich Gorski, in the Soviet intelligence headquarters in Moscow. [One of these Soviet defectors knew Gromov had been the chief legal resident of the NKGB in Washington, D. C.] (u)

Joseph Katz

Elizabeth Bentley has provided detailed information concerning one of her superiors whom she knew only as "Jack." She had identified a photograph of Joseph Katz as the individual she knew as "Jack." In addition to acting as her superior in a period from September, 1944, to May, 1945, "Jack" also indicated to her that he had engaged in extensive activities in the United States and was about as proficient an individual as the Soviets had in this country. Extensive information has been developed reflecting Katz was an important Soviet agent who operated in the U. S. for at least a ten-year period from 1938 to 1948.

In 1940 Katz acted as a contact of Harry Gold and was also, subsequently, the superior of Thomas L. Black.

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During that period, both Gold and Black were engaged in obtaining industrial espionage information for the Soviets. Katz also acted as the superior of two individuals who have admitted that during the early 1940's they were engaged in infiltrating the Socialist Workers Party for the Soviets. Another individual, Amadeo Sabatini (deceased) has admitted he and an individual named Irving George Schuman were assigned by Joseph Katz in 1939 to surveil General Walter 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 Aviva 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.

It should be noted that no information linking Joseph Katz to espionage activities has been made public to date.

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.

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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 Colonel 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 United States 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 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.

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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.

Gaik Ovakimian

Elizabeth Bentley has stated that in 1941 Jacob Golos showed her an article in a newspaper concerning the arrest of Gaik Ovakimian by the FBI. Golos told her this man had been his espionage superior and he was quite concerned over the arrest.

Ovakimian was arrested by the FBI on May 5, 1941, as he was preparing to depart for the Soviet Union. He was observed to meet Jacob 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. In addition to the foregoing, detailed information has been developed reflecting Gaik Ovakimian headed extensive intelligence operations for Soviet intelligence in the United States and information concerning these

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intelligence activities has been set forth in the HCUA report entitled "The Shameful Years" dated December 30, 1951. In addition, Ismail Akhmedov, former Soviet army intelligence officer who defected 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

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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.

[REDACTED]

Winston Mansfield Burdett

b1

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, has admitted that his entire career was 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 with the name and address of a woman in Greenwich Village, New York City, to whom Burdett was to send a cable upon his arrival. He remembered cabling this woman during 1940 but claimed he could not recall her name. Burdett advised he had numerous Soviet contacts while overseas to whom he furnished information.

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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 thirty 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 United States.

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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 Ovakinian'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 Ovakinian appeared in those publications during the pertinent period. No photograph of Ovakinian 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 Ovakinian was located.

The FBI investigation of Ovakinian 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 Ovakinian was in the paper. She states she did not see the photograph but assumed that Golos was telling her the truth.

CHARGE: Ovakinian 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 Ovakinian 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 Ovakinian as indicated in the FBI letter of February 1, 1946.

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2) Bentley did testify in 1949 that Ullman "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, Ullman 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.

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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.

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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 did state she was Browder's boss in intelligence matters in 1951, and it is possible that during her testimony on this occasion she was attributing to herself a more important position in the network than she actually occupied.

\* \* \*

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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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 "A1" (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 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 "A1" (Anatole 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.

CHARGE: Allegation Concerning Bentley's Being Awarded the Order of the Red Star. (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, "A1" told her she had been awarded the Order of the Red Star, whereas while testifying before the

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HCUA in 1948 she said "Al" advised her of this award during a meeting in New York in mid-November, 1944.

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.

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

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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.

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

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**CHARGE: Bentley is Inaccurate As 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 at one time eighty to ninety 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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estimated by people I have talked to that it was around between eighty and ninety thousand, I think. It is anyone's guess."

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Bentley's statement is an estimate on her part and she has stated she had no personal knowledge of the number involved.

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 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.

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In interview on 6-5-55 Bentley was furnished her exact testimony on this matter where in speaking of Harold Glasser, she said, "He was a member of what we called the Perle ring . . . and he passed on information via Mr. Perlo, Mr. Chambers and some of the other members of the group." On reading this testimony Bentley said there was some error in transcription; that she would never have named Chambers as a member of the Perle group. She said she must have named one of the other members of the Perle group, such as Kramer, and the stenographer got it down wrong.

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Ullmann as the photographer. In her signed statement and in her public testimony, Bentley has identified Silvermaster as the head of the ring responsible for its operation and points out the photography was done in his home. The November 8, 1945, letter stated in the last paragraph that it was "preliminary data." The letter, which was only 2 1/2 pages in length, summarized only the main allegations and did not purport to detail the operations of the espionage ring. On the basis of Bentley's statements, Silvermaster was the principal person in this particular network responsible for the obtaining of documents, causing them to be photographed and passing them on to the Soviets.

CHARGE: Espionage Data Given to Gromou  
(Pages 78, 78A, 79)

It is charged the February 1, 1946, FBI letter related that subsequent to the death of Golos, Miss Bentley turned over the material she had received from Silvermaster and Ullmann through an unidentified individual to Anatole Gromou, who was First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. Doubt is expressed that an espionage group would hold its secrets for ten months awaiting the arrival of a new superior. It is pointed out that Gromou arrived in the United States September 15, 1944, and that Golos had died on November 25, 1943. It is also pointed out that this material could not have been delivered to Gromou by courier since Bentley had her last contact with the Silvermaster group on September 13 or 14, 1945, and turned over the material she had collected to her contact, "Bill." Since she did not see "Bill" again, she could not have ascertained from him as to the disposal of this material. It is also pointed out that Bentley has admitted that she did not meet "Al" (Gromou) until the latter part of October, 1944.

COMMENT:

In the February 1, 1946, letter, the point being made is that espionage data received from the espionage apparatus was reaching Anatole B. Gromou, a secretary of th

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : L. V. Boardman

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 11/5/89  
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6-29-83  
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Declassify on: OADR

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

By memo 11/22/55 Liaison advised it had discussed with Executive Secretary Paul Fairbank, Civil Service Commission (CSC) International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board, the Board's request for six Bureau summaries. The Loyalty Board is presently considering the results of the rehearing in the case of William Henry Taylor, an International Monetary Fund employee. Rehearing held 10/19 and 10/20/55. Taylor has been named by Elizabeth T. Bentley as member of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster espionage group. U

On 11/22/55 Fairbank advised Board desired summaries for background information in adjudicating case of Taylor. The summaries requested by Board contain data which has no bearing on Silvermaster group or Taylor. All info on Taylor appearing in these summaries has been furnished Board in separate U.N. loyalty reports on Taylor.

On 11/22/55 Liaison advised Philip Young, Chairman of CSC, of Board's request. Young was advised some of info in summaries requested by Board pertained to active cases and sensitive operations. Young said Board did not need these summaries and felt general summary of Silvermaster case would suffice.

The Espionage Section has prepared summary dealing with Silvermaster group to be delivered via Liaison to Board. Summary does not contain any [redacted] data that might jeopardize Bureau's confidential techniques. The summary contains general info reported by Bentley plus some corroboration of her statements regarding the Silvermaster group and data regarding principals involved. It might be noted no writeup on Taylor is included in summary as Board has all info on him. **TOP SECRET**

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 Nichols - encl. 7-24-58  
 Belmont  
 Roach  
 Branigan  
 Jensen  
 Cole  
 Stanley

Classified by 4242  
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 Date of Declassification Indefinite  
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 Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
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Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

Board also requested report made by SA's John Phillip Buscher and John Swartz (deceased) covering interview of Taylor (5/29/47) made in Silvermaster case. This data was previously furnished Board in U.N. loyalty reports. There appears to be no reason why data should not be furnished and appropriate Photostats are attached. U

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) That Liaison deliver the original and two copies of Summary to International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board. Liaison should point out to Board no separate writeup on Taylor made in Summary as data which is available on Taylor has been previously furnished the Board. U

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CMB*

2) In addition, Liaison should also deliver three Photostats of attached pertinent pages of WFO report dated 6/4/47 which covers interview of Taylor on 5/29/47 in connection with over-all Silvermaster investigation. It is noted Liaison Agent Bates had previously read, on 3/11/54, this portion of the report to the Board. The substance of the information on Taylor set forth in this report had previously been furnished the Board in separate loyalty reports on Taylor. U

*RGJ  
12-13-55*

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RGJ:emb  
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CC; 138-348 (Taylor)  
Enclosures

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Tickers: Nichols  
Boardman  
Belmont  
Cole  
Jensen

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
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GENERAL SUMMARY  
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, et al

DECEMBER 6, 1955

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Organizations Employees Loyalty Board via Liaison.

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ENCLOSURE

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I.

General Background

Elizabeth F. Bentley in November, 1945 furnished information regarding her involvement in Soviet espionage activity as well as certain background information concerning herself.

She was born in New Milford, Connecticut on January 1, 1908. Her education consisted of an A.B. degree from Yassar College in 1930 and a Masters degree from Columbia University in 1935.

In the Spring of 1935, Bentley became a member of the Communist Party under the name of Elizabeth Sherman. After a number of miscellaneous jobs, in about June, 1938, the Columbia University Placement Bureau asked her if she would like to work for an Italian Library. She accepted this employment which was with the Italian Library of Information in New York City. During her employment there, Bentley said she realized the possibility of obtaining information at the Library for the Communist movement. Thereupon, she went to a Communist Party member she knew who gave her a letter of introduction to an individual at Communist Party headquarters in New York City. As a result of this introduction, whenever Bentley came across any anti-Communist material at the Library she delivered this material to her contact at Communist Party headquarters in New York City. It was through this contact that on or about October 15, 1938, Bentley first met Jacob Golos. Bentley advised that she first knew Golos as Tim or Timmy. At Golos' instructions Bentley continued to deliver material collected at the Library to him. In March of 1939, Bentley left her employment at the Italian Library of Information and thereafter worked at various odd jobs.

In the Summer of 1939, Bentley was told by Golos, she would receive mail from Canada at her address in New York City. She was to deliver any mail from Canada to Golos. The mail did come from Canada on an average of about once a week for a period of approximately six months. Bentley said she subsequently learned this mail from Canada came from either Tim Duck or Fred Esco. Both of these are well known figures in the Communist movement in Canada. The letter was convicted and jailed in the famous Canadian Spy Case in 1946.

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Bentley has also advised that during this same period she received cablegrams from Winston Burdett. Gales had told her he had been in communication with Burdett and he had told Burdett to cable her whenever he changed his address. Bentley said Burdett was travelling in Europe and she recalled receiving cablegrams from Burdett indicating his whereabouts. These cablegrams were turned over to Gales.

Winston Burdett has advised that in 1940 he was induced to go to Europe by Jacob Gales on behalf of the Communist Party. Burdett admitted contacts with several unidentified persons in Europe in 1940, 1941 and 1942. Other than furnishing his observations on public morale and on certain political matters, Burdett advised he did not cooperate with his contacts. Several of these contacts were described by Burdett as of Russian nationality. He has also advised he did inform Gales of his whereabouts while in Europe. Burdett has a recollection of dispatching a cablegram to a woman, identity not recalled by him, in New York City which advised of his whereabouts in Europe.

During the period from approximately September, 1939 until February, 1940, Bentley stated she was employed with McClures Syndicate in New York City. It was during this period, Bentley said she learned that Jacob Gales was in charge of World Tourists, Inc. Bentley advised Gales told her he was being investigated and suspected of being a Russian agent. Gales told Bentley she should no longer see him at World Tourists, Inc. as he did not want her involved because of this investigation.

In March of 1940, Jacob Gales pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Incorporated, charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. Gales received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year, which was later changed to probation.

Bentley advised that in about May of 1940 Gales introduced her to Abe Brothman in New York City. Brothman during the period from the early Summer of 1940 until the early Fall of 1940 met with Bentley approximately ten times. According to Bentley, Brothman furnished her with various blueprints which she in turn furnished to Gales. In the Fall of 1940, Gales, according to Bentley, told her it was necessary, on orders from his superior, to turn Brothman over to another contact. Gales' superior had indicated neither Bentley nor Gales knew the technical aspects of Brothman's material and, therefore, Brothman must meet with someone who had a technical background.

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Bentley said she then met with Brothman and told him he was to be turned over to another contact. Bentley said she obtained the license number of Brothman's car and told him to park his car in a specific spot in Midtown Manhattan. Brothman was told by Bentley to remain in his car and his new contact would get in. Bentley said she did not know who Brothman's new contact would be.

Brothman during an interview in 1947 advised he met Elizabeth Bentley, whom he knew as "Helen", through Jacob Golos and turned over various blueprints to her for delivery to Golos. Brothman claimed his relationship with Golos was a business one and he denied any connection with the Communist Party.

In May of 1950, Harry Gold confessed to his involvement in Soviet espionage. Gold advised the FBI that he was the American contact to whom Klaus Fuchs delivered data for transmittal to the Soviets. Fuchs, a British scientist, was in the United States as a member of the British Mission collaborating on the development of the atom bomb. Fuchs is serving a term in prison in England for violation of the Official Secrets Act. Gold is in a Federal prison in this country serving his sentence of 30 years for having committed espionage.

Subsequent to Gold's confession, he furnished the FBI additional details relative to his espionage activities on behalf of the Soviets. Gold said that in 1941 on instructions of his Soviet espionage superior he met with Abraham Brothman. Gold advised that on instructions from his Soviet superior he met with Brothman in his car in New York City. Gold said he had the license number of Brothman's car. Gold said on entering the car his password to Brothman was to give him regards from Helen and to inquire about Brothman's family.

Gold advised that in the period thereafter up until sometime in 1943, Brothman furnished him with various blueprints for transmittal to Soviets. Gold has advised he did not know Jacob Golos. Gold identified a photograph of Semen M. Semenov, an Embassy official, as his Soviet superior during his dealings with Brothman.

In November, 1950, Brothman was convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice for persuading Harry Gold to testify falsely before a Federal Grand Jury in 1947 which was hearing charges growing out of the Bentley revelations. Brothman received a sentence of two years and \$10,000 fine.

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In December of 1940, Bentley advised that Goies told her he was under investigation by a Congressional committee, as a result of which he came to her apartment with a large package. This package contained material which he wished to destroy in her fireplace. Included in this material was a small folder that according to Bentley appeared to be an identification card or credentials of some sort. Bentley said she was familiar to some degree with the Russian alphabet and recognized the letters *СЭПВ* on this card. For sometime prior to this, Bentley advised she knew Goies had been in contact with the Russians because of his visits to the Soviet Consulate. Goies, according to Bentley, at this time explained the setup of the Russian Intelligence Service to her but did not say to which branch he belonged.

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II.

Elizabeth T. Bentley's Allegations

In addition to the information previously set forth, Bentley advised in November, 1945, there existed two extensive intelligence networks operating in United States Government agencies during World War II. The more extensive of these networks was headed in Washington, D.C. by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, who was an employee of the United States Government. The second network was headed by Victor Perlo, also a Government employee. In addition, Bentley also received information from other Government employees not a part of either of the two networks.

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**III.**

**Nathan Gregory Silvermaster Group**

In about August, 1941, Golos told Bentley he had had several meetings with a representative of a Russian group in Washington, D. C. He indicated to Bentley she should make a trip to Washington, D.C. and meet Nathan and Helen Silvermaster.

Bentley in describing the Silvermasters, furnished certain background information which independent investigation verified. Certain of this information is as follows:

- (1) Silvermaster was of Russian origin;
- (2) At an early age his family migrated to China;
- (3) Silvermaster received a Ph.D. degree;
- (4) He taught for a period at a Catholic College in California;
- (5) He was employed by the State of California;
- (6) In 1935 Silvermaster began his Federal employment;
- (7) Helen Silvermaster was also of Russian origin;
- (8) She had previously been married;
- (9) She has a son by this first marriage.

Bentley said for a period of about six months after she first met the Silvermasters the only persons she knew who were actually engaged in securing data for transmittal to Golos through her were William Ludwig Ullmann and Silvermaster. According to Bentley, Ullmann lived with the Silvermasters and photographed the documents brought home by Silvermaster and Ullmann. Ullmann according to Bentley had worked for the Treasury Department and during World War II was in the Army Air Force stationed in the Pentagon. Bentley advised she delivered the material collected by her at the Silvermaster residence to Golos in New York City.

Bentley also advised that sometime in 1942, Golos began to give her verbal instructions for the guidance of Silvermaster and his group relative to the nature of information desired. Still later in 1942, Golos furnished Bentley typewritten instructions in Russian furnished him by his superior to be taken to Silvermaster. Bentley stated her knowledge of Russian was insufficient for her to gain an accurate idea of the type of information called for by the written instructions.

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It might be noted that Silvermaster on interview by the FBI in April, 1947 advised he had met Jacob Golos in New York in about 1936. He said this was the only occasion on which he had met Golos. Silvermaster also advised that Ullmann had a small room in the basement of their residence which Ullmann used as a photographic dark room.

Helen Silvermaster on interview by the FBI in April, 1947 advised she was well acquainted with Elizabeth F. Bentley. She said that during the war years (World War II) she saw Bentley quite frequently. She advised Bentley frequently stayed at the Silvermaster residence on weekends. According to Helen Silvermaster, Bentley was engaged in contacting various government departments in what she termed "research work" for speeches. Mrs. Silvermaster said she did not know definitely where Bentley's headquarters were as Bentley was frequently in Washington, D. C. and New York City.

William Ludwig Ullmann during an interview by the FBI in April, 1947 advised he first met Bentley when she visited the Silvermaster residence in about 1939 or 1940 in Washington, D. C. Bentley has placed this first visit in about August, 1941. He said that despite the fact Bentley visited the Silvermaster home on "15 to 40" occasions over the years he was unsuccessful in gaining information about her background or activities.

Bentley has also advised, through her continued contacts with Silvermaster, she learned there were others who contributed information to Silvermaster. Included in this group were such people as Harry Dexter White, an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Lushkin Currie, an Administrative Assistant to the President. White according to Bentley did supply information consisting of documents obtained by White in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. Currie, according to the best of Bentley's recollection did not supply the Silvermasters with documents but used to inform Abraham George Silverman orally on various matters. Silverman, a civilian employee of the Army Air Force, was also a member of the Silvermaster group according to Bentley.

Others included by Bentley in the Silvermaster group were such people as Sonia Gold, Solomon Adler, William Taylor, Virginus Frank Coe, all of the Treasury Department; Norman Swaler of the Justice Department; Bela Gold (husband of Sonia) of the Foreign Economic Administration; and Irving Kaplan of the War Production Board.

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Whittaker Chambers who has furnished information concerning people known by him to have been involved in either an underground Communist apparatus or in a Soviet espionage apparatus in the 1930's also knew certain members of the Silvermaster group in connection with his activities. Those that he knew were:

Harry Dexter White, Abraham George Silverman, Virginia Frank Gee and Irving Kaplan.

In December, 1945, Agents of the FBI observed Alexander Koral in a meeting on a street corner in Washington, D. C. with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife Helen. During an interview with Koral in 1947 by the FBI, he advised that on instructions from a man known to him only as "Frank" he had various contacts from whom he picked up packages and to whom he delivered packages. Koral claimed he did not know he was involved in espionage activities. Koral advised he met Silvermaster on two occasions on instructions of "Frank." Koral tentatively identified a photograph of Semen M. Semenov, an Antary official, as one of the individuals he contacted on instructions of "Frank". Semenov was previously identified by Harry Gold as his Soviet espionage superior.

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**IV. THE VICTOR PERLO GROUP**

Bentley in November, 1945, advised that approximately one or two months prior to his death in November, 1945, Coles advised he had made contact with another group in Washington, D.C. It was Bentley's recollection, Coles had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. Bentley said she learned nothing about the activities of this group until early in 1944 when Browder requested she meet with this group. Arrangements were made for Bentley to meet this group through Browder.

In about March of 1944 Bentley met with this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. This group included Victor Perlo of the War Production Board who acted as head of this group. Others identified by Bentley as members of this group were Charles Kramer, an employee of the Kilgore Senate Committee; Harry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald of the War Production Board; Donald Wheeler of the Office of Strategic Services; Allan Rosenberg of the Foreign Economic Administration and Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department.

Bentley stated in November, 1945, that during Coles' lifetime she made arrangements for her to have alternate contacts to deliver information to, in the event he was unable to meet her. Following his death she met with an alternate contact known to her as "Bill." Bentley originally furnished data secured from the Perlo group to "Bill" and after ceasing contacts with him to a person known to her as "Jack." Bentley also stated she delivered data received from the Silvermaster group after the death of Coles to "Bill." In about September of 1944, "Bill" told Bentley he was going to personally take care of the Silvermaster group and thereafter she was not to have any further connection with them.

Bentley advised in November, 1945, that during her contacts with "Jack" she told him she had been promised to be put in touch with a Russian. "Jack" told her he had made arrangements for such a contact with her. In approximately November, 1944, Bentley did meet, through arrangements made by "Jack" a Russian known to her as "Al."

During Bentley's meetings with "Al," Bentley said it was apparent to her that "Al" was the superior of "Jack" in Soviet intelligence. Bentley also said that "Al" during her meetings with him said that while in Moscow in 1943 he learned of the fact that an American girl was working with Coles in the United States.

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In December 1945, Agents of the FBI observed Elizabeth T. Bentley meet in New York City with the person known to her as "Al." Bentley did, after this meeting in December, identify a photograph of Anatoli V. Gromov as the person she knew as "Al."

Whittaker Chambers has advised that in connection with his own activities in the 1930's he knew Harold Glasser, Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, and John Abd.

Louis Budenz in testimony before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee on Expenditures in the Executive Department stated he was introduced to the Soviet Secret Police by Jacob Golos. Budenz concluded his testimony by stating he had every reason to believe Bentley was telling the truth regarding her story about espionage in the United States.

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V Miscellaneous Individuals

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

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

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

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Data Furnished Bentley

The persons operating in various Government agencies with whom Bentley operated, produced according to her a mass of information on many varied subjects. This information included the following:

(1) From the War Department (Pentagon): Aircraft production figures; allocation and deployment of aircraft; results of testing aircraft; reports on the efficiency of particular types of aircraft; statistics regarding high octane gasoline; personal data concerning important Air Force officers; data concerning the B-29; the approximate scheduled date of B-Day; copies of directives issued by General Marshall; information concerning the production, development and allocation of guns, tanks and motorized equipment.

(2) From the Treasury Department: Data concerning financial activities, particularly those related to foreign commitments of the United States, and carbon copies of letters from Treasury Department employees stationed outside the United States, reporting on conditions in their places of assignment.

(3) From the Foreign Economic Administration: Data (regarded as "excellent" by the Silvermasters) concerning the operations of that agency.

(4) From the White House: Information that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. (X) u

(5) From the Justice Department: Reports on German cartels.

(6) From the War Production Board: Statistics concerning production in general, and data concerning tests made of airplanes and high octane gasoline.

(7) From the Office of Strategic Services: Copies of secret and confidential monthly and semi-monthly reports of OSS concerning political developments throughout the world; digests of cable reports from the State Department and OSS personnel; reports and memoranda concerning racial groups and their activities within the United States; data concerning the OSS Russian Division and the allocation of OSS employees in foreign countries.

(8) From the State Department: From the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, information from reports made by ONI, Military Intelligence, and the FEI with

reference to Communist and Russian activities in Latin America,  
and cable intercepts concerning Latin America.

(9) From the Social Security Board: Data concerning  
labor relations.

(10) From the Board of Economic Warfare: Silvermaster  
allegedly brought home complete files and material was selected  
therefrom by him and Wilman, to be photographed.

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NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia, November 27, 1896. He entered the United States at San Francisco, California, on March 20, 1916, and was naturalized in that city on December 3, 1927. He attended various educational institutions in Seattle, Washington, and Berkeley, California, receiving a Ph.D. degree in 1932. He began Federal employment when he entered the Recreational Administration, Washington, D. C., in August, 1935. This Administration was transferred to the Department of Agriculture on December 31, 1936, and the name was changed to the Farm Security Administration on September 1, 1937. From November, 1938, until June, 1940, he was employed by the United States Maritime Labor Board. He returned to the Farm Security Administration as Director of the Labor Division from June, 1940, until December, 1944. During this period, he was detailed to various other agencies, including the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, where he worked beginning July 21, 1944. On December 29, 1944, he was permanently transferred to the Procurement Division, Treasury Department. In March, 1946, he left the Treasury Department and entered the War Assets Administration, from which he resigned on November 30, 1948. In 1947, the Silvermasters and William Ludwig Willman moved to New Jersey and established the partnership of "Willman and Silvermaster," builders, surveyors, New Jersey.

Elizabeth T. Bentley advised that in late 1941, on the instructions of her Soviet superior, Jacob Golos, she proceeded to Washington, D. C., and made contact with the Silvermasters. She thereafter began obtaining information from them which she delivered to Golos. The volume of material obtained from the Silvermasters steadily increased and, according to Bentley, included Government documents obtained by Silvermaster in the course of his employment and from other Soviet agents employed in governmental agencies. Bentley also collected Communist Party dues from Silvermaster and other persons associated with him in espionage activity.

A number of individuals who knew and were associated with Silvermaster in the 1930's and 1950's, including Silvermaster's first wife and the former husband of Helen Witte Silvermaster, the present wife of Silvermaster, have stated Silvermaster was a Communist who advocated the overthrow of the United States by force and violence if necessary to bring into being a Marxist form of government.



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Nathan Gregory Silvermaster on interview in April, 1947, said he regarded as preposterous the allegations that a group of individuals in Washington, D. C., furnished him with any information which he passed on to a representative of a foreign power or organization. He did during the interview admit he met Jacob Golos but once and that was in about 1936. He said he had not met or seen Golos since then and that he did not know any friends, representatives, associates or agents of Golos.

In December, 1945, Agents of the FBI observed Alexander Koral in a meeting on a street corner in Washington, D. C., with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen. During an interview with Koral in 1947 by the FBI, he advised that on instructions from a man known to him only as "Frank" he had various contacts from whom he picked up packages and to whom he delivered packages. Koral claimed he did not know he was involved in espionage activities. Koral advised he met Silvermaster on two occasions on instructions of "Frank." Koral during the interview said he remembered the December, 1945, meeting with Silvermaster, as on instructions of "Frank" he told Silvermaster that this would be the last contact with Silvermaster.

Silvermaster has claimed the privilege of the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1948.

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**HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER**

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Helen Witte Silvermaster was born in White Russia in approximately 1903. After the October Revolution, Helen Silvermaster traveled to China where she married a Russian named Volkov. In about 1923, she and her husband immigrated to California. Their son, Anatole Boris Volkov, was born in San Francisco, California, October 29, 1924. Shortly thereafter, Helen Silvermaster separated from her husband and lived with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, whom she married three or four years later, after securing a divorce. She came to Washington, D. C., with her husband in 1935 when he entered the employ of the Federal Government. From that time until 1947, the Silvermasters resided at 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Thereafter, the Silvermasters moved to Harvey Cedars, New Jersey, where Silvermaster is self-employed in the building business in partnership with William Ludwig Ullmann.

Elizabeth T. Bentley has advised that in late 1941 she became acquainted with Helen Silvermaster and her husband on instructions of her Soviet espionage superior, Jacob Golos, and that thereafter, until 1944, she frequently visited the Silvermaster residence to obtain espionage material collected there from various sources in Washington, D. C. Bentley has furnished considerable information in detail implicating both of the Silvermasters in Soviet espionage.

Helen Silvermaster on interview in April, 1947, advised she was well acquainted with Elizabeth T. Bentley. She said Bentley frequently stayed at the Silvermaster residence on weekends and that she saw Bentley with some frequency during the war years (World War II). She also said she was a great admirer of Bentley but did not specify why. She denied ever furnishing Bentley with any information or documents concerning the Government at any time.

SALOMON ADLER, also known as  
Salomon Adler

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Salomon Adler was born August 6, 1909, in Leeds, England. He entered the United States on February 20, 1935, at New York City. He was naturalized as a United States citizen on September 1, 1940. Starting in December, 1936, Adler was employed by the United States Treasury Department as an economist. In October, 1942, he went to China as an American representative on the Chinese Stabilization Fund Board on loan from the Treasury Department. He resumed his position in the Treasury Department in 1944 and went back to China in 1945, remaining until December, 1947, as a Treasury Department representative. Upon his return to the United States, he served with the Treasury Department until May, 1950. He has been in England since 1950, where he lost his United States citizenship in December, 1953, through protracted absence from the United States.

Whittaker Chambers has stated that, in the late 1930's, Adler was a member of an espionage apparatus and was providing J. Peters, Chambers' espionage superior, with data from the Treasury Department. Chambers stated that Adler had been placed in the Treasury Department through another member of the network, Harry Dexter White.

Elizabeth T. Bentley has stated that, during the period of 1942 and 1943, Salomon Adler, through Harry Dexter White, was providing the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster network with information he gathered while in China. Bentley has stated following Adler's return to the United States, he wrote a special report on China for Soviet intelligence.

Adler was interviewed in December, 1947. He denied being involved in espionage or being a member of the Communist Party. He did, however, admit being acquainted and friendly with various individuals connected with the Silvermaster group. Adler also advised both the Silvermasters were very pro-Russian in their attitude but he was not in a position to make any statement as to their loyalty to this Government.

VIRGINIUS FRANK COE

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Virginus Frank Coe was born January 15, 1897, in Richmond, Virginia. He received A.B. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago. He was employed by the Treasury Department for a short time in 1930. In 1933, he was re-employed by the Treasury Department, and later the same year he went with the Federal Security Agency, remaining there until 1940. He then went with the Advisory Commission to the Council on National Defense. In August, 1940, he became Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. In February, 1942, he was appointed Executive Secretary of the Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada, and he was with this Committee's successor agencies, the Office of Economic Warfare, Office of Emergency Management, and Foreign Economic Administration, serving as Assistant Administrator, Office of the Administrator, Office of Economic Programs, Foreign Economic Administration. In February, 1945, he became Director of the Division of Monetary Research, succeeding Harry Dexter White. He resigned on April 30, 1946, to become the Secretary of the International Monetary Fund. He resigned from that position on December 2, 1950, at the request of the International Monetary Fund. Coe is self-employed as a freelance writer.

J. D. Whitaker Chambers advised that, while operating in the Communist underground during the 1930's he heard from J. Peters, George Silverman, Harry Dexter White and Harold Ware of plans to bring Frank Coe into the Treasury Department. It was Chambers' understanding that Coe was a member of the Communist Party. Chambers never met Coe. In January, 1946, Elizabeth F. Bentley advised she never met Coe, but she was told by Nathan Gregor Silvermaster that Coe was a member of the Silvermaster network.

Coe was interviewed in May, 1947, but denied furnishing information of any nature to anyone which would be of a detrimental nature to the United States. He admitted being acquainted with the Silvermasters and others identified by Bentley as involved in the activities of the Silvermaster group.

Coe 5th an appearance before a Congressional Committee invoked the Fifth Amendment in 1953.

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LAUGHLIN BERNARD CURRIE

Currie was born in Nova Scotia, October 8, 1909. He first came to the United States in 1933 and was naturalized in 1934. He was educated in London, England, and at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with a Ph.D. degree in 1931. He taught at Harvard from 1927 to 1934. From early 1936 to December, 1936, Currie was employed as an analyst by the Treasury Department. In December, 1936, he was appointed Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. He held this position until July of 1939, when he became an Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States. In 1941, Currie was named Chief of an economic mission to China. In 1942, he went to China as the President's personal representative on a diplomatic mission. In 1943, he was Deputy Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, which position he held until the early part of 1945, when he resumed his former White House duties. In February and March, 1945, he was in England and Switzerland as the head of an American economic and financial mission. Shortly thereafter he resigned from Government service to enter private business and was so employed until 1949, when he went to Columbia, South America, as head of a mission for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. From 1951 to 1954, he was employed as an advisor to the Colombian Government in Bogota and in 1955 was engaged in a private capacity there.

Elizabeth F. Bentley named Currie as a member of the Silvermaster espionage group. She advised that Currie furnished orally to Abraham George Silverman information on various matters. Whittaker Chambers stated that Silverman had talked to Currie as a "sympathizer of the Communist Party." Chambers, however, had no direct knowledge of Currie's membership in a Communist underground conspiracy.

Investigation reflected Currie had associated with persons named by Bentley as members of a Communist underground group in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's and with certain Russian officials suspected of espionage activities. Currie has admitted he was acquainted with the persons mentioned by Bentley but has denied knowledge of or participation in any espionage conspiracy.

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Bela Gold was born January 30, 1915, at Solosvar, Hungary. He entered the United States, August 12, 1920, and claims derivative citizenship through naturalization of his father on January 26, 1927. He attended New York University from 1930 to 1934 and received a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering. From 1935 to 1937, he did graduate work in economics at Columbia University. From March to November, 1938, he was a salaried year man in the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. In September, 1939, he entered the Department of Agriculture, remaining there until December 7, 1943, when he transferred to the War Production Board. On December 17, 1944, he transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration, which he left in May, 1946. During the period of employment set out above, Gold was detailed on loan to the Kilgore Committee, Capitol Hill, from approximately May, 1943, to February, 1944. Since September, 1947, he has been a member of the faculty, School of Business Administration, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth T. Bentley implicated both Bela Gold and his wife, Sonia, in the espionage activity of Silvermaster and advised that Gold furnished excellent information regarding activities within the Foreign Economic Administration. She further recalled that he had done such a good job that the group was considering supplying him with a camera so he could do his own photographing at home.

Bela Gold, when interviewed in April, 1947, denied the allegations of Bentley. Gold did, however, advise he was socially acquainted with the Silvermasters and William Ludwig Ullmann. He also advised that he knew Ullmann as a camera enthusiast and that Ullmann owned some photographic equipment.

Investigation located two witnesses who had knowledge that Bela and Sonia Gold were involved in Communist Party activities. One of these witnesses was associated with the Golds in Party activities in New Haven, Connecticut, in the late 1930's. The other witness has advised she attended Communist Party meetings from approximately September, 1940, until January or February, 1941, at the Golds' residence in Virginia.

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Sonia Stefanow Gold, wife of Bela Gold, was born December 17, 1917, in New York City of Russian-born parents. She holds a B.A. degree from Hunter College in 1938. She also attended American University in Washington, D. C., and later Columbia University, New York City, for one year. From June, 1941, to March, 1942, she was employed by the Palen Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. She then entered the employ of the Federal Security Agency. On November 30, 1942, she was transferred to the War Relocation Commission. On August 25, 1943, Sonia Gold transferred to the Treasury Department from which she resigned August 21, 1947. In September, 1947, the Golds moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where Bela Gold entered the employ of the University of Pittsburgh. Sonia Gold was, in December, 1953, a member of the faculty at the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth F. Bentley disclosed that, in the Summer or Fall of 1943, the Silvermasters desired to place someone as a secretary to Harry Dexter White, Treasury Department, to facilitate the obtaining of information from White's office, and that Helen Silvermaster contacted a Communist functionary in Washington for a candidate for this job and was given the name of Sonia Gold. Through arrangements with White, Sonia Gold obtained the position and thereafter copied documents in White's office and turned the information over to Helen Silvermaster.

Sonia Gold was interviewed in April, 1947, and denied that either she or her husband had furnished any information they had received while working for the Government to any person not authorized to receive it. Sonia Gold also stated she had no reason to believe Helen Silvermaster had anything to do with her obtaining a position in the Treasury Department in 1943. During the interview of Helen Silvermaster in April, 1947, she advised she did assist Sonia Gold in obtaining a position in the Treasury Department. However, she refused to amplify on this information, stating she had on various occasions helped or tried to help other people in obtaining positions.

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IRVING A. KAPLAN

Irving Kaplan was born September 23, 1900, at Idziesciel, Poland. Kaplan arrived in the United States with his parents in 1909, and gained citizenship through his father's naturalization in 1911. He was first employed by the Government in 1943 with the War Relocation Administration. In 1947, he was employed by the Department of Justice. In 1948, he worked for the Federal Works Agency, transferring in 1948 to the War Production Board and, from there, to Foreign Economic Administration in 1948, and to the Treasury Department in 1948. In 1948, he began work for United Nations Secretariat where he was terminated in May, 1952. As of 1954, he was residing in New York City.

Whittaker Chambers learned in 1937 that Kaplan was in contact with Abraham George Silverman and Chambers discussed with Kaplan his own underground work and Chambers understood Kaplan was also in the underground. Elizabeth F. Bentley, who never met Kaplan, learned he was furnishing data from the War Production Board to Abraham George Silverman. This information was passed in turn through the Silverman network to Bentley, who transmitted the information to the Soviets.

Kaplan was contacted in April, 1947, for the purpose of being interviewed. However, Kaplan refused to be interviewed, denying that he knew anything about his alleged implication in this matter. He said he had heard of previous interviews in this matter and termed them as "witch hunts, ridiculous and an attempt to force those interviewed to perjure themselves."

Kaplan when appearing in 1952 before a Congressional Committee invoked his privilege under the Fifth Amendment.



**Silverman was born February 2, 1900, at Przemysl, Poland. He entered the United States on March 11, 1906. On June 24, 1921, he was naturalized at Boston, Massachusetts. In 1921 he obtained an A.B. degree from Harvard University. From 1922 to 1923 he attended Stanford University, receiving a B.S. degree. From 1923 to 1924 he again attended Harvard University, obtaining an M.A. degree. In 1927 he received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard. He was employed by the Labor Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration, from October, 1933, to November, 1934; by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., from November, 1934, to February, 1936; by the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation from February, 1936, to March, 1936; by the Railroad Retirement Board from April, 1936, to 1941; by the Treasury Department from 1941 to 1942; by the Army Air Force, Materiel Division, Pentagon Building, as Chief Production Specialist, from March, 1942, to August, 1945; by the French Supply Council from August, 1945, to September, 1946; self-employed in the sale of surplus property from 1946 to 1947; by Ohrbach's Department Store, New York, as vice president, from 1947 to 1948. He lives in New York City.**

**Elizabeth T. Bentley has reported that Silverman brought Government documents to the home of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, where they were photographed. She stated that these documents included aircraft production figures, results of aircraft tests, and reports concerning technological developments in aircraft manufacture. Whitaker Chambers has also reported that Silverman was a Communist who acted as an intermediary between himself and Harry Dexter White in about 1937.**

**Silverman was interviewed in April, 1947, but denied that anyone ever asked for any information of a restricted nature which he may have possessed in connection with his Federal employment. He admitted visiting and being visited by the Silvermasters on many occasions from approximately 1941 to 1944. He also admitted acquaintanceship with others named by Bentley as involved in the Silvermaster group.**

**Silverman has claimed the privilege of the Fifth Amendment during an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1948.**

**WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN**

SECRET

William Ludwig Ullmann was born August 24, 1908, at Springfield, Missouri. He attended Harvard University; Bryn Mawr College, Springfield, Missouri; and Harvard Graduate Business School, obtaining a M.B.A. degree from Harvard in 1932. In April, 1935, he entered Government employment with the National Recovery Administration. In February, 1939, he was employed as a economist by the Treasury Department. In October, 1942, he was inducted into the U. S. Army. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in April, 1943. He was released from active duty as a Major on November 23, 1945. After active service, Ullmann returned to the Treasury Department, remaining there until March 21, 1947, when he resigned for the purpose of entering private industry. Since that time Ullmann has been a partner with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in the building construction business at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. Since 1947, Ullmann has lived with the Silvermasters at Harvey Cedars.

Elizabeth Bentley advised that beginning about August, 1941, Ullmann and the Silvermasters engaged in securing information for Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent. She said that Ullmann and Silvermaster brought Government documents to the Silvermasters' home, where Ullmann also lived, and that Ullmann obtained a camera and became quite proficient in document photography. The microfilm on which these documents were photographed was supplied by Golos. According to Bentley, complete equipment for photographing, developing and enlarging was maintained in the Silvermaster basement. Later Ullmann engaged in photographing material brought to the Silvermaster home by other members of the Silvermaster group.

Ullmann was interviewed during April, 1947, but made no admissions regarding Bentley's allegations. He did, however, state he first met Bentley in about 1939 or 1940 when she first visited the Silvermaster residence in Washington, D. C. He also said she visited the Silvermaster home on "15 to 40" occasions over a period of several years. He said he knew Bentley in the period from approximately 1939 to 1944. It might be noted Bentley has advised that in about September, 1944, her superior "Bill" told her he was taking over the Silvermaster group and Bentley was to have no further contacts with this group. Ullmann also advised that photography had been his hobby since about 1938. He also said that he learned of an opening in the Treasury Department through Harry Dexter White and that White offered him a job. Bentley has advised that Ullmann was placed in his job at the Treasury Department by Harry Dexter White.

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On March 8, 1955, Wilman was sentenced to a term of six months for contempt in refusing to answer questions before a Federal Grand Jury on March 8, 1955, after having been granted immunity from prosecution. Wilman has appealed and is currently out on \$5,000 bail pending results of his appeal.

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HARRY DEWTER WHITE

Harry Dewter White was born October 20, 1898, at Boston, Massachusetts, and died August 18, 1968. His parents were both born in Poland. He received a B.A. degree in 1920 and an M.A. degree in 1925 from Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. In 1928, he received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University. From 1924 to 1948, White was employed by the United States Treasury Department. From October, 1930, to March 25, 1938, he served as Assistant Director in the Division of Research and Statistics, and from March 25, 1938, until August 5, 1941, he was Director of Monetary Research. On August 5, 1941, he assumed the position of Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Department in charge of the Division of Monetary Research. In July, 1944, White was Chief Technical Expert of the United States Government at the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference. In September, 1944, he was instrumental in drawing up the Morgenthau Plan for Treatment of Germany Following World War II. In January, 1945, White became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He resigned as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on May 1, 1946, to become Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, from which he voluntarily retired on April 9, 1947. Upon this resignation, he undertook to establish himself in private business as a consultant on economic financial matters.

Whittaker Chambers advised he was in contact with White during the period from 1935 to 1938 in behalf of his Soviet espionage superior, Colonel Boris Bykov, who also met White. White placed various communists in the Treasury Department and in 1937 White began providing documents from the Treasury Department. Chambers made available excerpts of Treasury documents, which had been provided him by White.

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**Elizabeth Bentley advised that during her espionage activities White was supplying Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William L. Ullman with documents obtained from the Treasury Department. She stated White was one of the most valuable agents of the network as he was able to place other agents in the Treasury Department. Among individuals included by Bentley in this category were William Ludwig Ullman, William Taylor and Sonia Gold.**

**White was interviewed in August, 1947, but denied all knowledge of any espionage activities on behalf of Silvermaster. He admitted a personal and business relationship with many members of the Silvermaster group. He also admitted a personal friendship with Silvermaster. He also advised it was possible he might have given Ullman a promotion on the basis of his friendship with Silvermaster.**

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VIII.

VICTOR PERLO

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Victor Perlo was born in New York City on May 16, 1913. His father and mother were born in Russia. He was married on March 19, 1934, to Mary Katherine Villo, whom he divorced on June 30, 1943. Perlo was employed by the United States Government from 1933 to 1947. During this period he worked for the National Recovery Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Brookings Institute, the Department of Commerce, the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board as chief of the Aircraft Section and the United States Treasury Department as an economic analyst in the Division of Monetary Research. After leaving Washington, D. C., in May, 1947, Perlo was employed by the Progressive Party. He is currently employed as an economic consultant in Flushing, New York. He is also an instructor in the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City.

Elizabeth T. Bentley advised on November 30, 1945, that in 1943, Jacob Golos told her that he had made contact with another Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, in 1944, Earl Browder made arrangements for Bentley to meet this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. Bentley kept this appointment and met four individuals, who were introduced to her as Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald, and a discussion took place regarding the group and the type of information they would be able to furnish. Bentley advised she met Perlo on a number of occasions and that he furnished her material obtained by him and his associates through their Government employment.

Whittaker Chambers, confessed espionage agent, stated that he met a Communist underground group in Washington, D. C., in 1934 and that Perlo was a member of this group.

Perlo was interviewed in April, 1947. He would neither confirm nor deny any activities in the Communist Party or in any Communist underground group. Perlo admitted acquaintanceship with John Abt but would make no further comments regarding this acquaintanceship. He also refused to confirm or deny that in 1944 he had ever visited the apartment of John Abt.

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*Victor Perlo has invoked the privilege of  
the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a  
Congressional Committee in 1948.*

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John Abt was born May 1, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois. He received an A.B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1924 and an LL.B. degree from the same University in 1926. He practiced law in Chicago from 1927 to 1931, at which latter time he came to Washington, D. C. He took employment as an attorney with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, until early 1935, when he became General Counsel of the Works Progress Administration. In late 1935, he was loaned by the Works Progress Administration to the Securities and Exchange Commission until the middle of 1936, when he became Chief Counsel of a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, from which he resigned in early 1937. He then became a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice. In the Summer of 1938, he resigned from Government service and became Special Counsel to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, continuing in this position until January, 1948, when he became General Counsel of the Progressive Party. Since 1951, he has been one of the attorneys representing the Communist Party, USA, in hearings before the Subversive Activities Control Board. In 1954 and 1955, he served as legal counsel for Claude Lightfoot, convicted on January 26, 1955, under the membership provisions of the Smith Act of 1940. He resides in New York City with his wife, Jessica Smith, Editor of the "New World Review" magazine.

Elizabeth F. Dunley has reported that in early 1944, on the instructions of Earl Browder, she met with Victor Perlo and others in the New York apartment of John Abt and arranged for this group, known as the Perlo Group, to supply information developed by them in the course of their Government employment. Whittaker Chambers advised that during the 1930's Abt was a member of the Communist underground group headed by Harold Ware and that upon Ware's death in 1935, Abt became leader of the group.

John Abt was interviewed in August, 1947. He admitted knowing Harold Ware but denied belonging to any club or group to which Ware also belonged. He also said he could not recall any meeting being held in his apartment in early 1944. After answering these questions, Abt terminated the interview by stating he would discuss nothing but "the weather."

Earl Browder was interviewed in August, 1947, concerning John Abt. Browder admitted knowing Abt and that he had met Abt socially. Browder advised he would not comment on any association that he had had with Abt or anyone else that would bear on his (Browder's) former association with the Communist Party.

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Abt has claimed the privilege of the Fifth Amendment when questioned by a Congressional Committee in 1946.

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EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD

Fitzgerald was born on November 19, 1911, at New York City. He is married to, but now separated from, Rebekah Miller Fitzgerald, who was born May 9, 1906, at Helleboro, Pennsylvania, and has a daughter, Karen. His schooling was received in Brooklyn, New York, the University of Vermont and the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania. His first Federal employment was with the National Research Project, Works Progress Administration, from October, 1936, to February, 1941. He transferred to the Federal Security Agency on February 20, 1941, and remained there until March 4, 1942, at which time he transferred to the War Production Board, working there until September 24, 1944. From September, 1944, until July 14, 1945, Fitzgerald worked in the Foreign Economic Administration. On September 26, 1945, he secured employment in the Department of Commerce and remained there until September, 1947, at which time he resigned. Subsequent to his Federal employment, he did book reviewing for the "New York Times," "The Saturday Review of Literature" and other publications, but, at the present, he is no longer doing this work. He is reported to be doing occasional laboring work at the present time. Fitzgerald is reported to be residing at 135 West 11th Street, New York City.

Elizabeth T. Bentley, in November, 1945, advised that, early in 1944, through arrangements with Earl Browder, she went to the apartment of John Alt in New York City, where she met Victor Perle, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. There they discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues to Bentley. There followed a general discussion as to the type of information each could furnish; Fitzgerald at that time was employed by the War Production Board and he indicated that he would be able to furnish Bentley with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention. Bentley has advised that Fitzgerald furnished her statistical information concerning guns, tanks and airplanes, which he secured at the War Production Board. Fitzgerald met with Bentley on four or five occasions in the apartment of Mary Price in New York City, and Fitzgerald on these occasions was acting as the representative of the Perle group in bringing information to Bentley.

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Fitzgerald was interviewed in April, 1947, but denied Bentley's allegations. He admitted an acquaintanceship with John Abt and others named by Bentley as having been involved in activities on behalf of the Soviets.

On August 18, 1955, Fitzgerald was sentenced to a term of six months for contempt in refusing to answer questions before a Federal Grand Jury on July 29, 1955, after having been granted immunity from prosecution. Fitzgerald has appealed and is currently out on \$3,000 bail pending results of his appeal.

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HAROLD GLASSER

**SECRET**

Harold Glasser was born on November 24, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois, and graduated from the University of Chicago in 1926. He took graduate study at the University of Chicago and later at Harvard. Glasser first entered the United States Government service in 1935. From November 23, 1936, he was employed by the United States Treasury Department, where his employment continued until his resignation on December 31, 1947. Glasser was a member of the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's staff in North Africa. He assisted in the preparation of the Morgenthau German Plan in 1944, and was a member of the United States delegation to the Council of Ministers at Moscow in 1947. Subsequent to his resignation from the Treasury Department, he became Director, Overseas Institute, Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds, from which position his resignation was announced on September 17, 1953. He is an economist and presently resides at 8 Knafield Road, Great Neck, New York.

Elizabeth T. Bentley advised in 1945 that Glasser had been a member of the Perlo espionage group. She stated he had furnished information concerning activities of the Treasury Department to her for transmission to the Soviets.

Whittaker Chambers, admitted espionage courier, advised in 1938 that he had met Glasser on two or three occasions pursuant to arrangements made by J. Peters, a Soviet agent who advised that Glasser was a Communist Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make inquiry of Glasser concerning Harry Dexter White, who was difficult to handle.

Glasser was interviewed in 1947 and described himself as having been definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party in the period 1933 to 1934. He denied espionage activities although he admitted being acquainted and friendly with various individuals connected with the Silvermaster and Perlo espionage groups.

Glasser in an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1953 invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment.

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CHARLES ERANER, with aliases  
Charles Krevitsky, Charles Krevitsky,  
Charles Krevitsky

Eraner was born December 14, 1906, New York City. He entered the services of the Federal Government in 1933 with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In 1935, he was employed by the National Health Administration, and from 1936 to 1937, he was connected with a Senate Subcommittee investigating civil liberties. He was also employed by the National Labor Relations Board from 1938 to 1942, and the Office of Price Administration from 1942 to 1943. From 1943 to 1946, he served with the Senate Subcommittee of Technological Mobilization, the Democratic National Committee, and the Senate Subcommittee of Education and Labor in turn. From 1946 to 1948, he was a free-lance economist and researcher. From 1948 to 1953, he was associated with the National Office of the Progressive Party. Eraner is presently employed by the Oregon Rail Fern, Crookan, Oregon, and resides with his wife and two children at Route 3, Box 684, Crookan, Oregon. Eraner's family name was Krevitsky, but he had his name legally changed in 1915.

According to Elizabeth F. Bentley, Earl Browder arranged a meeting for her, in 1944, with a group at the apartment of John Lee in New York City and also met Victor Jorio, Charles Eraner, Edward Fitzgerald and Harry Magoff. They were representatives of other groups in Washington. A discussion of the payment to her of Communist Party dues of the Paul's group, which they represented, and the furnishing to the group Communist Party literature took place. There then followed a general discussion as to the general type of information these people could furnish. Eraner told her that he would be able to furnish "Capital Hill gossip," and this he subsequently furnished her. J. B. Mitchell, Chairman and Nathaniel Byrd, a former member of the Communist Party, have identified Eraner as a member of an underground Communist Party group in Washington, D. C., in the 1930's.

Eraner was contacted for the purpose of being interviewed in August, 1947. When advised the interview concerned his activities during the period he was employed by the United States Government, Eraner replied, "I would rather not discuss it."

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Kramer has claimed the privilege of the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1948.

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HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF, with alias  
HARRY MAGDOFF

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Harry Samuel Magdoff was born on August 21, 1912, at New York City. He received a B.S. degree in economics from New York University in June, 1935. From April, 1936, to September, 1940, Magdoff was employed by the Works Progress Administration, National Research Project, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From October, 1940, until July, 1944, he was employed with the War Production Board. In July, 1944, he was employed in the Department of Commerce, where he remained until December, 1946. The latter two employments were in Washington, D. C. Since leaving Federal employment, Magdoff has been employed in New Jersey and in business for himself as a marketing counselor in New York City. He is married and currently resides in Flushing, New York, with his wife, Beatrice, and two sons.

Elizabeth E. Bentley advised that early in 1944 Earl Browder told her that Jacob Golos had been contacting a new group in Washington, D. C. A date for meeting with this group had been set but because of Golos' death in November, 1943, the meet was not made. On instructions from Browder, Bentley did meet with this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. She met Magdoff as a member of the group and learned he was an employee of the War Production Board. During this meeting it was agreed that each representative of the group would collect such information as the various members could secure and would deliver it to Bentley at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City. Bentley said that between the Spring of 1944 and December of 1944 she met a number of members of this group in New York approximately every two or three weeks. Concerning Magdoff, Miss Bentley has stated she met him on only one occasion and that during the above-mentioned meeting in John Abt's apartment. Magdoff did, however, according to Bentley, furnish proper information he was able to obtain at the War Production Board.

Magdoff was interviewed in April, 1947. He admitted social acquaintanceship with several members of the Perle group and admitted knowing Victor Perle. He denied being or ever having been a member of the Communist Party. He also denied ever having attended a meeting in John Abt's apartment in New York City in early 1944.

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*Magloff has invoked the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1953.*

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ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

Allan Robert Rosenberg was born April 21, 1909, in  
Dorchester, Massachusetts. He attended Boston Latin School,  
Harvard University and Harvard Law School. Subsequently he  
obtained employment with the United States Senate Committee  
on Education and Labor, known as the La Follette Committee, as  
an attorney investigator. In 1937, he went to work for the  
National Labor Relations Board. Shortly after December 7, 1941,  
he obtained employment in the Office of Economic Warfare in the  
Division of Recoupation and Reconstruction, handling classified  
matters dealing with economic controls in North Africa and in  
Japan. He left Government service in the Summer of 1945 and is  
residing in Massachusetts, where he is practicing law. He  
represented, as an attorney, the United Electrical Radio and  
Machine Workers of America, CIO, beginning in 1948 or 1949, and  
he represented the International Workers Order as counsel before  
the Supreme Court urging invalidation of the Attorney General's  
list of oited organizations.

Elizabeth F. Bentley advised that Allan Rosenberg  
was a Communist while employed by the United States Government  
in 1944 and was a member of an espionage group under the  
direction of Victor Perlo. This group turned information over  
to her for transmittal to her Soviet espionage superiors.  
Bentley has stated she definitely recalls Rosenberg furnished  
her material on Germany, which material she passed to her Soviet  
superiors. Rosenberg, when interviewed in 1947, refused to  
confirm or deny charges that he was active in an espionage  
apparatus in 1943 or 1944. He denied he was ever a member  
of the Communist Party.

Rosenberg has claimed the privilege of the Fifth  
Amendment during an appearance before a Congressional Committee  
in 1952.

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RONALD NIVEN WHEELER

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Donald Niven Wheeler was born October 23, 1913, at White Bluffs, Washington. He received B.A. degrees from Reed College, Portland, Oregon, and Oxford University, England. He received his M.A. degree from Oxford University. He was a Rhodes Scholar. He is married, has four children, and resides on a farm at Sequim, Washington. He was employed from April, 1939, to June 5, 1946, by the United States Government. In September, 1942, he entered the employ of the Office of Strategic Services where he became chief of the Eastern European Section. He thereafter entered the employ of the State Department where he was in the Eastern European Intelligence Section, Economics Branch, Europe, Near East and Africa Intelligence, Office of Research and Intelligence. Wheeler was investigated under the Hatch Act of 1942 and was interviewed. He denied membership in any organization advocating disloyalty to the United States Government.

Elizabeth T. Bentley advised in November, 1945, that early in 1944 through Earl Browder, she met the Perle group, a Communist espionage group operating in Washington, D. C. At this meeting she learned Donald Wheeler, an employee of Office of Strategic Services, was furnishing information from the files of the Office of Strategic Services. Wheeler, through Perle, furnished information until the summer of 1944, when "Bill," Bentley's Soviet espionage superior, requested Wheeler be advised to discontinue activities for six months due to Wheeler being under suspicion by the Office of Strategic Services. Bentley so instructed Wheeler.

Elizabeth T. Bentley was advised that a list of Reds in the Office of Strategic Services was made available to her by Duncan Lee during this period, and that among those named on this list, which was turned over by her to the Soviets, was the name of Donald Wheeler under the category of "Known Communist Party Member."

Wheeler was interviewed on May 29, 1947, and refused to answer questions as to espionage activities.

Wheeler invoked the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Congressional committee in 1953.

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JACOB GOLOS, also known as  
Jacob Astain

**SECRET**

Jacob Golos, whose real name was Jacob Astain, was born April 24, 1890, at Khatyrinok, Russia. His wife's name was Felie Ginsberg Golos. He entered the United States on August 24, 1908, and was naturalized as a United States citizen on December 29, 1918, in the Supreme Court, Bronx County, New York. He died November 25, 1943, in New York City. For many years he had been the head of the travel agency known as World Tourists, Incorporated. Golos pleaded guilty to an indictment in March, 1940, along with World Tourists, Incorporated, charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. Golos received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year, which sentence was later changed to probation.

Louis Francis Buzens in his book "Men Without Faces" states at pages 250 and 251 that Jacob Golos was an expert on Soviet espionage. At page 25 of this same book Buzens stated, "Golos, himself an alien, was an authority on the subject" (policy of the Comintern) "for his World Tourists agency was for years one of the chief means by which the Soviet dictatorship moved its spies and other agents into this country and out again. It was a 'false-passport factory' of no small dimensions...."

Elizabeth T. Bentley stated in November, 1945, that she knew Jacob Golos from 1938 until his death on November 25, 1943. She stated that through her acquaintance with him she became involved in Soviet espionage in New York City and Washington, D.C. She stated that Golos operated two espionage groups known as the Silvermaster Group and the Perle Group. These groups were composed of Government employees who furnished information available to them through their positions. Bentley's information concerning principal members of the two groups is handled separately under the individual's name in this summary.

Bentley stated that Golos explained the setup of the foreign branch of the Russian intelligence organization to her. She stated further that around December, 1940, while Golos was under investigation by the Dies Committee he brought a package containing material. Thirty or forty American passports were in the material as well as an identification card or credentials which bore Golos' picture and on which appeared the letters SORV. Golos burned all this material, according to Bentley, in her fireplace.

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JOSEPH BERNARD GREGG, also known as  
Joseph Greenstein

Gregg, as Joseph Greenstein, was born in Columbus, Ohio, on May 2, 1892. He married Rose Laff, Canadian-born naturalized American citizen in 1928. He served with the Loyalist Army in the Spanish Civil War in 1937 and 1938, and his wife traveled to Spain as a representative of the Social Workers Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy during that period. From 1942 to 1944, he was employed in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (OCIAA) in Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth F. Bentley, in her statement on November 30, 1945, named Gregg as a Communist and as a party who also supplied information to Jacob Golos, Bentley's superior. Bentley contacted Gregg from early 1942 to December, 1944, while he was employed by the OCIAA. Bentley stated during this period Gregg furnished information he had obtained from perusal of office of Naval Intelligence, G-2 and FBI reports in the possession of OCIAA in the form of typewritten or dictated notes or on undeveloped film.

Investigation revealed that Gregg was friendly with others alleged by Bentley to have been engaged in Soviet espionage such as Robert Wilbert Miller, Maurice Halperin and Helen Tenney. Gregg moved to Canada in about May, 1946, and he and his wife were granted permanent entry into Canada, September, 1946.

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He is at present a partner in a scrap business with his father-in-law, William Laff and Company, in London, Ontario, where he resides.

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ARATOLI KONISOFF, N. GRONOV, also known as  
Аратоли Константинович Гронов

Gronov was born on November 29, 1907, in Moscow, Russia. In December, 1939, Gronov was an Attaché to the Soviet Embassy in London, England. He was assigned in London until January 29, 1944. During his London assignment, Gronov, accompanied by his wife, both carrying diplomatic visas issued in Moscow, entered the United States at San Francisco, California, on November 15, 1940. Gronov was indicated to be a Soviet official attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, whose final destination was Moscow via New York. On September 15, 1944, the Gronovs arrived in the United States by plane. Gronov assumed the duties of First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. He held this position until his departure on December 7, 1945, indicating his destination as Berlin, Germany.

Elizabeth F. Bentley identified Gronov as her Soviet superior in 1945. She considered Gronov to be the Russian in charge of the espionage activities in which she and her associates were engaged.

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Imnoon Chaplin Lee was born in Hanking, China, on November 19, 1911, of American-born parents. From 1931 to 1935, he attended Yale University, receiving a B.A. degree. He attended Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar from 1935 to 1938. From September, 1938, to June, 1939, he was in attendance again at Yale University. He practiced law in New York City from September, 1939, to July, 1942, when he was appointed to the Office of Strategic Services as an attorney in the office of the Director, William J. Donovan, head of the law firm with which Lee had been employed in New York. At that time, he received a reserve commission with the United States Army. He was separated from the Army in January, 1946, and in September, 1946, became associated with a Washington, D. C., law firm. In 1953, Lee, together with his family, moved to Bermuda, where he was employed by American International Underwriters Overseas, Incorporated. Lee was ordered deported from Bermuda in December, 1950, and left Bermuda in February, 1951. In 1955, he was employed and resided in New York City.

Elizabeth T. Bentley has advised that in 1942, Mary Rice, on the instructions of Jacob Golos, obtained information from Imnoon Chaplin Lee. Thereafter, in order to more fully develop Lee as a source, Bentley met Lee in Washington and obtained from him Office of Strategic Services information of a varied nature. Bentley recalled that one of the items furnished to her by Lee was the list of "Reds" compiled by Office of Strategic Services.

During an interview in 1967, Lee denied Bentley's allegations regarding him. He admitted knowing Elizabeth Bentley and Jacob Golos. He described Jacob Golos as "left wing" and "progressive." On August 10, 1948, Lee testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in public session. He admitted having been introduced to Jacob Golos by Elizabeth Bentley at the time of his second meeting with Bentley. He stated he saw her approximately fifteen times during the period October, 1942, to December, 1944.

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ROBERT TALBOT MILLER III

Robert Talbot Miller III was born on April 5, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1932, at which time he received an M.A. degree. Miller visited Moscow in 1934 and married Jenny Levy there in 1935. Miller resided in Russia for two and one-half years and represented a number of British newspapers. In 1937 and 1938, he resided in Paris, France, and worked as a newspaperman for the Spanish Loyalist Government News Service. In 1939 and 1940, he served as president of "Hemisphere Corporation" in New York City, publishers of a weekly economic and financial news bulletin. In 1941, he obtained employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C., and from June, 1944, to December, 1946, he was employed by the State Department. In 1947, he became associated with a public relations firm in New York City. He currently resides and is employed in New York City.

Elizabeth T. Bentley has alleged that Miller was a dissembling Communist who gave her information from the files of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Bentley stated she transmitted this data to Jacob Golos, who had introduced her to Miller in 1941. Investigation showed association between Miller and several members of the Silvermaster espionage network. Miller has denied any espionage activities and the fact that he was a Communist. He admitted knowing Bentley and Golos and several persons identified by Bentley as members of an espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

On April 15, 1947, Robert Miller was interviewed and readily admitted acquaintanceship with various members of the Silvermaster group. He denied giving Bentley any prepared reports or any information on Communist or Russian activities in South America. He admitted, however, that he may have discussed confidential matters with her generally and in a casual sort of way.

On April 21, 1947, on reinterview, Miller admitted that he had been pro-Soviet ever since his trip to Russia in the middle 1930's, but added he had harbored no anti-American sympathies.

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MARY PRICE, also known as  
Mary Wolfe Price, Mary Katharine Price

Mary Price was born on March 21, 1909, in North Carolina. She attended the University of North Carolina from 1926 to 1930. From July, 1932, to June, 1942, she served as secretary to columnist Walter Lippmann in Washington, D. C. From September, 1942, to January, 1945, she served on the editorial staff of "Business Week" magazine in New York City. From August, 1945, to February, 1948, she was Executive Secretary of the Committee for North Carolina of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and from February, 1948, to December, 1948, she was chairman of the Progressive Party of North Carolina and a candidate for Governor of that state on the Progressive Party ticket. From June, 1949, to December, 1949, and from June, 1950, to November, 1950, she worked as a secretary at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D. C. She traveled in western Europe in the company of Charles Adenson, a known Washington Communist, from November, 1950, to October, 1952. Upon her return from Europe, she resided in Washington and in late 1952 moved to New York City.

Elizabeth T. Bentley has alleged that Price was involved in Soviet espionage activities in the early 1940's while Price was secretary to Walter Lippmann. Bentley stated that Price furnished information from his files to Bentley, which information she passed on to Jacob Golos. Bentley also stated that in 1944 various members of the Soviet espionage group met in Price's apartment in New York City. Investigation has disclosed that reliable informants have identified Price as a member of the Communist Party and that she affiliated with Communists and Communist front organizations.

Price was interviewed in April, 1947, and admitted acquaintance with certain individuals identified by Bentley as members of a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., in the late '30's and early '40's, but denied Bentley's allegations.

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PETER CHARLES TOFFLES RHODES

Rhodes was born on December 30, 1911, in Manila, Philippine Islands, and entered the United States in November, 1918. He claims citizenship through the naturalization of his father. He received an A.B. degree from Columbia University in 1932 and an M.A. degree in 1934. From 1934 to 1936, he attended Oxford University, England, on a graduate fellowship. He began Federal employment with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on October 10, 1941, in the Foreign Broadcasting Monitoring Service. His status was changed to foreign editor, National Defense Activities, FCC, in London, England, on December 1, 1941. On March 15, 1944, Rhodes was separated from the FCC and entered the employ of the office of War Information in London, England. In 1945 and 1947, Rhodes was employed in the writing of novels in New York. In 1948, he entered the employ of Ruel Sutil, a public relations firm in New York City. Rhodes is presently employed by James Jones and Company, Paris, France, and resides at 11 Rue de Berne, Paris 15. Rhodes married Iona Penleuger, a school teacher at Waterloo, Belgium, June 27, 1936. Rhodes and his wife left the United States in 1952.

Elizabeth T. Bentley has advised that in the latter part of 1942 Jacob Golis told her that he was acquainted with Rhodes, and that he had received information from Rhodes which was of direct interest to him, Golis. Later in 1945, according to Bentley, Anatole Grunov, her Soviet superior, at that time inquired of her as to the whereabouts of Rhodes. John Lutzner, according to a "New York Times" article of October 14, 1952, entitled "Ex-Red Describes City Teachers' Alesas" stated in testimony given before a Subcommittee of the Senate Internal Security Committee, that Peter Rhodes was a Communist Party member.

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HELEN B. TENNEY

Helen B. Tenney was born June 10, 1910, at Manhattan, New York. She attended Carnegie Institute of Technology from 1926 to 1930, receiving an A.B. degree. She resides at Horatio Street, New York City, and is presently unemployed. She is presently married to Milton Laidoff, whom she married September 8, 1949, New York City. She was employed by the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C., from approximately November, 1947, to July 17, 1948.

Elizabeth T. Bentley, admitted Soviet agent, named Helen B. Tenney as a member of her Soviet espionage network during 1943-1945. Bentley stated that Jacob Golos, her superior, was introduced to Tenney by Grace Granich, at which time Tenney was employed by Shortwave Research, which organization supplied radio scripts and personnel for the Office of War Information and other agencies engaged in the propaganda field. Bentley advised that subsequently, under the direction of Golos, Tenney went to Washington and obtained employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Bentley was thereafter introduced to Tenney by Jacob Golos and, from that time on, Helen B. Tenney furnished Bentley written material in the form of Office of Strategic Services reports and memoranda. Bentley recalled that some of this information pertained to a project to rescue office of Strategic Service personnel from Greece. Other material concerned the political situation in Iraq. Other material concerned the fact that Generalissimo Franco was fed up with the Office of Strategic Services organization playing politics in Spain and desired that the Office of Strategic Services be withdrawn from Spain.

Tenney suffered a nervous breakdown in 1948. She had taken an overdose of sleeping powder and there has been a question as to whether she sought to commit suicide. According to Bentley, Tenney, while delirious, screamed that she was a Russian spy. Bentley advised that she learned that Tenney's nervous breakdown had been brought on by the FBI investigation of Soviet espionage being conducted at that time. Upon interview by Bureau agents, Tenney stated that her memory had been greatly impaired by her nervous breakdown, mentioned above. She denied espionage activity.

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Tenney has claimed the privilege of the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before a Congressional Committee in 1953.

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